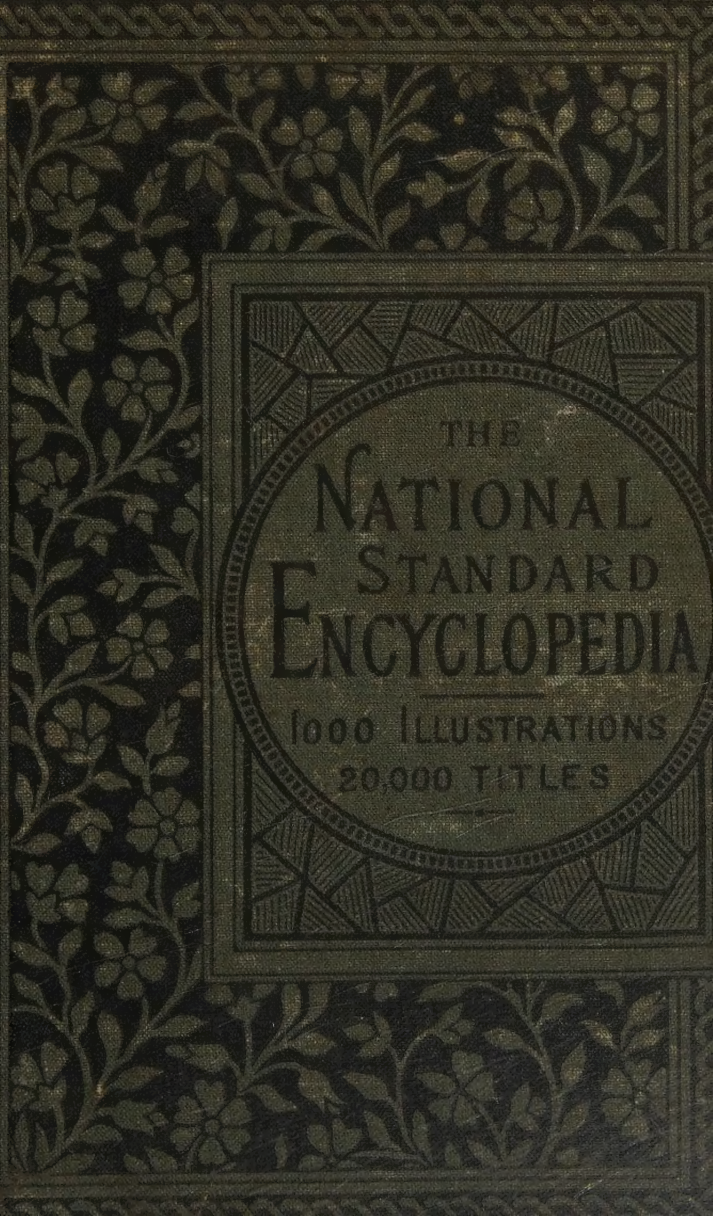
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THE

National Standard Encyclopedia.

A DICTIONARY OF

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FOR POPULAR USE.

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NEW YORK:
A. L. BURT.
1885.

Nellie Shadduck
9 A,

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PREFACE.

When one glances at the shelves of a great library and views its array of encyclopedias in many bulky volumes and admirably complete, it would almost seem that there was nothing further to be accomplished in the classified arrangement of the various departments of knowledge for convenience in reference; and with respect to the needs of scholars this is indeed true. But something less discursive is required by the ordinary reading public, to whom conclusions are of more value than the processes by which the results are reached. Much that is elaborately discussed in the great encyclopedias is of value only to the special student, and the great standard works, by reason of their very completeness and consequent high cost, are little adapted to the wants of the large majority. An encyclopedia condensed and convenient, and at the same time full and correct, has long been needed; one that should furnish an abbreviation of discussion but never of fact; one that should be within the reach of every one's purse, and in a form adapted for constant reference. In compiling this volume, fullness combined with brevity has been the essential consideration, and the twenty thousand titles which it contains afford a view of the success achieved.

The editors feel assured that there has been condensed into the following pages everything that the greater works contain of value to the general public. A comparison of the number of its subjects with either the Encyclopedia Britannica, Appleton's or Chamber's Encyclopedias will prove the extraordinary amount of matter contained between these covers, and its concise and pithy text will be found to be the very essence of those celebrated works.

The volume offers a comprehensive view of Literature, the Sciences and the Arts; it embraces articles on all the divisions and subdivisions of Agriculture, Astronomy, Biography, Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, History, Horticulture, Mechanics, Medicine, Mythology, Natural History, Philosophy, etc., etc.; and a thousand illustrations have been included to increase its value as a practical instructor.

Anything that is an aid to the wide distribution of exact knowledge is to be earnestly commended, and it is by such books as this, books that are thoroughly accurate and extremely cheap, that the average of intelligence is raised. The sublimest truths may as well remain undiscovered as to be hidden in inaccessible places.

In presenting this volume, after months of careful preparation, to an audience that never fails to recognize and reward merit, the editors know that they are furnishing a text book to general culture, and that never before in the history of bookmaking has so much that is valuable been obtainable at so small a cost.

THE EDITORS.

NEW YORK, October, 1884.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

abt.—About.
A. D.—Anno Domini (in the Year of Our Lord).
Ala.—Alabama.
Anc. Geog.—Ancient Geography.
Arch.—Architecture.
Archæol.—Archæology.
Ark.—Arkansas.
Astron.—Astronomy.
B.—Born.
Bart.—Baronet.
B. C.—Before Christ.
Bot.—Botany.
Cal.—California.
Cap.—Capital.
Chem.—Chemistry.
Co.—County.
Comp. Anat.—Comparative Anatomy.
Conn.—Connecticut.
D.—Died
Del.—Delaware.
E.—East ; eastern
fam.—Family.
Fla.—Florida.
ft.—Feet.
Ga.—Georgia.
gen.—Genus.
Geog.—Geography.
Geol.—Geology.
Geom.—Geometry.
Gk.—Greek.
Her. Hist.—Heroic History.
Hort.—Horticulture.
Ill.—Illinois.
Ind. Ter.—Indian Territory.
Ky.—Kentucky.
La.—Louisiana.
lb. (libra)—A pound.
m.—Mile or miles ; married.
Mach.—Machinery.
Mass.—Massachusetts.
Md.—Maryland.
Me.—Maine.
Mich.—Michigan.
Minn.—Minnesota.
Miss.—Mississippi.
Mo.—Missouri.
Mt.—Mount.
Myth.—Mythology.
N.—North.
Nat. Hist.—Natural History.
N. C.—North Carolina.
Neb.—Nebraska.
N. H.—New Hampshire.
N. J.—New Jersey.
Numis.—Numismatics.
N. Y.—New York.
ord.—Order.
Ornith.—Ornithology.
Penn.—Pennsylvania.
pop.—Population.
R. C.—Roman Catholic.
R. I.—Rhode Island.
Rom. Ant.—Roman Antiquities.
S.—South.
s.—Succeeded ; successor.
S. C.—South Carolina.
Scrip.—Scripture.
Sculp.—Sculpture.
sq. m.—Square miles.
St.—Saint.
Tenn.—Tennessee.
Tex.—Texas.
Theol.—Theology.
U. S.—United States of America.
Va.—Virginia.
Vt.—Vermont.
W.—West.
W. I.—West Indies.
Wis.—Wisconsin.
W. Va.—West Virginia.
Zoöl.—Zoölogy.

A DICTIONARY OF

LITERATURE, THE SCIENCES AND THE ARTS,

FOR POPULAR USE.

A, THE first letter in the English alphabet and most of the parent tongues. It has four independent sounds, as in same, tall, can, rather. In Grammar, as the indefinite article, it stands for one or any. Before a word beginning with a vowel, or a silent h, it is, for the sake of euphony, changed to an. As a prefix it is equivalent to in, or on, as asleep, afoot. The Romans used A as a symbol for 500, and with a dash above it as 5,000; among the Greeks a′ stood for 1, and with a dot beneath it for 1,000. As an abbreviation A. stands for Anno, in Anno Domini—in the year of our Lord; and Anno Mundi—in the year of the world; for Artium, in Artium Magister—Master of Arts; for Ante, in Ante Meridiem—before noon. In Medicine A with a dash above it stands for Ana—of each. In Chemistry A A A is the symbol for Amalgama—to mix. In Music A is the nominal of the major sixth, or 6th diatonic interval of the gamut, or 1st octave of the modern scale; a marks the same interval in the second octave. A is the open note of the 2d string of the violin, and governs the chords. In Algebra a, b, c are symbols of known quantities, the opposites of x, y, z, representing unknown quantities. In Commerce A is the abbreviation of Accepted on bills of exchange; A1 indicates vessels registered as first-class at Lloyd's.

Aam, am. A measure of liquids still in use in northern Europe, containing about 30 gals.

Aar, ahr. A river of Switzerland, celebrated for the falls of the Haadeck, near Meiringen, 225 feet in height.

Aardvark, ärd′värk. The ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa.

Aardwolf, ärd′wulf. The earth-wolf of South Africa.

Aaron, air′un. The elder brother of Moses, the Jewish law-giver, and first high priest. Died on Mt. Hor, Æ. 123.

Aaron's-beard, ā′ronz-bērd. A popular name for Hypericum calycinum, a dwarf evergreen shrub with trailing underground stems.

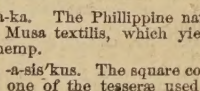
Aaron's-rod, ā′ronz-rod. A rod with one serpent twined round it.

Ab, ab. The 11th month of the Jewish civil year, and the 5th of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. In Syriac, the last summer month.

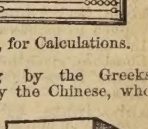
Abaca, ab′a-ka. The Phillippine name of the plant Musa textilis, which yields the Manilla-hemp.

Abaciscus, -a-sis′kus. The square compartment or one of the tesseræ used in mosaic pavements.

Abacus, ′a-kus. A tray that was strewn with dust or sand, anciently used for calculating by the Greeks and Romans; also by the Chinese, who call it shawnpan, and also in modern schools for teaching the elementary operations of arithmetic. It consists of an oblong frame, across which are stretched wires, strung with ten balls, one representing units, the next tens, and so on to hundreds, thousands, &c. In Arch., a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital.

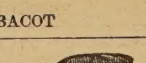


Abacus, for Calculations.



Doric Capital.

Abacot, 'a-kot. A kind of peaked or pointed cap or hood, probably with two points, anciently worn by men of rank.



Abacot, from Great Seal of Henry VII.

Abaculus, -ak'ū-lus. A small tile of glass, marble, or other substance, used for patterns in mosaic pavement.

Abaddon, ă-bad'don. The destroying angel.

Abaka Khan, ab'ă-kà' Kăn. Emperor of Persia from 1265 till 1282; he consolidated nearly the whole of western Asia; was poisoned.

Abaiser, a-bā'ser. Ivory black or animal charcoal.

Abanga, ab-ang'ga. Fruit of a species of palm in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, having medicinal properties.

Abas, a-bas'. A Persian coin, worth about 20 cents. An Eastern weight for pearls equal to 2¼ grains troy, or one-eighth less than a carat.

Abarim, ab'ă-rim. A mountain range in India, between rivers Jordan and Ammon. Moses died on Nebo, one of its highest peaks.

Abatis, ăb-a-tis. A fence in front of a fortification, to impede an attacking party; usually made by felling trees, branches outward.

Abatjour, ab-ă-zhoor'. A skylight or sloping aperture in a wall.

Abattoir, a-bat-wor'. A public slaughter-house under control of municipal authorities.

Abb, ab. Yarn for the warp in weaving. The name given in sorting wool, as coarse abb and fine abb.

Abba, 'ba. A title, equivalent to Father, applied to monks and other ecclesiastics. In the Syriac, Coptic and Ethiopic Churches, given to bishops, who in turn bestow it on the bishop or patriarch of Alexandria.

Abbacinate, -ba'sin-āt. To deprive of sight by applying a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes; a punishment employed in the middle ages.

Abbas, Ben-Abdul-Mottalib. The uncle of Mohamet, B. 566, D. 652; was at first hostile to the Prophet, but was captured at the battle of the well of Bedr, and afterward became his zealous partisan.

Abbas the Great. A Persian king, B. 1557, D. 1628; murdered his two brothers to reach the throne, but ruled with wisdom.

Abbassides, ăb-bas'i-dez. A race of Arabian Caliphs descended from Abbas, Mohamet's uncle; they reigned from 744 to 1257, the most illustrious being Haroun-il-Raschid. This period the Mahommedans regard as the golden era of their nation.

Abbe, ab-bā. In France, a title given to all who devoted themselves to divinity, or pursued a course of study in a theological seminary, in the hope that the king would confer on them an abbey, that is, a certain part of the revenues of a monastery. The name is also applied to persons holding a semi-clerical position in other R. C. countries.

Abbess, ăb'bes. The female governor of a convent or nunnery, who must be 40 years of age, and 8 years a nun.

Abbey, ab'bē. A monastery or convent; a society secluded from the world, and devoted to religion and celibacy. The males are called monks, and are governed by an abbot; the females nuns, and governed by an abbess.

Abbot, ăb'bot. The governor of an abbey or monastery; originally subject to the bishops, they gradually threw off this restraint, and assumed both the authority and insignia of the episcopal office; of late years they have again become subject to the direction of the bishops. The Abbot of Unreason in Scotland, and the Lord of Misrule in England, were historic characters, before the Reformation, who superintended Christmas diversions.

Abd, abd. An Arabian prefix, as Abdallah, servant of God; Abd-el-Kader, servant of the mighty God.

Abdal, ab'dal. A dervish; one of the class of Persian religious devotees.

Abdallah, -dăl'lah. Father of Mohamet, the founder of Islamism; B. 545, D. 570.

Abderite, -der-it. An inhabitant of Abdera, Thrace, and equivalent to a stupid person. The A., Democritus of Abdera, was called the Laughing Philosopher.

Abdest, 'dest. Purificati n or ablution before prayer; a Mohammedan rite.

Abdevenham, ab-dev'n-ham. The head of the 12th house in a scheme of the heavens.

Abdomen, -dō'men. That part of the human body which lies between the thorax and the pelvis.

Abdominal, -dom'in-al. A group of malacopterygian fishes, with the ventral fins posterior to the pectorals, including salmon, mullet, flying-fish, herring and carp.

Abditory, 'di-tō-ri. A place for hiding goods, plate or money.

Ab'dul-A'ziz. The first Turkish Sultan who visited the courts of W. Europe and inaugurated modern reforms; B. 1830; crowned, 1861; deposed and D. by suicide, 1867. His brother, Ab'dul-Medjid Khan, who preceded him as Sultan, was on the throne during the Crimean war.

Abecedarian, ā'bē-sē-dā''ri-an. One who teaches the alphabet, or a learner of the letters. A follower of Stork, an Anabaptist, in the 16th century, so called because he rejected even the learning of the alphabet. A. psalms, hymns, &c., in which distinct portions have the verses begin with successive letters.

Abel, ā'bel. Second son of Adam and Eve; murdered by his envious elder brother Cain.

Abelard, Pierre, ăb-ba-lăr. A distinguished French scholar and genius, B. 1079, D. 1142; the first philosophical critic of theology, but best known for his romantic liason with Heloise.

Abelian, ă-bel'yan. A sect in Africa which arose in the 4th century. They married, but lived in continence, adopting the children of others. Of or pertaining to the mathematician Abel.

Abelmoschus, a-bel-mos'kus. A gen. of plants, ord. Malvaceæ. A. moschatus is an evergreen shrub of tropical Asia and America; its seeds have a musky odor, and the Arabs mix them with coffee. A. esculentus is an Indian annual; it yields a mucilaginous fruit, used in soups and pickles.

Aberdeen, ăb-er-dene'. A Scottish seaport, at mouth of river Dee, 118 m. N. N. E. of Edinburgh, with extensive iron and textile manufactories and shipyards; pop. 74,000.

Aber, a'ber. A Celtic word prefixed to many places in Great Britain, and signifying a confluence of waters, as Aberdeen, Aberystwith.

Aberdevine, 'de-vīne. The Fringilla spinus or siskin, a well-known song-bird, of the finch fam. (Fringillidæ), resembling the green variety of the canary.

Abib, ā'bib. The 1st month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan. It begins at the spring equinox.

Abietinæ, et-ī''nē. The firs and spruces, a sub-ord. of plants, ord. Coniferæ, having the fertile flowers in cones, with one or two inverted ovules at the base of each scale.

Abies, ab'i-es. The fir, a gen. of trees, sub-ord. Abietinæ, ord. Coniferæ.

Abietites, -ī''tez. A gen. of fossil plants, ord. Coniferæ, occurring in the Wealden and lower greensand strata.

Abigail, -gāl. A general name for a waiting woman or lady's-maid.

Abkar, ăb-kar. An East Indian who makes or sells spirituous liquors.

Abkari, ah-kār'ē. Revenues in the East Indies, derived from duties or licenses on spirits, opium, gaming-houses, &c.

Ablepharus, a-blef'ar-us. A gen. of harmless lizards, fam. Scincidæ, with five-toed feet and only rudimentary eyelids.

Ablet, ab'let. A small, fresh-water fish, the bleak, the scales of which are used in making artificial pearls.

Abluents, ăb'lu-ents. Diluent medicines, which dissolve and remove impurities.

Ablution, -lū'shun. A religious bath, practiced by Mohammedans, originating in the necessity for cleanliness for the prevention of disease in hot climates, and typical of soul-purity.

Abnet, ab'net. The girdle of a Jewish priest.

Abolitionists, ăb-o-lish'un-ists. A name applied to Americans who advocated the abolition of slavery; first given members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at its meeting in Boston in 1832; it was merged into Republican at the formation of that party.

Abolla, a-bol'a. A cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by Roman soldiers. It was also worn by philosophers, especially by the Stoics, who affected great austerity of life.

Romans Wearing the Abolla.

Aboma, -bō'ma. A large species of S. American serpent (Boa Aboma).

Abomasus, ab-ō-mā'sus. The fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

Abomey, ah-bo-mā'. Cap. of Dahomey, W. Africa; pop. 24,000.

Aborigines, ab'o-rij''i-nez. Original inhabitants of a country; original fauna and flora of a geographical area.

Abou-hannes, ′ō-han′nēz. The Arab name for the true Egyptian ibis.

Aboukir (Bay of), a-boo-keer′. In Egypt, W. of mouth of Nile, celebrated for Lord Nelson's victory over the French fleet, known as the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798.

Abracadabra, ′ra-ka-dab″ra. A word of Eastern origin used in incantations. When written as many times as it contained letters, the last letter being omitted each time until only one letter remained,

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

and worn as an amulet, it was believed to be a preventive of certain diseases.

Abraham, ā′bra-ham. The progenitor of the Hebrew nation, descendant of Shem, B. 1996 B.C. in Mesopotamia, D. at the age of 175 years; was buried in the cave of Machpelah. Isaac and Ishmael were his sons, by Sarah and Hagar, the latter being a slave.

Abrahamite, -īt. A sect of Bohemian deists, which sprang up in 1782, professing to hold the faith of Abraham, and denying the divinity of Christ; they accepted nothing of the Bible save the Lord's Prayer. A sect of Syrian deists of the 9th century.

Abramis, ab′ra-mis. A gen. of fresh-water malacopterygian fishes, fam. Cyprinidæ, containing the common bream.

Abranchia, a-brang′ki-a. An order of Annelida without gills or branchiæ; the earthworm and leech.

Abraxas, ab-raks′as. A word denoting a power which presides over 365 others, and used as a mystical term to express the Supreme God, under whom the Basilidians supposed 365 dependent deities; the principle of the Gnostic hierarchy. A gem or stone, with the word abraxas engraven on it. A gen. of lepidopterous insects, containing the magpie-moth.

Abrocoma, -ro′ko-ma. A gen. of small rodents, natives of S. America.

Abroma, -rō′ma. A gen. of plants, ord. Sterculiaceæ, tribe Buttnerieæ.

Abrotanoid, a-brot′an-oid. An East Indian scleroderm atous coral.

Abrotanum, a-brot′an-um. An evergreen plant, gen. Artemesia.

Abrus, ab′rus. A gen. of leguminous plants.

Absalom, ăb-sa-lŏm. Third and favorite son of David, King of Israel. He rebelled, and seized the throne, but was defeated and slain by Joab, David's general.

Abscissa, ab-sis′sa. Any part of the diameter of a conic section intercepted between the vertex, or fixed point where the abscissæ begin, and another line called the ordinate, which terminates in the curve.

Absinthe, ăb′sĭnt. An extract of wormwood, distilled with water; agreeable to the taste, but intoxicating and injurious to health.

Absolution, ab-sō-lū′shon. The act of absolving or state of being absolved; in R. C. and some other churches, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest. Protestants ascribe a declarative, but not an efficient power to absolution.

Absorbtiometer, -sorp′shi-om″et-er. An instrument to determine the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of liquid.

Abthane, ′thān. A lower kind of nobility existing in Scotland at a very early period.

Abuna, a-bō′na. The head of the Christian church in Abyssinia.

Abu Bekr, ā′bu bā′ker. Father-in-law and successor of Mohamet, B. 571, D. 634. He was elected Caliph over Ali, son-in-law of Mohamet, and the contest caused a schism in the church which still exists.

Abutilon, ab-ū′tĭl-lon. A gen. of plants, ord. Malvaceæ, the Indian mallows.

Abyss, a-bis′. A bottomless gulf; any deep immeasurable space; anything profound and unfathomable.

Abyssinia, ab-is-sĭn′yah. An E. African kingdom, lying between 35° and 48° E. lon., and 7° 30′ and 15° 40′ N. lat.

Acacia, a-kā′shi-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Leguminosæ, sub-ord. Mimoseæ, usually of striking beauty. Some of the species produce catechu, some exude gum arabic.

Acacian, -an. A member of certain sects of the 5th century, led by Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople.

Acacio, -ō. A heavy durable wood of the red-mahogany character, but darker and plainer.

Academics, ăk-a-dĕm'ĭks. Ancient Grecian philosophers who taught the doctrines of Socrates and Plato as to the uncertainty of knowledge and the incomprehensibility of truths.

Academy, ă-kăd'e-me. Derived from a garden or villa of Academus, near Athens, in which Plato held his philosophical conferences. Its present meaning is an association of persons for purposes of study, or schools of medium rank.

Acadian, a-kā'di-an. A native of Acadia or Nova Scotia.

Acajou, ak'a-jō. A gum from the mahogany-tree.

Acaleph, -lĕf. A member of the ord. Acalephæ, or sea-nettles.

Acalephæ, a-ka-lē'fē. A name applied to marine animals of the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, and represented by the Medusidæ and their allies, known as sea-nettles, sea-blubbers, jelly-fish, &c. The Medusidæ are gelatinous, consisting of an umbrella-shaped disk containing canals which radiate from the center; all have thread urticating organs which discharge minute barbed structures that irritate like the sting of a nettle.

Acanaceous, ak-a-nā'shus. Armed with prickles; rigid prickly plants, such as the pine-apple.

Acanthocephala, a-kan'thō-sef''a-la. An ord. of mouthless Entozoa, having curved hooks on a retractile proboscis to attach themselves to the tissues of animals.

Acantho-derma, -der''ma. A gen. of fossil fishes, with strong fin-spines, allied to Balistes.

Acanthodidæ, ak-an-thō'di-dē. A fam. of fossil fishes, including the gen. Acanthodes.

Acanthophis, a-kan'thō-fis. A gen. of small venemous colubrine snakes, the tail of which is furnished with a horny spur at the end

Acanthopteri, ak-an-thop'ter-ī. A group of spine-finned osseous fishes.

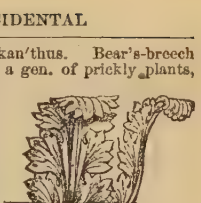
Acanthoteuthis, a-kan'thō-tū''this. A gen. of fossil cuttle-fishes occurring in the oolite.

Acanthurus, ak-an-thū'rus. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes.

Acanthylis, 'thi-lis. A gen. of birds of the swallow family.

Acarida, a-kar'i-da. A division of Arachnida, including mites, ticks and watermites, the cheese-mite and the itch-mite being examples.

Acanthus, a-kan'thus. Bear's-breech or brankursine, a gen. of prickly plants, ord. Acanthaceæ. An ornament resembling the foliage of the acanthus, said to have been invented by Callimachus, who took the idea of the Corinthian capital from observing an A. surrounding a basket placed over a tomb.



Acanthus.

Acapulco, ă-kă-pool'ko. The principal Mexican port on the Pacific; pop. 5,000.

Acarnar, -kär'när. A bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Eridanus.

Acatalectic, 'kat-a-lek''tik. A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

Acathistus, ak-a-this'tus. In the early Greek Ch. a thanksgiving hymn to the Virgin, sung at Constantinople on the Saturday of the 5th week of Lent.

Acaules, a-kal'ēz. Plants which have either a very indistinct or no stalk, as lichens, fungi, algæ, &c.

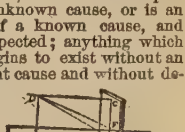
Accentor, ak-sent'er. One that sings the leading part. A gen. of insessorial birds, fam. Sylviidæ, sub-fam. Accentorinæ.

Acciaccatura, at'chăk-kă-tō''rā. A grace-note one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed.

Accidence, ak'si-dens. That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words. A small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

Accident, ak'si-dent. Chance, or what happens by chance; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; anything which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause and without design.

Accidental, 'al. Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly. A. point is that point in which a right line drawn from the eye parallel to another given right line cuts the picture or plane. Thus, suppose A B to be the line given in perspective, C F E the perspective plane, D the eye, C D the line parallel to A B; then is C the accidental point.



Accidental Point.

Accipitres, -sip'i-trēz. The name given by Linnæus and Cuvier to the rapacious birds, now called Raptores.

Accipitrinæ, -trī''nē. The hawks, a sub-fam. of raptorial birds, fam. Falconidæ.

Accolade, -kō-lād'. A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in putting the hand on the knight's neck, afterwards in giving a blow with the naked fist, and still later with the flat of a sword, the form now observed. In music, a brace or couplet connecting several staves.

Accolent, -lent. One who dwells on or near the border of a country.

Accomplice, -kom'plis. An associate in crime; a partner in guilt; an accessory or confederate.

Accordeon, -kord'i-on. A small keyed wind-instrument.

Accountant, -kount'ant. One who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession. An officer who has charge of the accounts.

Accoutre, -kō'ter. To dress; to array in a military dress, or equip for military service.

Accoutrements, -ments. Military dress and arms.

Accubation, -kū-bā'shon. Lying or reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at meals.

Ace, as. A unit; specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or the card or face of a die so marked. A very small quantity.

Aceldama, a-sel'da-ma. A field south of Jerusalem purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, called the field of blood. Used figuratively of any place stained by slaughter.

Acephala, a-sef'a-la. A division of molluscous animals, like the oyster and scallop.

Acephali, -lī. An Egyptian sect of the 5th century, who renounced communion with the Patriarch of Alexandria. Clergy not living under episcopal jurisdiction, and bishops exempt from patriarchal jurisdiction. A council summoned without the authority of the pope. A class in the reign of Henry I. who would acknowledge no head. A fabulous nation in Africa reported by ancient writers to have no heads.

Acephalocyst, 'al-ō-sist. A dydatid, or round or oval sac, filled with fluid, occurring in the viscera of animals; they were formerly regarded as Entozoa, but more probably they are merely morbid, dropsical cells.

Acephalous, -us. Without a head; wanting something essential; without a leader or chief.

Ace-point, ās'point. The single spot on a card or die; the side of a die that has but one spot.

Acera, as'era. A fam. of apterous insects without antennæ. A fam. of gasteropod molluscous animals, akin to the Aplysiæ, comprehending the gen. Bulla.

Aceraceæ, ā-ser-ā'sē-ē. An ord. of plants, comprehending the maples, and belonging to the thalamifloral division of dicotyledonous plants; there are about fifty species in three genera; they are all trees or shrubs, and yield a sweet, mucilaginous sap, from which sugar is often made. The bark is astringent, and yields yellow and reddish dyes.

Acerina, as-er-ī'na. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Percidæ, or perches; the ruffe or pope (A. cernua) is a type.

Acerous, 'er-us. Chaffy; resembling chaff. Narrow and slender, with a sharp point, as the leaf of the pine.

Acetabulifera, -ē-tab'ū-lif''er-a. An ord. of cephalopodous mollusks, with rows of little cups or suckers on their tentacles.

Acetabulum, -lum. A Roman vessel in which sauce was served; a measure about ½ of a pint. The cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone. A term applied to the cotyledons of the placenta of ruminating animals. In insects, the socket in which the leg is inserted.

Acetal, a-sē'tal. A colorless, mobile liquid, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol, under the influence of platinum black. Slow combustion converts it into acetic acid.

Acetamide, -set'a-mid. A white crystalline solid, produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia.

Acetarious, as-ē-tā'ri-us. A term applied to plants containing acetary, or used in making salads, as lettuce, mustard and cress.

Acetic, a-set'ik. Having the properties of vinegar; sour. Common acetic ether is a colorless, volatile fluid, a flavoring constituent in wines. It is made by distilling a mixture of alcohol, oil of vitriol and acetate of potash.

Acetifier, 'i-fī-er. An apparatus for hastening the acidification of fermented liquors.

Acetimeter, as-et-im'et-er. An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of acids.

Acetone, 'et-ōn. A limpid, mobile liquid, with an agreeable odor and peppermint-like taste, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates. The general name for a class of compounds, built up of an acid and alcoholic radical.

Achatina, a-ka-tī'na. A gen. of pulmonate gasteropodous Mollusca, fam. Helicidæ; agate-snails; some have shells.

Achean, -kē'an. Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and a celebrated league established between twelve of its cities, and which finally extended throughout the Peloponnesus.

Achelous, ach-el'us. Son of Oceanus and Terra or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus.

Achene, a-kēn'. A small dry carpel, containing a single seed, which does not open or dehisce when ripe. It is exemplified in the Ranunculaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Compositæ, &c.

Acherontia, ak-er-on'shi-a. A gen. of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, fam. Sphingidæ; the death's-head moth.

Acherset, ak'er-set. An ancient measure holding about 8 bushels.

Achilles, a-kil'hez. The hero of the Iliad; son of Peleus and Thetis, and most valiant of Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy; he was killed by Paris, who shot him in the heel, his only vulnerable part.

Achilleid, -kil'lē-id. A name given to those books of the Iliad in which Achilles is prominent.

Achillis tendo, 'lis ten'do. The strong tendon of the gastro-cnemius and soleus muscles inserted in the heel.

Achimenes, -kim'ē-nēz. A gen. of American plants, ord. Gesneraceæ, very ornamental.

Achira, ā-chē'ra. A plant of the gen. Canna, with a large esculent root, yielding tous-les-mois, a starch superior to the ordinary arrow-root. Its tubers are eaten as food in Chili and Peru.

Achirite, ak'i-rit. Emerald malachite.

Achirus, a-kī'rus. A gen. of fishes, fam. Pleuronectidæ (flat-fishes), lacking pectoral fins.

Achlamydeæ, -kla-mid'ē-ē. A group of dicotyledonous plants which want both calyx and corolla, as the willows, oaks and birches.

Achmite, āk'mite. Double silicate of iron and soda.

Achlya, ak'li-a. A remarkable group of water plants supposed to be aquatic forms of fungi; they grow parasitically on dead flies, fish, frogs, or decaying plants.

Achromatism, ak-rom'a-tizm. The preservation of the white rays of light by the use of compound lenses of glass having different dispensive power.

Achor, a'kor. Scald-head, a disease of infants.

Achras, ak'ras. A gen. of tropical trees, ord. Sapotaceæ, with entire leathery leaves, and yielding a milky fluid.

Achromatic, -rō-mat'ik. Destitute of color; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colors.

Acidiferous, as-id-if'er-us. Bearing, producing, or containing an acid. A. minerals consist of an earth combined with an acid.

Acidimeter, -im'et-er. An instrument for determining the purity or strength of acids.

Acinaces, a-sin'a-sēz. A short, straight dagger, worn on the right side, peculiar to the Scythians, Medes and Persians.

Acinaces.

Acinaciform, as-in-as'i-form. Formed like a scimetar; as, an A. leaf, which has one edge convex and sharp and the other straight and thick.

Acineta, a-sin-ē'ta. A gen. of noble epiphytal orchids of C. America.

Acipenser, as-i-pen'ser. A gen. of cartilaginous ganoid fishes, fam. Acipenseridæ or Sturionidæ, distinguished by the bony scales or plates arranged at intervals along the body in five longitudinal rows; it includes the sturgeon, sterlet, &c.

Aclide, ak'lid. An ancient weapon, consisting of a short thick club studded with sharp points, attached to a cord which enabled the soldier to draw it back after having launched it against an enemy.

Aclinic, a-klin'ik. Having no inclination. A. line, an irregular curve in the neighborhood of the terrestrial equator, where the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally.

Acolyte, ak'o-lit. One who waits on a person. In the R. C. Church, the second of the inferior orders of clergy. In Astron. an attendant or accompanying star.

Aconcagua, ah-kon-kah'gwah. The highest peak of the Andes Mountains; 23,910 feet.

Aconitum, -on-ī'tum. A gen. of poisonous herbaceous plants, ord. Ranunculaceæ.

Acontiadæ, a-kon-tī'-a-dē. A fam. of saurian reptiles, of which the gen. Acontias is the type.

Acontias, 'ti-as. A gen. of timid lacertian reptiles, group Scincoidei, with rudiments only of the hind limbs, allied to the slow-worm of Britain.

Acoraceæ, kor-ā'sē-ē. Sweet-flags; a nat. ord. of herbaceous plants, of which the gen. Acorus is the type.

Acorn, ā'korn. The seed or nut of the oak tree.

Acosmism, -koz'mizm. The denial of the existence of an eternal world.

Acosmium, 'mi-um. A group of Brazilian plants, ord. Leguminosæ.

Acotyledon, -kot-il-ē''don. A plant whose spores are not furnished with cotyledons or seed-lobes.

Acouchy, -kōsh-i. The olive cavy or Surinam rat, a small species of agouti.

Acoumeter, -koum'et-er. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

Acoustic, -kous'tik. Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing. A name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras as had not completed their five years' probation.

Acre, ā'ker. Originally, an open, ploughed, or sowed field. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4,840 square yards. The Scotch acre is larger than the English, 48 Scotch acres being equal to 61 English acres. The Irish acre is also larger than the English, 100 Irish acres being nearly equivalent to 162 English acres.

Acre-fight, -fīt. A duel formerly fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, on the debatable land between the frontiers.

Acrididæ, a-krid'i-dē. A fam. of orthopterous insects containing the grasshoppers.

Acrobat, 'rō-bat. A rope-dancer; one who practices high vaulting.

Acrocarpi, ak-rō-kārp'ī. A division of mosses containing the species in which the capsule terminates the growth of a primary axis.

Acrocephalic, 'rō-sē-fal''ik. A term applied to the high-skulled tribes of men.

Acrobates, a-krob'at-ēz. A sub-gen. of Petaurus, a gen. of marsupial animals, fam. Phalangistidæ, indigenous to Australia, containing the opossum mouse, one of the smallest of the Marsupialia.

Opossum Mouse.

Acrocinus, -sī'nus. A gen. of longicorn coleopterous insects, fam. Cerambycidæ, having the spine on each side of the thorax movable; the harlequin beetle of S. America is the type.

Acrocomia, -kō'mi-a. A gen. of American plants, ord. Palmaceæ, allied to the cocoa-palm; includes some of the most majestic palms.

Acrodus, -dus. A gen. of placoid fossil fishes, with large enameled striated teeth, common in the chalk and oolite.

Acrogen, -jen. An acrogeneous plant, a division of the Cryptogamia, distinguished by the mode of impregnation from the Thallogens. The age of A. in Geol., the carboniferous era, when they were the characteristic vegetable forms.

Acrognathus, a-krog'na-thus. A gen. of fossil fishes of the salmon family, occurring in the lower chalk.

Acrography, 'ra-fi. The art of producing designs in relief on metal or stone by etching.

Acro-narcotics, ak'rō-när-kot''iks. A division of poisons of vegetable origin, which produce stupor, coma, paralysis and convulsions.

Acronyc, a-kron'ik. Culminating at midnight: said of a star which rises as the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises; opposed to cosmical.

Acrolein, -krō'lē-in. A colorless limpid liquid obtained by distilling glycerine with acid potassium sulphate. A. is the aldehyde of the allyl series.

Acropolis, -krop'o-lis. The citadel of a Grecian city; that of Athens contained some of the finest buildings of the city.

Acrosaurus, ak'rō-sa-rus. An extraordinary fossil reptile, with thirty or forty teeth, occurring in the trias sandstones of S. Africa.

Acroterium, ak-rō-tē'ri-um. An ornament, the apex or angles of a pediment; the pinnacles or other ornaments on the horizontal copings or parapets of buildings. In Anat. an extremity of the human body, as a hand, a foot.

Acrospire, -spīr. The first leaf which rises above the ground when corn germinates; also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain; the developed plumule of the seed.

Acrostic, a-kros'tik. A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, motto, &c. A Hebrew poem of which the initial letters of the lines, or stanzas, were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Twelve of the psalms are of this character.

Acta, 'ta. A. Sanctorum, the Acts of the Saints: applied to all collections of ancient saints and martyrs; the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643, and not yet completed.

Actæa, -tē'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Ranunculaceæ, called rattle-snake herbs.

Actian, 'shi-an. Relating to Actium, a town of Epirus, as A. games, instituted by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Antony and Cleopatra, near that town, Sept. 2, B. C. 31; they were celebrated every five years. Hence A. years, reckoned from that era.

Actinia, -tin'i-a. A gen. of zoophytes, Radiata, type class Actinozoa, sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, the mouth, when spread, resembling the petals of a flower.

Actiniadæ, -i'a-dē. A fam. of Cœlenterata, ord. Helianthoida, of which the gen. Actinia is the type.

Actinism, -izm. The radiation of heat or light, or that branch of natural philosophy which treats of such radiation. The property of the chemical part of the sun's rays which produces chemical combinations and decompositions.

Actinocarpus, -ō-kär''pus. A gen. of plants, ord. Alismaceæ; star-fruit.

Actinograph, -graf. An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays.

Actinolite, -līt. A mineral, nearly allied to hornblende, consisting of silica, calcium, magnesium and iron. A. schist, a metamorphic rock consisting of actinolite, mica, quartz or feldspar.

Actinosoma, 'ō-sō''ma. A term employed to designate the entire body of any actinozoön.

Actinote, -ōt. A radiated mineral, consisting of silicate of calcium and magnesium.

Acuminate, a-kū'min-āt. Pointed; acute; applied to leaves.

Actinozoa, 'ō-zō''a. A class of radiated, soft marine zoophytes, the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, &c. They present that strange generative phenomenon known as metagenesis or alternation of generation.

Acton, 'ton. A tunic made of taffeta or leather worn under the coat of mail, and sometimes alone like a buffcoat.

Acts of the Apostles. One of the books of the New Testament, the authorship of which is ascribed to St. Luke. It begins with the ascension, details the missionary work of SS. Peter and Paul, ending with Paul's arrival at Rome as a prisoner, 62 A.D.

Actuary, ak'tū-a-ri. A registrar or clerk. An official in a joint-stock company whose duty it is to make computations required in the business.

Acupuncture, ak-ū-pungk'tūr. A surgical operation resorted to in headaches and lethargies, consisting in the insertion of a needle beneath the tissues; in high repute in China, Japan and India; it is now employed chiefly to relieve neuralgic and rheumatic pains. A mode of infanticide in some countries, a needle being forced into the brain through the spinal marrow.

Acutenaculum, 'ū-tē-nak''ū-lum. A needle with a handle, used in stitching a wound.

Adam, ad'am. The name of the first man; the progenitor of the human race. A sergeant or bailiff, explained as referring to the fact that the buff worn by the bailiff resembled the native buff of our first parent.

Adamite, ad'am-īt. A sect of visionaries of the 2d century, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and like Adam, went naked. They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin.

Adar, ā'dār. The 12th sacred and 6th civil Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March.

Adams, John. The 2d President of U. S.; B. 1735, D. July 4, 1826; native of Massachusetts; elected Vice-President in 1787, re-elected in 1792, and succeeded George Washington in 1797; held the Presidency but one term, being defeated by Thos. Jefferson.

Adams, John Quincy. Son of above; 6th President of U. S.; B. 1767, D. 1848; succeeded James Madison as President in 1825; defeated by Gen. Jackson in 1828; elected to House of Representatives in 1830, and held the seat until his death.

Adamantine, ad-a-mant'in. Extremely hard and brittle. A. spar is a variety of corundum of extreme hardness.

Adamic, a-dam'ik. Pertaining to Adam. A. earth, common red clay, from a notion that Adam means red earth.

Adansonia, ad-an-sō'ni-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Sterculiaceæ; the African calabash-tree, or baobab-tree of Senegal.

Adapis, 'a-pis. An extinct mammal of the tertiary formation, resembling a hedgehog, but about three times its size.

Adarce, a-dār'si. A saltish concretion used to cleanse the skin in leprosy, tetters, &c.

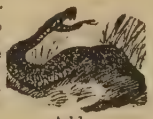
Adarcon, 'kon. In Jewish antiq. a gold coin worth about 25s. sterling.

Adawlet, a-da' let. In the East Indies, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

Addax, ad'aks. A species of antelope, the size of a large ass; the horns of the male are particularly magnificent; it is the twisted-horn of the older writers.

Head of Addax.

Adder, 'er. A venomous serpent or viper, an ophidian reptile, fam. Viperidæ. Its bite is rarely fatal to man. Great sea-adder, an acanthopterygian fish, the sea sticklebaok.



Adder.

Adder-stone, -stōn. The name given to certain rounded perforated stones or glass beads, supposed to have a kind of supernatural efficacy in curing the bite of adders.

Addison, Joseph. The celebrated English essayist; B. 1672, D. 1719.

Addition, ad-dish'un. Joining several things together. In Arith., first of the four fundamental rules.

Aden, ä'den. An Arabian seaport, belonging to Great Britain; coaling station for E. Indian steamers; pop. 40,000.

Adelantadillo, ad-ā-lan-tā-dēl'yō. A Spanish red wine made of the earliest ripe grapes.

Adelite, 'ō-līt. A class of Moorish conjurers in Spain, who predicted fortunes by the flight and singing of birds.

Adelaide, ăd-e'lād. Cap. of S. Australia, on Gulf of St. Vincent; pop. 70,000.

Adelphia, a-del'fi-a. A collection of stamens into a bundle; those plants in which the stamens, instead of growing singly, combine by the filaments into one or more parcels.

Adenanthera, ad'en-an-thē''ra. A gen. of trees and shrubs, ord. Leguminosæ, sub-ord. Mimoseæ; the gland flowers. A. pavonina yields red sandal-wood. The bright scarlet seeds, from their equality in weight, are used by goldsmiths in the East as weights.

Ades, or Hades. The god of Hell amongst the Greeks, often used as the name for Hell itself.

Adiantum, ad-i-an'tum. A gen. of ferns, of beautiful forms; the maiden-hair.

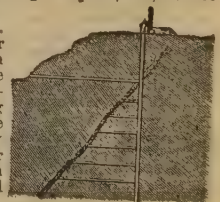
Adipic, a-dip'ik. Of or belonging to fat. A. acid is got by treating oleic acid or fatty bodies with nitric acid.

Adipocere, ad'i-pō-sēr. A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity. It consists of margarates of ammonia, potassium and calcium. A. mineral, a fatty matter found in some peat-mosses, and in the argillaceous iron-ore of Merthyr; adipocerite.

Adipsia, a-dip'si-a. The total absence of thirst.

Adirondack Mountains, ăd-e-rŏn-dăk. A spur of the Appalachians, in N. E. New York, S. of Lake Champlain; Mt. Marcy, the highest peak, is 5,467 feet above the sea.

Adit, ad'it. An entrance or passage; in mining, the horizontal opening giving access to the shaft, or by which water and ores can be carried away.



Section of Mineral Mine.

Adjutant, ad'jū-tant. An officer whose business is to assist the commanding officer by receiving and communicating orders.

Adjutant-general, -jen'er-al. A staff-officer, next in rank to the commander-in-chief. He superintends the details of all the dispositions ordered by the com-

mander and communicates general orders. A title formerly given to each one of a select number of Jesuit fathers, who resided with the general of the order, and had a province or country assigned to his care.

Adjutant-bird, -berd. A large grallatorial bird allied to the storks and included in the fam. Ardeidæ; its expanded wings measure 14 feet from tip to tip. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known, and in India is protected by law. From the wings and tail are obtained the fine feathers known as marabou, which are also obtained from an allied W. African species, the marabou stork.

Adjutant-bird.

Admiral, 'mi-ral. A naval officer of the highest rank. Vice-admiral is next in rank and command to the A. Rear-admiral, an officer next in rank to the Vice-A. In the U. S. service, the A. ranks with General, Rear A. with Lieutenant-General, and Vice-A. with Major General.

Admiralty, -ti. The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners of Great Britain, the officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs. The lords commissioners of the A. are now four in number, exclusive of a civil lord. The building in which the A. transact business. A. court, a tribunal having jurisdiction over all maritime causes.

Admiralty Islands. A Pacific group numbering 40; between 2° and 3° S. lat., and 146° 18′ and 147° 46′ E. long.

Admonitionist, -mō-ni'shon-ist. One of a body of Puritans who in 1571 sent an admonition to Parliament condemning everything in the English Church not in accord with the principles and practice of that of Geneva.

Adnascent, -nas'ent. Growing to or on something else.

Adopter, a-dopt'er. One who or that which adopts. In Chem. a large round receiver, with two necks, used in distillations to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

Adnate, ad'nāt. Growing attached; attached by cartilage; having the character of an epiphysis. In Bot. applied to a part of an organism attached to another by its whole length. Thus stipules A. grow to the petiole, as in the rose. A. anthers are united to their filaments as in the ranunculous. A. leaves are erect and closely applied to their stem.

Adobe, a-dō'be. A sun-dried brick; built of sun-dried bricks.

Adolescence, ad-ō-les'ens. The state of growing; applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race.

Adoptian, -dop'shi-an. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of adoption. A controversy originated in Spain in the 8th century with the Archbishop of Toledo, who maintained that although Christ, in respect of his divine nature, was by generation the son of God, yet that, as regards his human nature, he was only a declared and adopted son.

Adolode, ad'ō-lōd. An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonia, a-dō'ni-a. A festival of two days' duration celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females. The first day was spent in mourning, the second in merry-making.

Adonis, -dō-nis. In Greek myth. the favorite of Aphrodite (Venus), said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He received a mortal wound from a wild boar. Aphrodite changed him into the plant which bears his name. In Bot. a gen. of plants, ord. Ranunculaceæ.

Adonist, -dōn'ist. One of a party of Biblical critics who maintain that the Hebrew points annexed to the consonants of the word Jehovah do not express true pronunciation; but that they are vowel-points belonging to the words Adonai and Elohim, applied to the ineffable name Jehovah, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word Adonai instead of Jehovah.

Adorsed, -dorst'. In Her. applied to any two animals, birds, fishes, or other bearings, placed back to back.

Adnata Tunica, ăd-nā'tah. The tunic, known as the white of the eye.

Adoxa, a-doks'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Caprifoliaceæ; the flowers have a musky scent.

Adpressed, ad-prest'. Branches or leaves which rise parallel and close to the stem, without adhering to it.

Adrian, or Hadrian, Publius Ælius. A Roman emperor, successor of Trojan, B. 76, D. 138; he was energetic, public spirited and learned, but a cruel persecutor of Jews and Christians. The name of 6 popes, the most noted of whom was A. IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare), an Englishman, who put an end to the republic established in Rome by Arnold of Brescia, and compelled Frederick Barbarossa, the German Emperor, to hold his stirrup while he mounted his horse; date of birth unknown; elected pope 1154, D. 1159.

Adrianople, ad-ri-an-ō′pl. The second largest city of European Turkey, 137 m. N. W. of Constantinople; manufactures silks and dye stuffs; pop. 100,000.

Adrianople-red, -red. Turkey-red: red obtained from madder.

Adriatic, -at-ik. The Gulf of Venice; a sea that washes the eastern coast of Italy.

Adrianus. A German Emperor who visited Great Britain and built the wall between what are now the towns of Carlisle and Newcastle-on-Tyne, to limit the predatory excursions of the Caledonians.

Adrogation, -rō-gā′shon. A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of a son.

Adscriptus glebæ, -skrip′tus glē′bē. Belonging to the soil, as a serf. In Rome applied to a class of slaves transferred with the land they cultivated. Colliers and salt-workers in Scotland were in a similar position till the passing of 15 Geo. III. xxviii.

Adularia, -ū-lā′ri-a. A pure, limpid, translucent variety of felspar, called by lapidaries moonstone.

Adulterer, 'ter-er. A married man who has sexual commerce with any woman except his wife. In Scripture, an apostate.

Ad valorem, ad va-lō′rem. According to value.

Advent, 'vent. A coming; approach; visitation. The coming of our Saviour. A period including four Sundays before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's day, or on the Sunday nearest to it either before or after it, appointed by the Synod of Lerida, 524 A.D., and still generally observed; it has reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh.

Adventurer, -ven′tūr-er. One who takes part in bold or extraordinary enterprises; one who tries to keep up a certain status in society, and advance his fortune by discreditable or criminal expedients.

Adverb, 'verb. One of the indeclinable parts of speech, so called from being frequently joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification; they qualify adjectives.

Adversifoliate, -vers′i-fō″li-āt. Having opposite leaves; applied to plants where the leaves are opposite each other.

Advowson, -vou′zn. The right of presentation to a vacant benefice; they are of three kinds, presentative, collative and donative; they are also appendant, that is, annexed to a manor; or in gross, that is, annexed to the person of the patron.

Advoyer, a-voi′er. A chief magistrate of a Swiss town or canton.

Adynamon, -din′a-mon. A factitious wine made of must boiled down with water, or of new white wine with water.

Adytum, ad′i-tum. A secret place in ancient temples from which the oracles were given, and none but priests were permitted to enter. The Jewish Holy of Hollies was a similar part of the temple of Jerusalem.

Adze, adz. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade of iron forming a portion of a cylindrical surface, ground to an edge from the concave side outwards at one end, and having a hole or socket at the other end for the handle.

Æ. The symbol used to denote the third class of wooden and composite ships in Lloyd's register.

Æchmodus, ēk′mō-dus. A gen. of fossil ganoid fishes, fam. Lepidoidei.

Ægagrus, ē-gag′rus. A wild species of Ibex found on Asiatic mountains, believed to be the original of the domestic goat.

Ægean Sea. Part of the Mediterranean now called the Grecian Archipelago.

Ægis, ē′jis. In Greek myth. originally the skin of the goat Amalthea which suckled Zeus, and afterwards worn by him as a covering of his shield; also the shield itself. In latter times as part of the armor of Pallas Athena, covered with metal scales, and made terrible by the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and fringed with serpents. Anything that protects.

Pallas Wearing the Ægis.

Ægeriidæ, ē-jer-ī'ī-dē. A fam. of Lepidoptera, sec. Heterocera.

Ægiceras, -jis'er-as. A gen. of small trees, ord. Myrsinaceæ, natives of India and Australia. Their seed germinate while still on the trees, and send down perpendicular roots into the mud, and thus form impenetrable thickets.

Ægilops, ēj'ī-lŏps. An abscess in the canthus, or corner of the eye. A gen. of plants, ord. Graminaceæ.

Ægle, 'glē. A gen. of plants, ord. Aurantiaceæ, with separate stamens.

Æmileus, Paulus, mil'yus. A Roman general who conquered Macedonia and made it a Roman province; B. 160 B. C.

Æneas. A prince of Troy, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. With the fall of Troy he settled in Latium; tradition ascribes to him the commencement of the Roman Empire.

Æneid, -nē'id. An epic poem written by Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero. It describes the taking of Troy, the wanderings of Æneas, and the final settlement of himself and companions in Italy.

Æolina, -ō-lī'na. A modification of the accordeon.

Æpyornis, -pi-or'nis. A gen. of gigantic birds found fossil in Madagascar.

Æra or Era, ē'rah. A division of time. Christians reckon from the date of Christ's birth, which is fixed in the 4th year of the Olympial, and the 753d year of the founding of Rome. There are eleven principal eras in history.

Ærarian, -rā'ri-an. A Roman citizen of the lowest class of free-men, who paid only a poll-tax, and had not the suffrage.

Aerate, ā'er-āt. To combine with carbonic acid or other gas, or with air; to change the circulating fluids of animals by the agency of the air. A. waters, acidulous and alkaline beverages, impregnated with carbonic acid; it is the most common carbonic acid water, called soda-water.

Aerian, -ē'ri-an. One of a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

Aerides, -er'i-dēz. A gen. of epiphytal plants, ord. Orchidaceæ.

Aerodynamics, 'er-ō-di-nam''iks. The science of the motion of the air and other gases.

Aerohydrodynamic, -hī'drō-dī-nam''ik. Acting by the power of air and water. A. wheel, an apparatus for transmitting power to a great distance.

Aerolite, -līt. A stone falling from the air or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone; some suppose them to be projected by lunar volcanoes, by others they are thought to be formed in the air by the union of simpler forms of matter volatilized from the earth's surface; but they are doubtless cosmical bodies of the same nature as shooting-stars, revolving round the earth, and falling when they come within its attraction. Analyzed they are found to consist of twenty-two of the elements found in terrestrial minerals, the most prominent being malleable metallic iron and nickel.

Aerology, -ol'o-ji. That branch of physics which treats of the air.

Aeromancy, -ō-man''si. Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric substances.

Aerometer, -er-om'et-er. An instrument for ascertaining the density of air and gases.

Aeronaut, ā'er-ō-nat. An aerial navigator or balloonist.

Aerophobia, -fō''bi-a. A dread of air common in hydrophobia.

Aerophyte, -fīt. A plant which lives exclusively in air.

Aerosite, -sīt. Dark red silver ore; pyrargyrite.

Aerostat, -stat. A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; air balloons.

Æschylus, ĕs-kī'lus. The first of the three eminent tragic Grecian poets, and inventor of the trilogy; author of Prometheus Bound. Also distinguished as a warrior, B. 525 B. C. Was killed by a tortoise dropped by an eagle, B. C. 456.

Æschynanthus, ĕs-kin-an'thus. A gen. of epiphytal plants, ord. Gesneraceæ.

Æsculaceæ, -kū-lā'sē-ē. A group of plants, Hippocastaneæ, included in the Sapindaceæ. The horse-chestnut belongs to this group.

Æsculapius, 'pe-ŭs. The God of Medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis (or Larissa); Hygeia, one of his daughters by Epione, was the most celebrated of his six children, all famous in the medical art.

Æsculus, ĕs'ku-lŭs. A gen. of trees and shrubs, ord. Sapindaceæ; the horse-chestnut and allied species.

Æsir, ē'ser. The general name for the heathen gods of Scandinavia.

Æsop, 'sop. A famous Greek fabulist, B. in Phrygia in the 6th century B. C.; sold into slavery he obtained his freedom,

and made his home at the court of Crœsus, King of Lydia; sent on a mission to Delphi in Greece, by the king, he offended the citizens by his fables, and was assassinated. His fables were not reduced to writing, but were transmitted through tradition, and have come down to the present in questionable purity.

Æsthetics, ēs-thet'iks. The science of deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; that branch of philosophy which deals with the beautiful.

Æstho-physiology, 'thō-fiz'i-ol''o-ji. The physiology of sensation; which treats of the organs of sense and the parts of the body which exercise subsidiary functions.

Aetheogamous, ā-ē'thē-og''a-mus. A term applied to such plants as propagate themselves in an unusual manner, as ferns, lycopodiums, and their allies.

Æthrioscope, ēth'ri-ō-skop. An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky.

Æthusa, ē-thū'sa. A gen. of poisonous plants, ord. Umbelliferæ.

Aetius, a-ē'shus. A Roman general who defeated the Burgundians and Franks on several occasions, and forced Stilla across the Rhine; becoming an object of jealousy to Valentinian III., the Emperor, the latter slew him with his own hand, A. D. 454.

Affluent, af'flū-ent. A tributary stream flowing into a larger one.

Afflatus, -flā'tus. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge or the power of prophecy; the inspiration of the poet.

Afforest, -for'est. To convert tillable ground into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings of England.

Affronte, -frunt-ē. Front to front; animals that face each other aspectant on an escutcheon, a bearing otherwise called confrontē, and opposed to adorsed. Facing the spectator, as the lion in the crest of Scotland.

Afghan, 'gan. A native of Afghanistan; a kind of carriage robe.

Afghanistan, -găn-is-tăn'. An inland Asiatic country, lying betwixt 78° 50′ and 86° 30′ N. lat., and 62° and 72° 30′ E. lon., containing 225,000 sq. m.; the Cabul and Helmund are the principal rivers. The Afghans are a proud and warlike race, and their country is threatened by both Russia and England. The latter invaded A. in 1878-9, and after severe fighting succeeded in securing the concessions demanded.

Africa, af're-kah. One of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded N. by the Mediterranean and Strait of Gibraltar; E. by Isthmus of Suez, Red Sea and Indian Ocean; S. by Southern Ocean; W. by the Atlantic. It extends from lat. 37° 20′ N. to 34° 50′ S., about 5,000 m., and from lon. 57° 22′ E. to 17° 32′ W., nearly the same distance, its area being 12,000,000 sq. m. It has 14 principal island groups; its principal mountain ranges are the Atlas and Mountains of the Moon; its largest rivers the Nile, Niger or Quorra, Senegal, Gambia, Zaire, Orange, Zambesi and Juba; its known lakes, Tchadda, Dembea, Londieh, Nyassa, Victoria and Albert N'yanza. The inhabitants include Hottentots and Caffres in the S., negroes in the center and interior, Moors in the N., and Copts in Egypt. Its principal cities are Cairo, Alexandria, Algiers and Tripoli in the N., and Cape Town in the S. The population is estimated at 150,000,000. Central A. is almost unknown to Europeans, but is at present being rapidly explored by parties under Stanley and others.

African, af'rik-an. Pertaining to Africa. A. hemp, the fiber obtained from the leaves of the Sanseviera guineensis, ord. Liliaceæ. A. teak, a valuable ship-building wood.

Aftcastle, aft'kas-l. An elevation on the after-part of ships of war.

After-body, aft'er-bo-di. That part of a ship's hull abaft the midships.

After-cabin, aft'er-kab-in. The best or stern cabin of a vessel.

After-damp, aft'er-damp. Choke-damp or carbonic acid, found in coal mines.

After-growth, aft'er-grōth. A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed.

After-peak, aft'er-pēk. The part of a vessel's hold which lies in the run or aftermost part of the hold.

Aga, ā'ga. A Turkish commander or chief officer. The title is given to various officers and to great landholders, and to the higher officers of the sultan's seraglio.

Agallochum, a-gal'lok-um. A name given to two kinds of fragrant wood used by the Orientals for perfume. The agallochum of Cochin-China is obtained from Aloexylon Agallochum; while the Indian variety is the Aquilaria Agallocha. Both yield resin and an essential oil which is the highly esteemed perfume used as incense in religious ceremonies.

Agalmatolite, a-gal-mat'ō-līt. A soft clay-slate stone found in China, resembling steatite.

Agama, ag'a-ma. A gen. of small saurian reptiles, fam. Iguanidæ.

Agami, ag'a-mī. The Psophia crepitans; a grallatorial bird, fam. Gruidæ, the golden-breasted trumpeter.

Agamic, a-gam'ik. Applied to reproduction without the congress of individuals of the opposite sex.

Agamidæ, a-gam'i-dē. A fam. of lacertilian reptiles, allied to the Iguanidæ.

Agamist, ag'am-ist. One who refuses or rejects marriage.

Agapanthus, ag-a-pan'thus. A small gen. of perennial plants belonging to the ord. Liliaceæ.

Agape, ag'a-pē. Among the primitive Christians a love-feast or feast of charity, when contributions were made for the poor. Such feasts were held at first without scandal, but afterward being abused, they were condemned at the Council of Carthage, A. D. 397.

Agamemnon, ăg-a-mem'non. The commanding Greek general at the siege of Troy, murdered by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Agethus, after his return from the destruction of Troy.

Agapemone, ag-a-pem'o-ne. The abode of love; an association of men and women living promiscuously on a common fund.

Agar-agar, ä'gar-ä'gar. Native name of Ceylon moss or Bengal isinglass.

Agaric, a-gar'ik. One of the fungi that form the gen. Agaricus. A. mineral, or mountain-meal, native carbonates of lime; a stone of loose consistence found in Tuscany, of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water. A hydrated silicate of magnesium, mixed with lime, alumina and iron.

Agaricia, a-ga-rish'i-a. The mushroom madrepore, a gen. of coral madrepores.

Agaricini, a-găr'i-sī''nī. A group of fungi having the fruit-bearing surface arranged in radiating gills, as mushrooms and toad-stools.

Agaricus, a-gar'ik-us. A large gen. of fungi, characterized by having a fleshy cap or pileus, and radiating plates or gills on which are produced the naked spores. Over a thousand species are known, arranged in five sections according to the color of their spores. Many are edible, like the common mushroom, while others are deleterious and even poisonous.

Agassiz, Louis, ag'gas-se. An eminent Swiss naturalist, b. 1807, immigrated to America in 1846, and in 1847 became Prof. of Zoology and Geology at Harvard University, later a non-resident professor of Cornell College, Ithaca, N. Y. He was the author of several standard works on Natural History, Fishes, and Comparative Physiology; d. Dec. 14, 1873.

Agate, ag'ät. A siliceous, semi-pellucid compound mineral, consisting of bands or layers of various colors blended together, the base generally being chalcedony, and mixed with jasper, amethyst, quartz, opal, heliotrope and carnelian; in some agates vegetable or animal remains are imbedded. Agate is chiefly found in trap-rocks and serpentine, often in the form of nodules, called geodes; they are the least valuable of the precious stones; an instrument used by gold-wire drawers; the cap for the pivots of the compass-cards, formed of a hard siliceous stone, a chalcedony or carnelian. In printing, a size of type.

Agathodæmon, ag'ath-ō-dē''mon. The good genius or spirit, to whom the ancient Greeks drank a cup of unmixed wine at the end of every repast.

Agathosma, a-ga-thoz'ma. A gen. of plants, ord. Rutaceæ.

Agathotes, a-gath'o-tēz. A gen. of plants found in India, ord. Gentianaceæ.

Agave, a-gā'vē. A gen. of plants, ord. Amaryllidaceæ, comprehending the American aloe. The best known species is A. americana, which yields many important products. The sap produces, when fermented, a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans pulque. The fibers of the leaves are formed into thread and ropes, and an extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap; the flower-stem, when withered, is cut up into razor-strops.

American Aloe.

Agendum, a-jen'dum. Something which a man is bound to perform, in opposition to credendum, something he is bound to believe. A church ritual or liturgy.

Ageratum, a-jer'a-tum. A gen. of plants, ord. Compositæ.

Agglomerate, ag-glom'er-āt. A collective name for angular fragments ejected from volcanoes; when worn and rounded by water it is called a conglomerate.

Agincourt, ah-zhan'koor. A French village, Dep't of Pas-de-Calais, celebrated for the great victory gained by Henry V. of England over the French in 1415.

Agio, ā'ji-o. The difference in value between paper money and metallic coin.

Agiosymandron, ā'ji-ō-si-man''dron. An instrument of wood or metal used by Christians in place of bells, in countries subject to the Turks, who forbid their use.

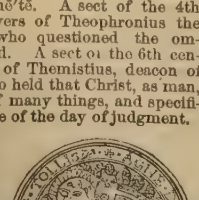
Aglaia, ag-lā'i-a. One of the three Graces. A small planet or asteriod between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Aglet, ag'let. A tag or metal sheathing of a lace or of the points or ribbons, used in the 16th and 17th centuries to fasten or tie dresses, and are still used in the form of tagged points or braid hanging from the shoulder in some military uniforms. A pendant at the ends of some stamens of flowers, as in the rose and tulip.

Agnation, ag-nā'shon. Relation by the father's side only; distinct from cognation, which includes descent in the male and female lines.

Agnœtæ, ag-nō'tē. A sect of the 4th century, followers of Theophronius the Cappadocian, who questioned the omniscience of God. A sect of the 6th century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment.

Agnus Dei, ag'nus dē'ī. One of the titles of Christ. In R. C. Church a medal, or cake of wax, consecrated by the pope, stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the banner of the cross. A prayer in the office of the mass beginning with these words. In the Greek Church, the cloth which covers the communion service, bearing the figure of a lamb.



Agnus Dei that belonged to Carlemagne.—From Aix-la-Chapelle Cathedral.

Agnel, ag'nel. An ancient French coin, value 12 sols, 6 deniers, bearing the figure of the pascal lamb.

Agnomen, ag-nō'men. An additional name given by the Romans to an individual in allusion to some quality, circumstance, or achievement by which he was distinguished, as Africanus added to P. Cornelius Scipio.

Agnostic, ag-nos'tik. One of a school who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the origin of the universe.

Agnus Castus, ag'nus kas'tus. A species of Vitex, ord. Verbenaceæ, called chaste, and having attributed to it the imagined virtue of preserving chastity.

Agnus Scythicus, ag'nus sith'ik-us. The Scythian lamb, a name applied to the rhizome of the fern Cibotium barometz, which is covered with silky fibrous hairs. When inverted and artificially trimmed it somewhat resembles a small lamb.

Agonic, a-gon'ik. Not forming an angle. A. lines, two lines on the earth's surface, on which the magnetic needle points to the true north, or where the magnetic meridian coincides with the geographical. Although they extend from south to north, they do not coincide with the meridians, but intersect them under different angles.

Agonist, ag'ō-nist. One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant; a champion. A name given by Donatus to such of his disciples as he sent to contend for the truth by preaching at markets and fairs.

Agonothete, a-gō'no-thēt. An official who presided over the public games in Greece.

Agora, ag'ō-ra. The public square and market-place of a Greek town, answering to the forum of the Romans.

Agosta, ah-gōs-tah. A seaport of Sicily, off which the Dutch fleet under DeRuyter were defeated by the French under Duquesne, 1676.

Agouara, a-gō'a-ra. A species of raccoon, called also the crab-eating raccoon, from its habit of eating crustaceans and mollusks.

Agouti, -gō'ti. The Indian name of several species of rodent mammals, fam. Caviidæ, gen. Dasyprocta or Chloromys. The common agouti, or yellow-rumped cavy, is the size of a rabbit. It burrows, lives on vegetables, is voracious as a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore-paws like a squirrel. Its flesh is white and delicate.

Agouta, -gō'ta. An insectivorous mammal, fam. Talpidæ, and the sole member

Agouta.

of the gen. Solenodon. It is so puzzling to naturalists that it has received the name of S. paradoxus. It has the fur, ears and tail of the opossum, but the teeth and elongated nose of the shrew. It is of the size of a rat, and not unlike one.

Agraphis, 'ra-fis. A gen. of plants belonging to the Liliaceæ, and nearly allied to the squills and hyacinths.

Agrimonia, -ri-mō'ni-a. A gen. of perennial plants, ord. Rosaceæ; agrimony. Its leaves and root-stock are astringent, and the latter yields a yellow dye.

Agriopes, -grī'ō-pēs. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Cataphracti, distinguished from most other genera by having only nine rays in the pectoral fins.

Agrippinian, -grip-pin'i-an. A follower of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage in the 3d century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptism.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius, ah-grip'pah. A Roman general and statesman to whom Augustus was indebted for the victory at Actium, which made him master of the world; B. 63 B.C., D. 12.

Agrostis, a-gros'tis. A gen. of grasses, valuable as pasture grasses, and distinguished by having membranous and awnless empty glumes.

Aguardiente, a'gwär-dē-ent''ā. A second-class brandy made from the red wines of Spain and Portugal, or refuse of the grapes left in the wine-press, the scrapings of casks and vats, and deposits in bottles. A Mexican drink distilled from the agave.

Agua-toad, ä'gwä-tōd. A gigantic species of toad found in intertropical America and the West Indies; it utters a loud snoring kind of bellow.

Ague, ā'gū. The cold fit or rigor which precedes a fever or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. A periodical fever, quotidian, tertian, or quartan.

Ague-drop, ā'gū-drop. A solution of the arsenite of potassium; also known as Fowler's Solution.

Agynous, a'jin-us. Applied to plants having no female organs.

Ahab, ā'hab. An idolatrous King of Israel, husband of the wicked Jezebel, who was defeated and slain by the Syrians; reigned from 930 to 909 B. C.

Ahriman, ä'ri-man. The evil genius or demon, according to the dualistic doctrine of Zoroaster; the king of darkness and of death, and the eternal foe of Ormuzd and his kingdom of light and life.

Aide-de-camp, ād-de-kon. An officer whose duty it is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer.

Aigremore, ā'ger-mōr. Charcoal when prepared for the making of gunpowder.

Aiguille, ā'gwil. An instrument used for piercing a rock, for the lodgment of gunpowder in a mine or blast-hole. The needle-like points or tops of granite and other crystalline rocks and mountain masses, and ice on glaciers.

Aiguillette, ā'gwil-et. A point or tag at the end of a fringe or lace. A tagged point hanging down from the shoulder; also, a braid or cord worn from shoulder to shoulder in military uniforms.

Aiguise, ā-gwēz-ā. In Her. applied to a cross with its four ends sharpened, but so as to terminate in obtuse angles.

Ailanthus, ā-lan'thus. A gen. of large timber trees, ord. Simarubaceæ.

Ailette, āl-let'. One of the small square shields of arms worn upon the shoulders of knights during the middle ages; the prototype of the modern epaulet.

Ailurus, āl-ū'rus. A gen. of carnivorous quadrupeds, fam. Ursidæ. A. refulgens, the only known species, is the panda.

Air, ār. The fluid which we breathe. Atmospheric A. is composed by volume of 20 or 21 oxygen and 80 or 79 nitrogen; by weight, of 23 oxygen to 77 nitrogen. The body of A. surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere.

Aira, ār'a. Hair-grass, a gen. belonging to the ord. Gramineæ.

Air-casing, ār'kās-ing. An air-tight casing of sheet-iron around a pipe to prevent undue transmission of heat or cold.

Air-cell, ār'sel. One of the cavities in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air. The bronchial cells constituting the texture of the lungs. The dilatations of the trachea in insects forming the respiratory apparatus.

Air-chamber, ār'chām-ber. A cavity in a hydraulic machine, as a fire-engine, the air in which, on being compressed by

the admission of water, acts as a spring, and equalizes the flow of the liquid.

Air-condenser, ār-kon-dens'er. An apparatus for condensing air.

Air-cone, ār'kōn. A cone in a marine engine to receive the gases which enter the hot-well from the air-pump.

Air-course, ār'kōrs. A general name for the passages in a coal-mine intended for ventilation.

Air-engine, ār'en-jin. An engine in which air, heated or compressed, is employed as a motive power.

Air-gas, ār'gas. An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging atmospheric air with vapors of petroleum, naphtha, or similar substance, called gasoline, which must evaporate with great readiness.

Air-gun, ār'gun. A gun in which highly-condensed air is used to project the ball; it is shaped like a rifle, a hollow spherical ball, into which air has been forced by a condensing syringe, being attached to it and serving as a reservoir.

Air-lock, ār'lok. An air-tight chamber in a caisson in which operations are being carried on under water.

Air-machine, ār'ma-shēn. The apparatus by which pure air is forced into parts of mines badly ventilated.

Air-port, ār'pōrt. Large scuttles in ships' bows or sides for the admission of air.

Air-pump, ār'pump. A pneumatic machine for the purpose of exhausting the air from a closed vessel called a receiver, and thereby producing a vacuum, which, however, is only partial. It exhausts the air from the receiver by means of a piston, with valve, working in a cylindrical tube, after the manner of a common pump. The A. P. of a steam-engine is used to draw the condensing water and condensed steam off from the condenser.

Air-pump.

Air-sac, ār'sak. One of the membranous receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones, the cavities of the body and quills of birds, and communicating with the lungs.

Air-shaft, ār'shaft. A passage for air into a mine, usually perpendicular, and meeting the horizontal passages, causing a free circulation.

Air-thermometer, ār'ther-mom''et-er. A thermometer in which air is employed as a substitute for mercury and spirit of wine.

Aisle, īl. The wing of a building; the lateral divisions of a cathedral or church, separated from the central part, called the nave and choir, by pillars or piers.

Aix-beds, āks'bedz. Thick fresh-water tertiary strata, consisting of calcareous marls, calcareo-siliceous grits and gypsum, and full of fossil fishes, insects and plants.

Aix-la-Chapelle. A frontier city of W. Prussia, celebrated from the 5th century; its cathedral, built in 796, was the scene of the coronation of the German Emperors down to the 16th century, and many of the most celebrated treaties of history were concluded within it. It was the favorite residence of Charlemagne, and is noted for its hot baths; pop. 76,000.

Aizoon, a-zō'on. A gen. of prostrate herbaceous plants, ord. Ficoideæ, containing about twenty species.

Ajaccio, ah-yät'cho. Napoleon's birthplace, on the island of Corsica.

Ajax, ā'jaks. The name of two Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy. One, son of Telamon, king of Salamis, having unsuccessfully contended with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, became insane and committed suicide. The other, son of Oïlus, king of Locris, was only second to Achilles in fleetness; he was drowned while returning from Troy through having offended Neptune and Minerva.

Ajuga, a-jū-ga. A gen. of plants, ord. Labiatæ.

Akbar, ak'bar. The most distinguished of Mogul sultans, who began his reign over the Punjaub at the age of 14; he endeavored to unite all the Hindu nations, and after long and severe wars succeeded in extending his dominion over 15 provinces, nearly the whole of India; B. 1542, D. 1605.

Akbeer, ak'bēr. A red powder thrown on the clothes and person at Hindu festivals.

Akee, a-kē'. The fruit of Blighia sapida, ord. Sapindaceæ.

Alabama, ă-lă-băh-măh. One of the southern United States, originally a part of Georgia, but admitted as an independent state in 1809; A. seceded Jan. 11, 1861,

and the first Confederate Congress met in Montgomery, its capital, electing Jefferson Davis President, and Alexander H. Stephens Vice-President. She was re-admitted to the Union upon the adoption of a new constitution in 1867. Her population in 1880 was 1,262,505; 661,030 white; 600,103 negroes; 1,372 Indians. Her principal rivers are the Alabama, Tennessee and Tombigbee; principal cities, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma and Huntsville. The Alleghany Mountains, in the western part, extend to within 60 m. of the Gulf coast.

Alabandine, al-a-ban'din. Manganese glance or blende; a sulphide of manganese.

Alabarches, al-a-bär'kēz. In ancient times, the chief magistrate of the Jews in Alexandria, whose duty lay chiefly in raising and paying taxes.

Alabaster, al'a-bas-ter. A marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties—the gypseous and the calcareous; the former a crystalline granular variety of sulphate of calcium or gypsum. Being soft it can be formed by the lathe or knife into small works of art. Calcareous A. is a variety of carbonate of lime occurring as a stalactite or stalagmite in caverns of limestone rocks. A vessel for holding odoriferous liquors or ointments.

Alactaga, a-lak-tā'ga. The jumping rabbit of Siberia, a rodent, fam. Dipodidæ.

Aladinist, a-lad'in-ist. A free-thinker among the Mohammedans.

A-la-grecque, ä-lä-grek. A name for one of the varieties of the fret ornament, used for running freizes, borders, &c., and frequently seen in ancient Roman pavements.

Alameda, a-la-mē'da. A public walk in Spain, planted with trees.

Alant, al'ant. In Her. a mastiff dog with short ears.

Alaria, a-lā'ri-a. A gen. of Algæ. The membranous frond is from 3 to 20 feet long and has a thick midrib.

Alaric I., ăl'ah-rik. King of the Visigoths, who captured and plundered Rome in 410; B. 350, D. 410. A. II. was crowned in 484, and killed in a battle with Clovis, king of France, in 507; he formulated the body of laws known as the Brevarium Alaricianum.

Alarm-gauge, a-lärm'gāj. An automatic contrivance in a steam-engine by which notice is given when the pressure of steam becomes too high, or the water too low in the boiler.

Alaska, ä-lăs'kah. The extreme N.W. territory of the U. S., purchased from Russia in 1868 for $7,500,000, the Aleutian Island being included in the transfer. The total population, Russians, Aleuts, Indians and a few Americans, is estimated at 150,000. Congress is now (1883) considering a bill providing for a territorial government.

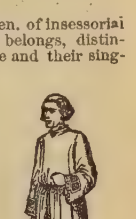
Alasmodon, a-las'mō-don. A gen. of bivalve mollusks, the river pearl-mussels.

Ala-Tagh, ah-lah-däg'. Principal mountain range in Asiatic Turkey, extending from Mt. Ararat.

Alated, ā'lāt-ed. Winged; having membranous expansions like wings. Shells having an expanded lip.

Alauda, a-la'da. The gen. of insessorial birds to which the lark belongs, distinguished for their vigilance and their singing on the wing.

Alb, alb. A clerical vesment worn by R. C. priests while officiating in the more solemn functions of the divine office. It is a long robe of white linen, bound round the waist by a cincture. In front at the foot, embroidery or orphrey-work is attached, and at the wrists several enrichments appear. It was originally the common dress of ecclesiasts.



Alb.

Alba, or Alba, Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of. A distinguished Spanish General, governor of the Netherlands, whose cruel rule led to the independence of that country; B. 1508, D. 1582. He was never defeated in battle.

Albacore, 'ba-kōr. A name given to several fishes of the tunny or mackerel kind.

Albadara, -ba-dā'ra. The Arabian cabalistic name for the sesamoid joint of the great toe, to which extraordinary gifts were anciently ascribed.

Albany, ăl'ba-ne. A county and city of the State of New York, the latter being the capital; situated at the junction of the Erie Canal and Hudson River, 141 m. N. of N. Y. City; it has a population of 100,000; the capitol building, still unfinished, will cost when completed about $20,000,000, and will be one of the largest and finest public buildings in the world.

Albans, St., aul'bănz. A borough of Hertford Co., England, celebrated for the victory of Richard, Duke of York, over Henry VI., May 22, 1456, and the defeat of Warwick by Margaret of Anjou, Feb. 2, 1461. It also possesses an abbey, founded in 796 in honor of St. Alban, the first Christian martyr in Britain.

Albata, -bā'ta. An alloy of nickel, zinc, tin and copper, often with antimony and silver, made into spoons, forks, teapots, &c.

Albatross.

Albatross, 'ba-tros. An aquatic natatorial bird, fam. Procellariadæ, of which the wandering albatross is the best known species. It is the largest sea-bird, and has been known to accompany ships for whole days without ever resting on the waves. It is regarded with feelings of attachment and superstitious awe by sailors.

Abigenses, -bi-jens'ez. A party of reformers who separated from the Church of Rome in the 12th century, and were ruthlessly persecuted; so called from Albigeois, a small territory round Albi, a town of Languedoc in France.

Albin, 'bin. A mineral of an opaque white color, a variety of Bohemian apophylite.

Albino, -bi'nō. A person of pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes, occasionally found among all races of men; applied to animals.

Albion, al'bi-on. An ancient name of Britain, gradually restricted to Scotland.

Albite, al'bīt. Tetrartoprismatic felspar; soda felspar.

Alborak, al-bū'rak. The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed from the temple of Jerusalem to heaven.

Albuginea, al-bū-jin'ē-a. The white fibrous coating of the eye; also, the tough fibrous coating of the testacles.

Album, al'bum. In Rom. antiq. a white tablet, on which the names of public officers and also public transactions were written down. A blank book in which may be inserted autographs or pieces of poetry or prose. A book for preserving photographic views, cartes de visite, &c.

Albumen, al-bū'men. A proximate principle, entering into the composition of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids, composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, with a little sulphur. It abounds in the serum of the blood, the humors of the eye, the fluid of dropsy, the coagulable lymph, in nutritive matters, the juice of flesh, &c.

Album Græcum, al'bum grē'kum. The excrement of dogs, wolves, &c., which, from exposure to the air, becomes white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine, and is still used by tanners to soften leather.

Albuminin, al-bū'min-in. Ooonin; the substance of the cells inclosing the white of birds' eggs. It contains no nitrogen, and dissolves in caustic potash.

Albuera, ăl'bwā-rah. A Spanish town, prov. of Estremadura, the scene of the sanguinary battle between the French under Marshal Soult and the British and Spanish under Lord Beresford, 1811.

Alcaic, al-kā'ik. Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the close of the 7th and beginning of the 6th century B. C.

Alcaid, al-kād'. In Spain, Portugal, &c., a commander of a fortress; the chief civil magistrate of a city; also, a jailer.

Alcala de Henares, ăl-kah'lah da ain-air'ez. The birthplace of Cervantes, prov. of New Castelo, Spain; also noted as the place where Cardinal Ximenes' Polyglot Bible was printed.

Alcalde, ăl-kā-dā. A Spanish magistrate.

Alcarraza, al-ka-rā'za. A vessel of porous pottery manufactured in Spain and used for cooling water.

Alcazar, al-kā-zăr. A fortress: applied also to the royal palaces in Spain.

Alcedinidæ, al-sē-din'i-dē. A fam. of fissirostral insessorial birds, the kingfishers, typical gen. Alcedo.

Alces, al'sēs. A gen. of the Cervidæ or deer fam., the elk. It is the size of a horse.

Alchemilla, al-kē-mil'la. A gen. of plants, ord. Rosaceæ; lady's mantle.

Alchemy, al'ke-mi. Ancient chemistry, the students of which were deficient in theoretical views, and pursued in their experiments delusive ends, such as the discovery of the philosopher's stone, which was to transmute base metals into gold, to be a panacea for diseases, and an alkahest or universal solvent. The doctrines and practice of those who dabbled in such arts. Formerly a mixed metal used for utensils, a modification of brass.

Alcibiades, ăl-se-bī′a-dĭz. A celebrated Athenian warrior and statesman, the favorite pupil of Socrates; B. 450, D. 404 B. C.

Alcinæ, al-sī′nē. The auks, a sub-fam. of natatorial sea-birds, fam. Alcidæ. It comprehends the genera Alca or auks proper, and fraterculа or puffins.

Alcmanian, alk-mā′nĭ-an. Pertaining to Alcman, a Greek lyric poet of the 7th century B. C., celebrated for his amorous verses.

Alco, al′kō. A variety of dog with a small head and large pendulous ears, found in Mexico and Peru.

Alcohol, al′kō-hol. A liquid forming the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors, formed by the fermentation of aqueous sugar solutions, and by the destructive distillation of organic bodies, as coal. Absolute or pure A. is a transparent fluid, of a pleasant or spirituous smell and burning taste; it has never been frozen, but becomes viscid at very low temperatures. It is very inflammable, solvent of all bodies rich in hydrogen, and is a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. By volume 55 parts of A. and 45 of water, or 49.2 parts by weight of A. and 50.8 of water, form proof spirit. Under-proof and over-proof are the designations of weaker or stronger solutions. A. mixed with various proportions of water, essential oils, sugar and extracts, forms the different kinds of intoxicating drinks.

Alcoholometer, al′kō-hol-om′et-er. An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid.

Alcove, al′kōv. A recess in a room, usually separated from it by a screen of columns, by a balustrade, or by draperies, and intended for the reception of a bed of state or seats. A lateral recess in a library for the reception of books. An arched or covered seat in a garden.

Alcyonaria, al′sī-o-nā″rĭ-a. An ord. of actinozoan corals, distinguished by six or eight broad leaf-like tentacles, arranged round the mouth like the rays of a star-fish. Some resemble sponges; others fans, feathers, &c.

Alcyone, al-sī′onē. The brightest of the Pleiades.

Alcyonidæ, al-sī-on′ĭ-dē. A fam. of asteroid polypes, resembling sponges.

Alcyonite, al′sī-on-īt. A fossil alcyonium; one of the spongiferous fossils common in the chalk formation.

Aldan Mountains. A range in N. E. Asia, extending from the Altai Chain to Behrings Strait.

Aldebaran, al-deb′ăr-an. A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus. Vulgarly called the Bull's Eye. It is the bright star in the group of five called the Hyads.

Aldehyde, al-dē-hīd. A transparent colorless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol. It is alcohol minus two atoms of hydrogen. It has a suffocating odor, and is so volatile that it boils by the warmth of the hand. When exposed to air or oxygen it becomes entirely converted into acetic acid or vinegar, by the addition of one atom of oxygen.

Alder, al′der. The popular name of plants of the gen. Alnus, ord. Betulaceæ. A. glutinosa is the common alder, usually growing in moist land.

Alderman, al′der-man. Among Anglo-Saxons a prince or nobleman. It was originally used as a name of dignity unconnected with office, but in later times was applied to the members of the nobility next in rank to the king. In present usage, an officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor, possessing municipal administrative powers.

Aldine, al′dīn. A term applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius, of Venice, and his family, from 1490 to 1597. The term has been also applied to certain editions of modern works.

Ale, āl. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

Ale-conner, āl′kon-er. Originally an English officer appointed to assay ale and beer. Their duty now is to inspect the measures used in public-houses.

Alector, a-lek′ter. A gen. of gallinaceous birds, fam. Cracidæ. They resemble turkeys.

Alectoria, a-lek-tō′rĭ-a. A gen. of lichens. A. jubata, or rock hair, affords food for the reindeer during deep snow.

Alectryomancy, ′trĭ-ō-man-sĭ. An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock.

Alemannic, al-ē-man′ĭk. Belonging to the Alemanni, a military confederacy of several German tribes of the 3d century.

Alembdar, a-lem′dăr. A Turkish officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed when the Sultan appears in public.

Alembert, Jean le Rond, d', dah-long′bair. A celebrated French geometrician and philosopher; B. 1717, D. 1783. A deserted babe and charity child, he became the most distinguished writer and

teacher of his day, refusing offers from the courts of Prussia and Berlin; the intimate friend of Voltaire, he was doubtless a skeptic, but nothing reflecting upon Christianity appears in his works.

Alembic, a-lem'bik. A vessel formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper, now superseded by the retort and worm-still.

Alembroth, a-lem'broth. The salt of wisdom of the alchemists; a double chloride of mercury and ammonia. Although poisonous it was formerly used as a stimulant.

Alencon Lace, ä-lān'son lās. A kind of French lace made of hand-spun linen thread, the most expensive of the French laces, and surpassed only by Brussels. It receives its name from Alençon.

Alepidote, a-lep'i-dōt. Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales

Alette, a-let'. A small wing of a building; a pilaster or buttress; the face of the pier of an arch, extending from the edge of the opening.

A, Arch. B B, Pillars. C C, Alettes.

Aleurites, a-lū-ri'tēz. A gen. of plants, ord. Euphorbiaceæ. The nuts, which abound in oil, are used as a substitute for candles.

Aleurometer, -lūr-om'e-ter. An instrument for indicating the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour.

Alewife, āl'wif. A fresh-water fish resembling the shad.

Alexander III., the Great. Son and S. of Philip II. of Macedon; B. 356, D. 323 B. C. He was crowned in the 20th year of his age, and at once entered upon his wonderful military career, conquering Darius, King of Persia, and overrunning nearly the whole of Asia. He died during a second invasion of Persia, at Babylon, the immediate cause being a prolonged debauch. His character was a compound of generosity and brutality, his usual magnanimity toward conquered foes being followed by violence toward his intimates, an instance of the latter being the murder, with his own hand, in a drunken rage, of Clitus, his foster brother.

Alexander. The name of eight Popes. A. I., elected 109, was martyred 119. A. II., S. Nicholas II., 1061; D. 1073. A. III. (Bandinelli), S. Adrian IV., 1159; D. 1181. A. IV., S. Innocent IV., 1254; D. 1261. A. V., S. Gregory XII., 1409; D. 1410. A. VI. (Roderigo Borgia), S. Innocent III., 1492, securing his election by the most scandalous bribery, and living a dissolute life, dying, it is believed from poison, 1503. He was the father, by Rosa Vanozza, of the two notorious Borgias, Lucretia and Cæsar. A. VII. (Fabio Chigi), S. Innocent X., 1665; D. 1667. A. VIII. (Altoboni), S. Innocent XI., 1689; D. 1691.

Alexander. A popular name for Kings and Emperors. The first of note in history is A. I. (surnamed Balos), K. of Syria, who pretended to be the son of Antiochus Epipharus, and reigned from 150 to 145 B. C.; defeated by the lawful heir, Demitrius Nicator, he fled to Arabia, where he was killed. A. II. (surnamed Zabina, the Slave), also a usurper of the throne of Syria, reigned from 128 to 122 B. C., and died a violent death. A., Emperor of Constantinople, B. 870 A. D., S. his brother Leo, the Philosopher, 911, D. 912. A. I., K. of Scotland, S. his brother Edgar, 1109, D. 1124. A. II., B. 1198, S. his father, William the Lion, 1214, D. 1249. A. III., B. 1241, son and S. the preceding; D. 1286. A., Jaggelon, son of Casimir IV., King of Poland; B. 1461; S. his brother John Albert, 1501; D. 1506. A., Newsky, son of Jaroslar II. of Russia; B. 1219; S. his father, 1245; D. 1264; he is venerated as a saint in Rome, and an order of knighthood was founded in his name by Peter the Great. A. I., Emperor of Russia, B. 1777, S. his father, Paul I., 1801, D. 1825. A. II. (Nicolaevitch), B. 1818, S. his father, Nicholas I., 1855; died 1878.

Alexandria. The most important city in Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great; pop. 160,000.

Alexandrian, al-egz-an'dri-an. Pertaining to Alexandria: to one who taught in connection with Alexandria, in Egypt. A. Codex, an important manuscript of the Scriptures, in the British Museum; its probable date the 5th or 6th century. A. Library, the largest collection of books of the ancient world, founded by Ptolemy Sōter at Alexandria, and said to have contained 700,000 volumes, destroyed by fanatic Arabs A. D. 641.

Alexandrine, al-egz-an'drin. A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables in English poetry, or in French of twelve and thirteen in alternate couplets, and proper-

ly having the pause or break at the end of the third foot. The name of several ancient medical preparations.

Alexandrite, al-egz-an'drīt. A variety of chrysoberyl found in the mica-slate of the Urals.

Ale-yard, āl'yärd. An elongated drinking glass and measure for ale.

Alexis, ál-eks'is. The name of several more of less distinguished royal personages. A. I. (Comneus), B. 1048, was made Emperor of Constantinople, 1080; D. 1118; the first Crusade took place during his reign. A. II., son of Manuel, B. 1168, became emperor in 1180, and was deposed and strangled by Andronicus, 1183. A. III. (Angelus), usurped the throne of his brother Isaac Angelus, 1195; he fled from Constantinople on its capture by the Crusaders, 1203, and D. in exile, 1210. A. IV. (Angelus), son of Isaac A., reigned less than a year, 1204, and was put to death by Alexis Ducas. A. V. (Ducas), usurped the throne, 1204; the city was again taken by the Crusaders, A. was tried for the murder of A. IV., convicted and executed. A. (Michaelovitsch), Czar of Russia, B. 1630, S. his father Michael, 1646; D. 1677; he was the father of Peter the Great. A. (Petrovitch), son of Peter the Great, B. 1690, condemned to death as a traitor, but D. in prison, it is supposed from poison, 1718; his son Peter became Czar, 1727.

Alfet, al'fet. A vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of his innocence or guilt.

Alfred the Great. Son of Ethelwolf, King of the W. Saxons, B. 849, S. his father, 871, drove the Danes from Britain, defeated the Northmen's invasion after 56 battles on land and sea, laid the foundation of England's naval supremacy, codified the laws and enacted new and important statutes, and founded Oxford University; D. 901.

Algæ, al'jē. An ord. of cryptogamic or thallogenous plants, comprising sea-weeds.

Algebra, al'je-bra. That branch of mathematical analysis in which signs are employed to denote arithmetical operations, and letters are made to represent numbers and quantities. This science was of Oriental discovery; but whether by the Arabians or Indians is uncertain.

Algebraic, al-je-brā'ik. Pertaining to algebra. A. curve, a figure whose intercepted diameters bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates. A. equation, an equation of which the terms contain only algebraic quantities. A. geometry, the application of algebra to the solution of geometrical problems. A. signs, certain signs or characters used in algebraical and mathematical operations.

Algerine, al-je-rēn'. A native or inhabitant of Algiers. Also, from the Algerines, being much addicted to piracy, a pirate.

Algeiba, āl-je-i'bah. The beautiful double star Gamma in the constellation Leo.

Algenib, ál-jen'ib. The star Nu of the constellation Pegasus.

Algeria, al-je're-ah. A country of N. Africa, at present a French dependency; pop. 3,000,000; capital, Algiers; pop. 60,000.

Algonquins, āl-gŏn'kwinz. A once powerful but now extinct tribe of American Indians, who occupied the section just S. of the St. Lawrence and lakes.

Algol, al'gol. A bright star, Beta Persei, called also Beta Medusæ, remarkable as being a variable star, changing from the 2d or 3d magnitude to the 5th in 2 days 20 hours 50 minutes.

Alguazil, āl-gwā-zēl''. In Spain, an inferior officer of justice; a constable.

Alhagi, al-hā'jī. A gen. of Leguminosæ, sub-ord. Papilionaceæ. A. Camelorum is the true camel's-thorn. A sweet secretion of the Persian and Bokharan plant is prized as food for cattle, camels especially being fond of it.

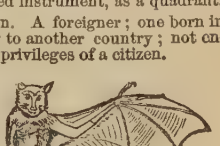
Alhambraic, āl-ām-brā'ik. Of or pertaining to the Alhambra; built or decorated after the fanciful manner of the Alhambra, all animal forms being omitted, and vegetable or floral ones modified to resemble nature.

Alicante, al-i-kan'tā. A strong, sweet, dark-colored Spanish wine.

Alidade, al'i-dād. The movable arm of a graduated instrument, as a quadrant.

Alien, āl'yen. A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country; not entitled to the privileges of a citizen.

Aliped, ā'li-pēd. An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, serving for a wing; a cheiropter, as the bat.



Aliped.

Alioth, al'i-oth. A star in the tail of the Great Bear, much used in finding the lati-

tude. Also the very bright star Capella (Alpha Aurigæ), in the constellation Auriga, or charioteer.

Alisma, a-liz'ma. A gen. of aquatic plants, ord. Alismaceæ; water-plantain.

Alison, Sir Archibald, Bart. An English historian, B. 1792, D. 1867; his principal work is "A History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Accession of Louis Napoleon, in 1852."

Alizarine, al'i-za-rin. A peculiar red coloring matter obtained from madder, and prepared artificially from coal-tar residues, which contain anthracene.

Alk, ălk. A resin obtained from Pistacia terebinthus.

Alkahest, al'ka-hest. The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists.

Alkaid, ăl'kād. The star Eta of the constellation Ursa Major.

Alkali, al'ka-lī. A term applied to bodies having the following properties: Solubility in water; the power of neutralizing acids, and forming salts with them; of corroding animal and vegetable substances; of altering the tint of coloring matters. They are hydrates, or water in which half the hydrogen is replaced by a metal or compound radical.

Alkalimeter, al-ka-lim'et-er. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

Alkalimide, al-kal'i-mīd. Ammonia in which two or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid and base radicals.

Alkaloid, al'ka-loid. A class of nitrogenized compounds found in living plants, and containing their active principles, usually in combination with organic acids, as morphine, quinine, aconitine, caffeine, &c. Their alkaline character depends on the nitrogen they contain.

Alkanet, al'ka-net. A boraginaceous plant, Alkanna tinctoria, sometimes employed in the adulteration of port-wine.

Alkanna, al-kan'na. A gen. of plants, ord. Boraginaceæ.

Alkarsine, al-kär'sin. An extremely poisonous liquid containing kakodyle, formerly known as Cadet's fuming liquor, which it has been proposed to employ as a deadly agent in war. A shell filled with it would, in bursting, involve a ship in fire and destroy the crew by its vapor.

Alkekengi, al-kē-ken'ji. The winter-cherry, a solanaceous plant. The fruit is edible.

Alkes, ăl'kes. The star Alpha of the Constellation Crab.

Alkoran, al'kō-ran. The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, the Koran. It was written by Mohammed, and is considered to present the purest specimen of the classical Arabic.

Alkoran. A high tower on Persian buildings.

Alkoranist, al-kō-ran'ist. One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments.

Allagite, al'la-jīt. A mineral, brown or green, massive, with a flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly opaque.

Allah, al'la. Arabic name of the Supreme Being used by all Mohammedans.

Allanite, al'lan-īt. An ore of the metals cerium and lanthanium.

Allantois, al-lan'tois. A pyriform sac developed from the posterior end of the abdominal cavity in vetebrate embryos. In mammals, as man, it elongates and becomes the stalk of the placenta, or the umbilical cord along which vessels pass connecting the circulation of mother and offspring.

Alla prima, ăl'lā prē'mā. A method of painting in which the pigments are applied all at once to the canvas.

Allecret, al'lē-kret. A light armor used in the 16th century, consisting of a breast-plate and back-plate, with tassets reaching nearly to the knee.

Allecret Armor.

Allegheny, ăl-le-gā'ne. A river in W. Pennsylvania, which unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, forming the Ohio. The name of counties in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; also of a city opposite, but connected by a bridge, with Pittsburgh. The Appalachian Mountain range is also called the Alleghenies.

Allegro, ăl-lā'gro. In music, a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except presto.

Alleluia, al-lē-lū'ya. Praise Jehovah; a word used to denote pious exultation chiefly in hymns and anthems.

Allemande, al-lē-mänd'. A slow air in double time; grave, solemn music; a moderately quick dance, written in two-fourth time; a figure in dancing.

Allen, Ethan. An officer of the American Revolution, B. 1744, D. 1789. He planned and captured Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point at the opening of the war. His troops were mostly from Vermont, and were called "Green Mountain Boys."

Allerion, al-lē'ri-on. In Her. an eagle without beak or feet.

Alley, al'i. A passage; an aisle, or any part of a church left open for access to another part. An inclosed walk in a garden.

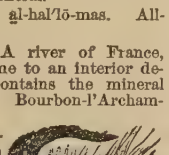
All-fools'-day, al'fōlz-dā. The first day of April.

All-fours, al-fōrz'. A game at cards, named from the four chances for each of which a point is scored—high, low, jack and game.

All-hallow, al-hal'lō. All-saints'-day, the first of November; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general.

All-hallowmas, al-hal'lō-mas. All-hallow-tide.

Allier, ahl-le-a'. A river of France, which gives its name to an interior department, which contains the mineral springs of Vichy, Bourbon-l'Archambault and Neris.



Alligator.

Alligator, al'li-gā-ter. A gen. of saurian reptiles, fam. Crocodilidæ, sub-fam. Alligatoridæ. They differ from the true crocodiles in having a shorter and flatter head, cavities or pits in the upper jaw, into which the long canine teeth of the under jaw fit, and feet much less webbed. Their habits are less perfectly aquatic. The largest grows to the length of 17 or 18 feet. The female lays her eggs in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun. They are found only in tropical America. Among the fossils of the south of England, however, are remains of a true alligator.

Alligator-apple, al'li-gā-ter-ap-l. The fruit of Anona palustris, a West Indian tree.

Alligator-tortoise, al'li-gā-ter-tor'tois. A species of chelonian reptile, fam. Emydæ, with long tail and limbs.

Allodium, al-lō'di-um. Freehold estate; real estate held in independence without being subject to rent, service, or acknowledgement to a superior, and thus opposed to feud.

Allium, al'li-um. A gen. of bulbous plants, ord. Liliaceæ, remarkable for their pungent odor; the onion, leek, garlic, chive and shallot.

Allochroite, al-lō-krō'it. A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet, which changes color before the blowpipe.

Allocution, al-lō-kū'shon. An address, especially a formal address, as that of a pope to his clergy.

Allopathy, al-lop'a-thi. That method of treating disease by which it is endeavored to produce a condition of the system different from or incompatible with the condition essential to the disease; opposed to homœopathy.

Allophane, al'lō-fān. A hydro-silicate of aluminium, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal, or reniform masses.

Allophylian, al-lō-fil'i-an. Pertaining to the pre-Aryan inhabitants of Europe; also to various tribes of tongues which have not been classified. The native dialects of America, Australia, most of Africa, the Polynesian, Old Etruscan, Basque, &c., are A.

Allotropy, al-lot'ro-pi. The capability exhibited by some elements of existing in more than one form, with different characteristics.

Alloxan, al-loks'an. One of the products of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid.

Alloxantin, al-loks-an'tin. A white crystalline substance obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with zinc and hydrochloric acid, with chloride of zinc, or sulphureted hydrogen.

Alloy, al-loi'. A baser metal mixed with a finer; the cheapest metal of a mixture. Most metals may be alloyed together in varying proportions. When mercury is one of the component parts, the alloy is called an amalgam.

All-saints'-day, al'sānts-dā. All-Hallowmas or Hallowmas, a festival of the R. C. Church, instituted by Pope Gregory IV., in 835, and dedicated to all the saints in general; celebrated on the 1st November, because this was the date of one of the four great heathen festivals of the northern nations.

All-souls'-day, al'sōlz-dā. The 2d November, a festival in the R. C. Church, when prayers are publicly offered up for the release of souls from purgatory.

Allston, Washington. An American painter, B. in Charleston, S. C., 1779; D. 1843; he is often styled the "American Titian."

Allspice, al'spīs. The fruit of Eugenia Pimenta; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic.

Allumee, al-lūm-ē'. In Her. applied to the eyes of a bear or other beast, when they are drawn red and sparkling.

Alluvion, al-lū'vi-on. The washing up of sand or earth so as to form new soil.

Alluvium, al-lū'vi-um. A deposit collected by means of the action of water.

Allyl, al'lil. A radical which cannot exist in a free state. At the moment of its liberation two molecules combine together to form diallyl.

Allylamine, al-lil'a-min. A mobile liquid having a sharp burning taste, produced by the action of potash on allyl-cyanate.

Almaden, al-mah'den. A town in New Castile, Spain, celebrated for the oldest and most productive quicksilver mines in the world.

Almadie, al'ma-di. A boat used in India, shaped like a shuttle; also, a small African canoe.

Almagest, al'ma-jest. A book of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn by Ptolemy. A title given to other works of a like kind.

Almagra, al-mā'gra. A red ocher, used in India for staining the person. Also used as a paint, and for polishing silver and glass, under the name of Indian red.

Alma Mater, al'ma mā'ter. An epithet first given to the earth as the mother of all; now applied by students to the university where they have been trained.

Al-Mamum, ál-mah'mum. Son and s. of Haroun-al-Raschid, caliph of Bagdad, B. 786, D. 833; his reign was celebrated as the commencement of Saracenic literary activity.

Almanac, al'ma-nak. A table or publication comprising a calendar of days, weeks and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals, &c.

Almandine, al'man-dīn. Precious garnet, a beautiful red mineral of various shades, commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallized in the rhombic dodecahedron.

Alman'zor, Abu Mohammed. Regent of Cordova, Spain, B. 939, D. 998. A. was a famous general, being defeated in but one battle out of fifty, during 23 years of war with the Christian princes of Spain; this was the decisive battle of Calatanazor, 998, just before his death.

Almayne-rivet, al-mān'riv'et. One of a series of rivets sliding in slot-holes in plates of armor, so that they would yield to the motion of the body; afterward applied to suits of armor constructed in this manner.

Alme, al'me. The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to girls whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing, or to sing dirges at funerals.

Almena, al-mē'na. A weight of 2 lbs., used in parts of Asia.

Almond, ä'mund. The seed of Amygdalus communis, or almond-tree. There are two varieties, sweet and bitter; both produced from A. communis, though from different varieties. In lapidary work, a piece of rock crystal used in adorning branch candle-sticks.

Almond-furnace, ä'mund-fer-nis. A furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead.

Almond-oil, ä'mund-oil. A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds.

Almond-paste, ä'mond-pāste. A cosmetic to soften the skin, composed of bitter almonds, white of egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit.

Almond-tree, ä'mund-trē. A species of Amygdalus which produces the almond.

Almond-willow, ä'mund-wil-lō. The Salix amygdalina, the leaves of which resemble those of the almond-tree.

Almoner, al'mon-er. A dispenser of alms or charity in connection with religious communities, hospitals, or almshouses. In England there is a lord-A., or lord high-A., an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who distributes twice a year the sovereign's bounty. There is also a sub-A., and a hereditary grand A.

Alms-gate, ämz'gāt. The gate of religious or great houses, at which alms were distributed to the poor.

Alms-house, ämz'hous. A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public, a poor-house.

Almuce, al'mūs, a'mūs. A furred hood having long ends hanging down in front of the dress, something like the stole; worn by the clergy from the 13th to the 15th centuries when officiating during inclement weather.

Almude, al-mūd'. A variable measure in Spain and Portugal, ranging for liquids from 3¼ to 5¾ English gallons; for grain from 3½ to 11 pints.

Alnus, al'nus. The alder, gen of plants, ord. Betulaceæ. A. glutinosa is a well-

known tree, which supplies charcoal for gunpowder; the bark is valuable for tanning, and the young shoots for dyeing various colors.

Aloe, al'ō. The common name of the gen. Alo, ord. Liliaceæ. Among the Mohammedans the A. is a symbolic plant, and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street door, as a token that he has performed the journey. Several species yield aloes, the well-known bitter purgative medicine. A drug, the juice of several species of aloe, is a stimulating stomachic purgative. The chemical principle is called aloïn.

Aloexylon, -eks'i-lon. A gen. of plants, ord. Leguminosæ. A. Agallochum, the only species, is a tree 60 feet high.

Alogian, a-lō'ji-an. One of a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the Logos, and consequently rejected the Gospel of St. John.

Aloin, al'o-in. A crystalline bitter principle got from aloes in pale yellow prismatic needles, grouped in stars.

Alomancy, al'o-man-si. Divination by salt.

Alopecurus, a-lō-pē-kū'rus. Foxtail-grass, a gen. of grasses, some being troublesome weeds, others good fodder plants.

Alopecy, al'ō-pe-si. A disease called fox-evil or scurf, accompanied by a falling off of the hair.

Alosa, a-lō'sa. A gen. of fishes, fam. Clupeidæ, including the shad.

Aloysia, a-loi'si-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Verbenaceæ, to which belongs a shrub, A. Citriodora, popularly known as Verbena.

Alpaca.

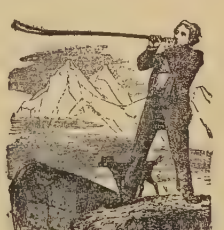
Alpaca, al-pak'a. A ruminant mammal, of the camel tribe, and gen. Auchenia; so closely allied to the llama that by some it is regarded rather as a smaller variety than a distinct species. It is valued chiefly for its wool. Its flesh is pleasant and wholesome. A fabric manufactured from the hair or wool of the alpaca.

Alpen-stock, al'pen-stok. A strong stick, iron pointed, used in climbing the Alps and other high mountains.

Alpha, al'fa. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning.

Alphabet, al'fa-bet. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order. A series of dashes, dots, &c., used in telegraphy; first elements; simplest rudiments.

Alpen-horn, al'pen-horn. A very long, nearly straight horn, curving slightly and widening toward its extremity, used on



Alpen-horn.

the Alps to convey signals, and formerly by the Swiss to sound the charge in battle.

Alphitomancy, al-fit'o-man-si. Divination by means of barley-meal.

Alphonsin, al-fon'sin. A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds.

Alphonsine, al-fon'sin. Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Alphonso. A. tables, astronomical tables published in 1488 and succeeding years, under the patronage of Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon.

Alphos, al'fos. That species of leprosy, called also vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white patches and rose-colored areolæ.

Alpist, al'pist. The seed of the canary-grass; the seed of various species of Alopecurus, or foxtail-grass.

Alquier, al'kēr. A measure in Portugal, containing half an almude, or about 2 gallons.

Alsatian, al-sā'shi-an. Of or pertaining to the province of Alsace in Germany. Of or pertaining to Alsatia, formerly a cant name for Whitefriars, a district in London which, possessing certain privileges of sanctuary, became a nest of mischievous characters. They were abolished in 1697.

Alphonso, ăl-fŏn'zo. A royal name. A. I., King of Aragon and Navarre (surnamed the Battabador), c. 1104; d. 1134. A. II., c. 1163; d. 1196. A. III., son and s.

of Pedro III., c. 1285; d. 1291. A. IV., c. 1327; d. 1336. A. I., King of Leon and Asturias, c. 739; d. 756. A. II. (the Chaste), c. 791; d. 842. A. III. (the Great), s. his father, Ordoño, 866; d. 910. A. IV. (the Monk), c. 924; abdicated 930; d. 932. A. V., c. 999; d. 1028. A. VI. and VII. (see A. I. and II. of Castile). A. IX., c. 1188; d. 1230. A. I., King of Castile and Leon (the Brave), son of Fernando I., s. to the throne of Leon 1065, and of Castile 1073; d. 1109. A. II. (A. VII. of Leon), s. 1126; assumed the title of Emperor 1135; d. 1157. A. III. (A. VIII.), s. 1158, when but 3 years old; d. 1214; A., with his allies, the kings of Aragon and Navarre, won a great victory over the Almonade Sultan Mohammed Au-Nâsir. A. IX., s. 1312, when but 1 year old; in 1340 gained a great victory over the Moors at Tarifa; d. 1350. A. X., King of Leon and Castile (the Wise), s. 1252; d. 1284; he invented the valuable Alphonsine astronomical tables. A. I., King of Naples, s. 1385; s. his father Fernando I. as king of Aragon, 1416, and adopted as the heir of Queen Joanna of Naples, 1442; d. 1458. A. II., son of Ferdinand I., s. 1448; s. 1494; abdicated 1495; cruel and avaricious. A. I., Henriquez. Count and first king of Portugal, s. his father, Henry of Burgundy, 1811; obtained a signal victory over the Moors in 1139, and proclaimed king by the army; in 1148 took Lisbon from the Moors, and made it the capital; d. 1185. A. II., son of Sancho I., s. 1185; s. 1211; d. 1223. A. III., c. 1284; d. 1279. A. IV. (the Brave), s. 1290; s. 1325; d. 1357; notorious for the cruel treatment of his natural brother and the murder of Inez de Castro, wife of his son Pedro. A. V., s. 1432; s. 1438; d. 1481. A. VII., s. 1643; s. 1656; abdicated 1669; d. 1683; a sensual imbecile.

Alps, The, ălps. The great Central European range of mountains, a crescent-shaped chain, extending from the Mediterranean to the Hungarian plains, nearly 600 m.; the several groups are designated as the Maritime, from the sea to the sources of the Po; the Cotlian, which carry the chain to Mt. Cenis, and the Grecian, which terminate at Mont Blanc; these may be called the W. range, and run N. and S. The E. range extend from W. to E., are much wider, and are separated into a N. and S. series; the former comprise the Bermese, N. of the Rhone; the St. Gall, N. W. of the Rhone valley; the Norie, extending from Lake Constance to Vienna, and the Styrian, between the Norie and the Carnie A. The S. series include the Pennine, between Mt. Blanc and Monte Rosa; the Lepentine, thence to the source of the Upper Rhine; the Rhœtian, which terminate at the head waters of the Piare, and the Carnie reaching to the river Mar, which separates them from the Bakong range. Mt. Blanc, 15,777 ft., is the highest peak in Europe. The Stelrio, 9,100 ft., is the highest carriage pass, and that of St. Gothard the only one which is carried over the crest of the mountains. The Mt. Cenis tunnel gives a railroad passage through the A. The peaks of the higher A. are perpetually covered with snow; the sides and valleys are fruitful, and the scenery is the most imposing and picturesque in Europe.

Alsace, ăl'sâss. A Rhine province, which belonged to France till the 10th century; seized by the Emperor Otto I., 995; ceded back to France 1697, and seized by Germany, 1870; area, 3,640 sq. miles.; pop. 1,200,000.

Alsike-clover, al'sik-klō'ver. A species of hybrid clover intermediate between common red and white or Dutch clover.

Al sirat, al sē'rat. In Mohammedan Theol. the bridge extending over the abyss of hell which must be crossed by every one on his journey to heaven.

Alsophila, al-sō'fi-la. A gen of tropical cyatheaceous ferns, having no indusium to the sorus. A. excelsa rises to the height of 80 feet.

Alstrœmeria, al-strē-mē'ri-a. A beautiful gen. of S. American plants, ord. Amaryllidaceæ.

Altai, ăl'tī. An extensive mountain system of N. Asia, forming the boundary line between Siberia and China; length nearly 5,000 m.; mean average height 3,000 to 6,000 ft.; Mt. Bialukha, near the sources of the river Obi, is 10,300 ft.

Altaic, al-tā'ĭk. Pertaining to the Altai mountains. A family of languages divided into five branches, the Finno-Hungarian, Samoyedic, Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic.

Altair, al'ta-ēr. The Arabic name for Alpha Aquilæ, the most important star in the constellation Aquila, one of the stars by which the lunar distances are calculated.

Altaite, al-tā'īt. A mineral lead and tellurium, with a small proportion of silver.

Altambour, al-tam-bör'. A large Spanish or Moorish drum.

Altar, ăl'ter. An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered or incense burned to a deity. When temples came

to be built A. were made of stone or marble, often adorned with sculpture of the most elaborate description. The Jews had the A. of burnt-offering, of incense, which stood in the holy place. In some early Christian churches the term applied to the communion-table, but with the introduction of the Gothic art the simple table developed into a structure pointing heavenward, magnificent as a whole, and full of symbolic meaning.

Altar-bread, al'ter-bred. Bread prepared for the eucharist. In the E. C. Church it is unleavened and stamped with an I H S or a crucifix.

Altar-cloth, al'ter-kloth. The cloth that covers the altar, the portion hanging down in front being called the antependium, and that which covers the top the super-frontal.

Altar-table, al'ter-tā'bl. A table, on which the communion elements are placed.

Altazimuth, alt-az'i-muth. A telescope so arranged as to be turned horizontally to any point of the compass.

Altendorf, ăl'ten-dorf. A Bavarian village, near Bamberg, where the Austrians were signally defeated by the French General Kleber, Aug. 9, 1796.

Altern, al'tern. Exhibiting on the upper and lower part faces which alternate, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other. A. base, a term used in distinction from the true base.

Alternat, ăl-ter-nā. In diplomacy a right in virtue of which several states take each in turn the first place.

Alternate, al-ter'nāt. Being by turns; following in succession of time or place. Placed on opposite sides of an axis on a different level; as, A. leaves. Placed between other bodies of the same or different whorls; belonging to a series between every pair in which a member of another series intervenes. A. angles, in Geom., the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. A. quarters, in Her., the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third. A. generation, that modification of generation by which the young do not resemble their parent, but some remote ancestor.

Althæa, al-thē'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Malvaceæ, including the hollyhock and the marsh-mallow.

Althein, al-thē'in. A white crystallizable substance contained in the root of the mallow and asparagus.

Altimeter, al-tim'et-er. An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

Altiscope, al'ti-skōp. An arrangement of lenses and mirrors in a vertical telescopic tube, by means of which a person is able to overlook objects intervening between himself and the object he desires to see.

Altitude, al'ti-tūd. Space extended upward; height. The elevation of a star or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon.

Alto, al'tō. High; a common element in terms in music and art.

Altorf, ăl'tōrf. Capital of Canton of Uri, Switzerland. Noted for its proximity to Beorgden, the reputed birthplace of William Tell.

Alto-rilievo, ăl'tō-rē-lē-ā''vo. High relief; a term applied to sculptured figures which stand out from the back-ground, projecting more than half their thickness without being entirely detached.

Altruism, al'trō-izm. A term first employed by the Positivists, or followers of the French philosopher Comte, to signify devotion to others or to humanity; the opposite of selfishness.

Alum, al'um. A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminium and such metals as potassium, ammonium, iron, &c. Common or potash alum is produced by adding potassium sulphate or chloride to crude aluminium sulphate; it is of great use in medicine and the arts.

Alumina, al-ū'min-a. The oxide of aluminium, the most abundant of the earths; the adamantine spar, the ruby, corundum and sapphire are alumina nearly pure and crystallized. In these forms A. is, next to the diamond, the hardest substance known. It forms the base of the lakes in dyeing, and acts also as a mordant.

Aluminium, al-ū-min'i-um. The metallic base of alumina; a white metal with a luster resembling, but far inferior to, that of silver, extracted from cryolite, largely employed in the preparation of alloys and for the manufacture of articles for which silver was formerly employed. A. gold, an alloy of 10 parts aluminium to 90 copper, harder than bronze, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Alum-schist, al'um-shist. A thin bedded fissile rock, chiefly composed of silica and alumina, from which is obtained the largest part of the alum of commerce.

Aluminite, al-ū'min-īt. Hydrous sulphate of alumina, a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses.

Alumnus, a-lum'nus. A pupil; a graduate or undergraduate of a university.

Alunogen, al'un-o-jen. Native sulphate of aluminium, found in volcanic solfataras, in clays and felspar rocks containing pyrites, and as an efflorescence on the walls of mines and quarries.

Alveolite, al'vē-o-līt. A gen. of Devonian corals.

Alyssum, a-lis'sum. A gen. of plants, ord. Cruciferæ, much employed for decorating rock-work.

Ama, ā'ma. The vessel used for holding the wine and water of the eucharist, the body being sometimes formed of glass or agate, mounted in gold, and jeweled. The wine itself.

Amadeus, am-ah-de'us. The name of nine counts or Dukes of Savoy; A. V. (the Great), successfully defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1287.

Amadis de Gaul, ăm'a-dis da gawl. A romance of chivalry, reciting the fabulous exploits of Amadi, and other Palladins, written in Spanish by Vasco Sobeira, a Portuguese, in the 14th century.

Amadou, am'a-dō. A substance used for tinder, consisting of the silky portion of fungus found growing on forest trees; sometimes used by surgeons as a styptic.

Amalekites, a-mäl'e-kits. A tribe of Edomite Arabs, the first to assail the Hebrews after their passage through the Red Sea; the A. were annihilated by the Hebrews about 725 B. C.

Amalgam, a-mal'gam. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any alloy of which mercury forms a part.

Amalgamate, a-mal'gam-āt. United or coalesced: applied to a language the words of which are formed by the amalgamation of roots, as the Aryan or Indo-European languages. To compound or mix, as quicksilver with another metal.

Amalphitan, a-mal'fi-tan. Pertaining to Amalfi, a town of Italy. A. code, the oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled during the first crusade.

Amandola, a-man'dō-la. A green marble with white spots, having the appearance of honey-comb.

Amanuensis, a-man'ū-en''sis. A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

Amaranthaceæ, am'a-ran-thā''sē-ē. An ord. of apetalous plants; the cock's-comb, the globe-amaranth, the prince's-feather, and the love-lies-bleeding.

Amaranthus, am-a-ranth'us. A gen. of plants, ord. Amaranthaceæ. The species are all annuals.

Amaryllidaceæ, am-a-ril'li-dā''sē-ē. An ord. of monocotyledonous plants, with six stamens and an inferior fruit, which comprehends the daffodil, the Guernsey and belladonna lilies, the Brunsvigias and blood-flowers of the Cape of Good Hope. The gen. Amaryllis gives the name to the order.

Amarythrin, am-a-rith'rin. The bitter principle of erythric acid.

Amasthenic, a-mas-then'ik. In Photog. a superior kind of lens which unites the chemical rays of light into one focus; amacratic.

Amati, Andrea and Antonio, ah-mah'te. Father and son, celebrated violin makers of Cremona, Italy, in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Amaurosis, am-a-rō'sis. A partial or complete loss of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve or retina, without any visible defect in the eye except an immovable pupil. Sometimes it is periodical.

Amazon, ăm'a-zŏn. The largest river in the world, running E. and W. through S. America nearly 4,000 m., and 160 m. wide at its mouth. It derived its name from an early Spanish legend which located a tribe of female warriors on its upper banks.

Amazon, am'a-zon. One of a fabled race of female warriors, said to have founded an empire in Asia Minor, on the Euxine. A masculine woman; a virago.

Amazon-ant, am'a-zon-ant. The Formica rufescens, a species of ant which robs the nests of other species.

Ambarie, am'ba-ri. In India, an oblong seat furnished with a canopy and curtains, for the accommodation of elephant riders.

Ambassador, am-bas'sa-dor. A minister of the highest rank, employed by one prince or state at the court of another to manage the public concerns. A. are ordinary when they reside permanently at a foreign court, or extraordinary when they are sent on a special occasion. Envoys are employed on special occasions, and are of less dignity than ambassadors.

Ambassadress, am-bas'sa-dres. The wife of an ambassador. A woman sent on a public message.

Amber, am'ber. A mineralized resin of

extinct pine-trees. It is a hard translucent substance, brittle, without taste or smell, except when heated it emits a fragrant odor. It becomes negatively electric by friction. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons and succinic acid. It is used chiefly for pipe mouth pieces and beads, and in the arts for amber-varnish.

Ambergris, am'ber-grēs. A solid, opaque, inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and having, when heated, a fragrant odor. It melts into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in spirit of wine. It is a morbid secretion of the intestines of the spermaceti whale.

Amber-seed, am'ber-sēd. The seed of Abelmoschus moschatus, resembling millet, has a bitterish taste, a smell like musk, and is used for perfuming.

Amber-tree, am'ber-trē. The English name for Anthospermum, a gen. of shrubs which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor.

Ambidexter, am-bi-deks'ter. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. A double-dealer.

Amble, am'bl. A peculiar pace of a horse or mule in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time.

Amblygon, am'bli-gon. An obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle with one angle of more than 90 degrees.

Amblygonite, am-blig'on-īt. A mineral consisting of phosphates and fluorides of aluminium and lithium. It occurs massive or crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms, in granite, with topaz and tourmaline.

Amblyopsis, am-bli-op'sis. A gen. of fishes, including the blind-fish.

Amblypterus, am-blip'ter-us. A gen. of ganoid fishes, with heterocercal tail, found only in a fossil state.

Amblyrhynchus, am-bli-ringk'us. A gen. of lizards resembling the iguana. A. cristatus, in length varying from 3 to 4 feet, is the only known existing marine lizard.

Ambo, am'bo. In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit, from which were read or chanted certain parts of the service.

Amboyna-wood, am-boi'na-wụd. A beautiful mottled and curled wood, employed in cabinet work.

Ambreada, am-bre-ā'da. A fictitious amber, sold by Europeans to the Africans.

Ambrein, am'bre-in. A fatty substance obtained from ambergris by digesting it in hot alcohol. It is crystallized and has an agreeable odor.

Ambrose (St.), ăm'brōz. A Catholic Archbishop of Milan, B. 340, D. 397; noted for his piety and boldness in rebuking the secular rulers; he was in conflict with Valentinian, Maximus and Theodosius, compelling the latter, after the manner of Thessalonica, to perform a humiliating penance before receiving the sacrament. A. was author of the "Te Deum Laudamus."

Ambrosia, am-brō'zhi-a. According to the belief of the ancient Greeks, the food of the gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it; hence, anything pleasing to the taste or smell. A. gen. of plants belonging to the ord. Compositæ, consisting of annual weeds resembling wormwood.

Ambrosin, am'brō-sin. A coin struck by the dukes of Milan in the middle ages, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horse-back.

Ambrotype, am'brō-tīp. A picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver and the shadows by a dark back-ground showing through the transparent plate.

Ambry, am'brī. A place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor; a place in ancient abbeys and priories where the almoner lived. A niche or recess in the wall of ancient churches in which the sacred utensils were deposited. A place in which are deposited the utensils for housekeeping.

Ambs-ace, āmz'ās. A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.

Ambulance, am'bū-lans. A military hospital establishment of a temporary nature. A cart, wagon, or litter employed to convey injured or sick to the hospital.

Ameer, á-mēr'. An Arabian nobleman, a chief.

Ameiva, a-mī'va. A gen. of small saurian reptiles, fam. Teidæ.

Amen, ā'men'. A term used in prayer, and meaning So be it. At the end of a creed it is equivalent to a solemn assertion of belief.

Ambulator, am'bū-lāt-er. One who walks about. An instrument for measuring distances. A name sometimes given to the original form of the velocipede.

Ambury, am'bu-ri. A tumor, wart, or swelling on a horse, full of blood and soft to the touch. Club-root, a sort of excres-

cence in plants of the ord. Cruciferæ, produced by a puncture made by the ovipositor of an insect and deposition of its eggs.

Amentaceæ, a-men-tā'sē-ē. A group of plants whose flowers are arranged in an amentum or catkin, as Cupuliferæ, Salicaceæ, Betulaceæ, Platanaceæ, and Eyricaceæ.

America, a-mer'e-kah. The second in size of the five great divisions of the globe, extending from lat. 71° 24′ N. to the Straits of Magellan, lat. 53° 53′ 7″ S. and covering an area of about 15,000,000 sq. m.; its native and immigrant populations include every race, and a majority of the nations and tribes of earth. A. is often called the new world, from its recent discovery by Europeans. It is about equally divided into two sections, N. and S. America, joined by the narrow Isthmus of Darien and Central America. N. A. properly begins at the upper side of the Gulf of Mexico, or 30° N. lat., and extends to the Arctic Ocean, its greatest length being 4,000 m., and its greatest breadth from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 3,500 m.; the E. coast is indented with numerous bays, gulfs and inlets, and terminates in the long peninsula of Florida; the Western coast has comparatively few good roadsteads, but is broken by the peninsula of S. California, and the Aleutian Islands. There are two main mountain ranges, one parallel to the E. coast, but a considerable distance inland, called the Appalachian; the other along the W. coast, known as the Sierra Nevada, the latter being much the higher. These grand ranges are each divided into three distinct chains, those on the E. being the Alleghanies, the Green and White mountains; in the W. the Sierras, a loftier inner chain, of which Mt. St. Elias, 17,900 ft. above sea level, is the chief peak, and the great Rocky Mountain system. Between these mountain ranges lie the immense prairies, the valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee; to the N. are the five great connected lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, covering more than 120,000 sq. m., and making an open water-way from the Atlantic nearly half way across to the Pacific; still N. of these are the great plains stretching to the Arctic Ocean, and surrounding the vast inland sea known as Hudson's Bay. The chief rivers are the Connecticut, Hudson, James, Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Red, Rio Grande, Columbia and Mackenzie, which empties into the Arctic Ocean. Central America may be said to include the table-land of Mexico and extend S. to Guatemala, the volcanic mountains of which are connected through the Isthmus range with the Sierras of N. A.; the Rio Del Norte is the most important river. South A. is 4,700 miles in extreme length, and about 3,200 in width; the Andes mountains extend along the W. coast, the less lofty ranges of Venezuela in the N., those of Brazil in the N. E.; its surface consists of vast plains, at various elevations, the principal divisions of which are known as the Pampas, the Silvas and the Llanos; the largest rivers are the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Rio de la Plata; the inhabitants consist of the native tribes in the interior and Southern portions, Spaniards, Portuguese and mixed races along the sea coast and throughout the N. The divisions, sub-divisions and populations of the Continent are as follows: N. A.—Mexico, United States, Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edwards Island, British Columbia, Greenland, Bermuda, St. Pierre and Miquelon; pop. 71,406,328. C. A.—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala and British Honduras; pop. 3,126,091. Spanish and British W. Indies, Dutch French and Danish possessions, Hayti and San Domingo; pop. 4,809,672. S. A.—Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego, Uruguay, Paraguay, Gran-Chaco and Pampas Argentino, Argentine Republic, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Galapagos (uninhabited), Ecuador, New Granada, Venezuela, British, Dutch and French Guiana, Brazil and Falkland Islands; pop. 28,312,944. The discovery of A. by Christopher Columbus in 1492–98, opened it to European exploration and settlement, although Greenland was unquestionably visited by Scandinavian rovers in the 6th century, and it is believed Iceland voyagers reached the coast of New England in the 10th century. The most noted A. explorers besides Columbus were Hendrick Hudson, Cortez, De Soto, Pizarro, Cabot and Magellan.

American, a-mer'i-kan. A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginal races, but now to the descendants of Europeans born in America; and, in a restricted sense, to the inhabitants of the United States.

Amerigo Vespucci, vais-poot'chee. An eminent Italian navigator, B. 1451, D. 1512; he made several voyages to A., and was finally appointed pilot to the King of Spain, his principal duty being to prepare maps and charts of the Atlantic; the continent received his name, an honor which certainly belonged to Columbus.

Ametabola, a-me-tab'o-la. A division of apterous or wingless insects, as lice, spring-tails, &c., which escape from the egg under the form which they preserve through life.

Amethyst, am'ē-thist. A violet-blue or purple quartz, crystallized in hexahedral prisms or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. Oriental A., a rare violet-colored gem, a variety of alumina or corundum. In Her. a purple color; the same in a nobleman's escutcheon as purpure in a gentleman's and mercury in that of a prince.

Amethystine, a-mē-thist'īn. Anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst. Composed of amethyst, as a cup.

Amharic, am-hā'rik. The vernacular language of Southwestern Abyssinia, a corrupt Arabic.

Amherst, Jeffery, Lord. A celebrated British general, B. 1717, D. 1798. In 1760, with Gens. Wolfe and Prideaux, he took the whole of Canada from the French; was appointed commander-in-chief of the British troops in America, and was made governor of Virginia in 1763.

Amherstia, am-herst'i-a. A gen. of Burmese plants, ord. Leguminosæ.

Amia, am'i-a. A gen. of ganoid fishes constituting the fam. Amiidæ.

Amianth, am'i-anth. Fine, flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax; a mineral somewhat resembling flax, composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and is wrought into cloth and paper by the aid of flax, which is afterward removed by a red heat; also used as lamp-wicks, and for filling gas-grates, the fibers remaining red-hot without being consumed.

Amianthinite, am-i-an'thin-īt. A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite.

Amianthoid, am-ī-an'thoid. A mineral which occurs in tufts, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic; a variety of hornblende.

Amice, am'is. A flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims. An oblong piece of linen, falling down the shoulders like a cope, worn under the alb by priests of the R. C. Church when engaged in the service of the mass. The bands worn by some Protestant clergymen are a relic of the amice.

Amide, Amine, am'id, am'in. A series of salts produced by the substitution of elements or radicals for the hydrogen atoms of ammonia.

Amidin, am'id-in. The gelatinous part of wheat and potato starch.

Amidogen, -mid'ō-jen. A basifying principle composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen.

Amiidæ, am-i'i-dē. A fam. of recent ganoid fishes, approaching ordinary bony fishes.

Amman, am'man. An officer of Switzerland and parts of Germany, who exercises limited judicial functions.

Ammi, am'mē. A gen. of umbelliferous plants, sometimes called bishop-weeds.

Ammochryse, am'mō-krīs. A yellow soft stone, found in Germany, which is pulverized and used to strew over fresh writing to prevent blotting.

Ammocœtes, am'mō-sē-tēz. A gen. of cyclostomous fishes, fam. Petromyzidæ, closely allied to the lampreys.

Ammodytes, am'mō-dī-tēz. A gen. of apodal fishes, fam. Ammodytidæ, sub-ord. Anacanthini; the sand-eel.

Ammon, am'-mon. An ancient Ethiopian and Egyptian deity, called by the Greeks Zeus Ammon, and by the Latins Jupiter Ammon.

Ammon, from a Bronze in British Museum.

Ammonalum, am'-mon-al-um. A mineral consisting of a hydrosulphate of alumina and ammonia.

Ammonia, am-mō'-ni-a. The modern name of volatile alkali obtained from sal-ammoniac by the action of lime. It is used both in medicine and scientific chemistry in solution under the names of liquid A., aqueous A., or spirits of hartshorn. It is procured from putrescent animal substances, and artificially from the distillation of pit-coal and refuse animal substances, such as bones, clippings of horn, hoof, &c. The air contains a minute quantity of ammonia.

Ammoniac, am-mō'ni-ak. Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties. A. gas, ammonia in its purest form. A. gum, a gum-resin composed of tears, an exudation from an umbelliferous plant, the Dorema ammoniacum. It is inflammable,

soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine for plasters.

Ammonian, am-mō′ni-an. Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the 2d century, and was the founder of the Neoplatonic schoo l of philosophy, his most distinguished pupils being Longinus, Origen, and Plotinus.

Ammonite, am′mon-īt. One of the fossil shells of an extensive gen. of extinct cephalopodous mollusks, fam. Ammonitidæ. The species already described number 500, and range from the lias to the chalk inclusive, including the genera Goniatites, Ceratites, Ammonites, Scaphites, Hamites and others, the most characteristic mollusks of the secondary rocks.

Ammonites, ăm′mon-ītes. Descendants of Lot's youngest son. They were idolaters, and almost constantly at war with the Israelites.

Ammonium, am-mō′ni-um. The hypothetical base of ammonia, analogous to a metal, as potassium.

Ammophila, a-mof′i-la. A gen. of grasses; the sea-reed. A. arundinacea is extensively employed for preserving the shores from inroads of the sea; it is also manufactured into door-mats, floor-brushes, ropes, mats, bags and hats. A gen. of fossorial hymenoptera, commonly called sand-wasps.

Ammunition, am-mū-ni′shon. Articles used in the discharge of firearms of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, &c.

Ammunition-chest, am-mū-ni′shon-chest. A chest in which the fixed ammunition for field cannon is packed.

Amnion, am′ni-on. The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds and reptiles. In Bot. a gelatinous fluid, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended when it first appears.

Amœba, a-me′ba. A microscopic gen. of rhizopodous Protozoa, of which A. diffluens, is the type. It exists as a mass of protoplasm. Within the body a nucleus and nucleolus are usually perceived, also certain clear spaces, termed contractile vesicles, from their exhibiting rhythmical movements of contraction and dilation. There is no distinct mouth, and food is seized by means of the pseudopodia engulfed within the soft sarcode body and by any portion of its surface, the apertures closing up immediately after reception of the nutriment. Reproduction takes place in several ways; as, by fission, whereby an amœba simply divides into two portions, each of which becomes a distinct animalcule; or by a single pseudopodium detaching itself from the parent body, and developing into a separate amœba.

Amœbea, am-ē-bē′a. An ord. of Rhizopoda, of which the gen. Amœba is the type.

Amomum, a-mo′mum. A gen. of plants, ord. Zingiberaceæ. Various species yield cardamon seeds and grains of paradise.

Amontillado, a-mon′til-ā″dō. A dry sherry of a light color, highly esteemed.

Amorean, am-ō-rē′an. One of a sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud.

Amorites, ăm′o-rītes. Descendants of Ham, occupying both banks of the Jordan, and the most warlike and powerful of Canaanitish tribes; they were repeatedly defeated by Josiah, but were not exterminated, as they are mentioned in the time of Samuel.

Amorpha, a-mor′fa. A gen. of plants, ord. Leguminosæ; bastard indigo.

Amour, or Saghalien. The largest river of E. Asia, formed by the junction of the Shilka and Argun, the latter forming for 400 m. the dividing line between China and Siberia. The A. is 2,000 m. long, and empties into the Bay of Saghalien.

Amoy. One of the five Chinese seaports open to foreign commerce; pop. 250,000.

Ampac, am′pak. A tree which yields a highly odoriferous resin, the leaves of which are used to medicate baths, a species of Xanthoxylon.

Ampelis, am′pel-is. A gen. of perching birds, forming the type of the fam. Ampelidæ or chatterers, as well as the subfam. or group Ampelinæ. It includes the Bohemian wax-wing or waxen chatterer.

Ampelite, am′pel-īt. A species of black earth abounding in pyrites. The name is also applied to cannel coal and to some kinds of schist.

Ampelopsis, am-pel-op′sis. A gen. of plants, ord. Vitaceæ. A. hederacea is the Virginian creeper, a fast growing climbing shrub.

Ampere's Theory, ąn-pārz thē′ō-ri. An electro-dynamic theory, in which the mutual attraction and repulsion of two magnets is referred to the mutual action of electric currents circulating parallel to each other and in the same direction round the magnet.

Amphibiolite, am-fib′i-o-līt. A fossil amphibious animal.

Amphibious, am-fib'i-us. Animals which have the power of living in air and water; any lung-breathing animal which can exist under water, as the crocodile, whale, seal, beaver, &c.

Amphibolite, am-fib'o-līt. A rock with a base of amphibole or hornblende; trap, or greenstone.

Amphiboloid, am-fib'ol-oid. A rock composed of amphibole and felspar; a variety of greenstone.

Amphicentrum, am-fi-sen'trum. A gen. of fossil ganoid fishes wanting abdominal fins, confined to carboniferous strata.

Amphictyons, am-fik'ti-onz. An assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly.

Amphicyon, am-fis'i-on. A large fossil carnivorous quadruped, whose teeth combine the characteristics of those of dogs and bears.

Amphidisc, am'fi-disk. One of the spicules which surround the reproductive gemmules of Spongilla, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle.

Amphidromical, am-fi-drom'ik-al. Pertaining to the ancient Greek festival amphidromia, celebrated when a child received its name.

Amphidura, am-fi-dū'ra. In the Greek Ch. the veil or curtain separating the chancel from the rest of the church, corresponding to the cancellus of R. C. churches.

Amphigean, am-fi-jē'an. Extending over all the zones of the globe.

Amphigen, am'fi-jen. A plant which has no distinct axis, as the lichens.

Amphihexahedral, am-fi-heks'a-hē''-dral. Said of a crystal in which the faces, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.

Amphion, ăm'fe-on. In Myth. a son of Jupiter and Antiope, who rebuilt the walls of Thebes by playing on his lyre, the stones moving to the music and assuming their proper places in the wall.

Amphipoda, am-fip'od-a. An ord. of the sessile-eyed malacostracan crustaceans. The sand-hopper and shore-jumper are examples.

Amphiprostyle, am-fip'ro-stīl. A structure having the form of an ancient Greek or Roman oblong rectangular temple, with a prostyle or portico on each of its fronts, but no columns on its sides.

Amphisarca, am'fi-sär-ka. A compound, many-celled, indehiscent, superior fruit, with a woody or indurated shell inclosing an internal pulp, as seen in the baobab.

Amphisbæna, am-fis-bē'na. A gen. of serpentiform, limbless reptiles, fam. Amphisbænidæ, ord. Lacertilia.

Amphisbænia, am-fis-bē'ni-a. An ord. of lacertian reptiles, of which the gen. Amphisbæna is the type.

Amphiscii, am-fish'i-ī. The inhabitants of the inter-tropical regions, whose shadows at noon in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south, according as the sun is in the northern or southern signs.

Amphisile, am-fis'i-lē. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes. It belongs to the fam. Fistularidæ or sea-snipes, and is closely allied to the gen. Centriscus.

Ampitheater, am-fi-thē'a-ter. An ancient Rome edifice of an oval form, with rows of seats rising higher as they receded from the center. The ancient theater was nearly semi-circular in shape, with its rows of seats fronting the stage; the A. was always elliptical in form. The Colosseum at Rome is the largest of all the ancient amphitheaters.

Amphitherium, am-fi-thē'ri-um. A fossil insectivorous mammal of the oolite. A. Prevostii is the only species yet discovered.

Amphitrite, am-fi-trī'tē. The name of a sea-nymph in Greek mythology, sister of Thetis and wife of Neptune. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. A gen. of marine annelids, ord. Tubicolæ, and class Annulata.

Amphitype, am'fi-tīp. A photographic process by which light produces either a positive or a negative. The paper is prepared by a solution of ferro-tartrate or ferro-citrate of protoxide or peroxide of mercury, followed by a solution of ammonio-tartrate or ammonio-citrate.

Amphiumidæ, am-fi-ū'mi-dē. A fam. of tailed amphibians distinguished by a small branchial aperture on each side, within which are the branchial arches with small laminæ. The gen. Amphiuma is the type.

Amplitude, am'pli-tūd. In Astron. an arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the center of the sun or star at its rising or setting. At the rising of the star the amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting it is western, occiduous, or occasive. A. of the range

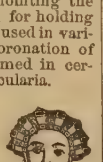
of a projectile, the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved. Magnetical A., the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon.

Amphora, am'fo-ra. Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, with two handles and a narrow neck, and ending in a point below for being inserted in a stand or in the ground. The stopper was covered with gypsum, and the title of the wine was painted on the outside, the date of the vintage being marked by the names of the consuls then in office. A. was also the name of a fixed measure, the Greek being equal to 8 gallons, 7.365 pints imperial measure, and the Roman two-thirds of this.

Amphoræ.

Ampulla, am-pul'la. In Rom. antiq. a globular bottle used for carrying oil to the bath for the purpose of anointing the body after bathing. A vessel for holding the consecrated oil or chrism used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings. The hollow leaves formed in certain aquatic plants, as in Utricularia.

Ampyx, am'piks. A broad band or plate of metal enriched with precious stones, worn on the forehead by ancient Greek ladies of rank. The head-band of a horse. A species of trilobite or fossil crustacean, found in lower Silurian strata.



Ampyx.

Amuck, a-muk'. A term employed among the Malays by such of them as rush out in a frantic state with daggers in their hands, yelling, "Amuck, amuck," and attacking all that come in their way.

Amulet, am'ū-let. Something worn as a remedy or preservation against evils or mischief. They have been used from ancient times, and are still worn in parts of the world. The early Christian A. were commonly inscribed with the words ichthys, fish, or with the shape of a fish, because this represented the initials of the Greek words for Jesus Christ.

Amygdalin. A crystalline principle existing in bitter almonds, the leaves of the common laurel, and other plants.

Amygdaloid, a-mig'da-loid. A term applied to an igneous rock, containing vesicles filled with crystalline nodules of various minerals, particularly calcareous spar, quartz, agate, zeolite, chlorite, &c. When the imbedded minerals are detached, it becomes porous like lava.

Amygdalus, a-mig'da-lus. A gen. of trees and shrubs, ord. Rosaceæ. A. communis is the almond-tree, and A. persica the peach and nectarine.

Amyl, am'il. A hypothetical radical, said to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, &c. Nitrite of A., an amber-colored fluid, employed as a resuscitator in cases of drowning, prolonged fainting, for relieving paroxysms of colic, spasms of tetanus, of the heart, &c.

Amylamine, a-mil'a-min. An organic base produced by treating amyl cyanate with caustic potash.

Amylene, am'il-ēn. A hydrocarbon obtained by the dehydration of amylic alcohol by means of zinc chloride, &c.

Amyraldism, am'i-rald-izm. The doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus in the 17th century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ.

Amyridaceæ, a-mir'i-dā''sē-ē. An ord. of polypetalous plants. Myrrh, frankincense, and gum-elemi are among their products.

Ana, an'a. A Greek preposition employed as a prefix and implying primarily up, up to, motion upward. In Med. used in prescriptions to indicate an equal quantity of each.

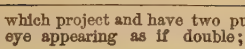
Anabaptist, an-a-bap'tist. One who holds the doctrine of invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptism at an adult age. With this is generally associated the doctrine of baptism by immersion.

Anabasidæ, an-a-bas'i-dē. A fam. of acanthopterygious fishes, remarkable in that they can retain sufficient water to enable the fish to live out of water as long as six days.

Anabasis, an-ab'a-sis. Applied to the work of Xenophon descriptive of the expedition of Cyrus, with the view of dethroning his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia, and including an account of the retreat of the 10,000 Greek mercenaries under Xenophon. Any expedition from the coast inland.

Anableps, an'a-bleps. A gen. of malacopterygian fishes, remarkable for their

eyes, which project and have two pupils, each eye appearing as if double; but



Anableps tetraophthalmus.

there is only one crystalline humor, one vitreous humor, and one retina.

Anacampseros, an-a-kamp'se-ros. A plant to which the ancients attributed the quality of restoring or inducing the return of the passion of love. A gen. of plants, ord. Portulaceæ.

Anacanthini, an'a-kan-thī''nī. An ord. of osseous fishes, including the cod, plaice, &c.

Anacardiaceæ, an-a-kar'di-a''sē-ē. An ord. of polypetalous plants, the sumach, the pistacias, the mango, the cashew, the marking-nut, the varnish tree of Martaban and the Japan-lacquer. Mastic is the produce of Pistacia Lentiscus.

Anacardium, an-a-kär'di-um. A gen. of plants, ord. Anacardiaceæ. The fruit of A. occidentale is roasted, and the kernels having their acidity thus destroyed are the cashew-nuts. This tree yields a gum resembling gum-arabic.

Anacharis, an-ak'ăr-is. A gen. of plants, ord. Hydrocharidaceæ; water-thyme or water-weed.

Anachronism, an-ak'ron-izm. An error in computing time.

Anaclastic, an-a-klas'tik. Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light. A. glass or phial, a glass so thin that when air is sucked from it, the bottom springs into a concave form with a sharp snap, and when air is blown in, springs into its former convex form.

Anaconda, an-a-kon'da. The popular name of two of the largest species of the serpent tribe, attaining the length of 40 feet. Both are destitute of poison fangs, and kill their victims by constriction.

Anacreontic, a-nak'rē-on''tik. Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet whose odes and epigrams were celebrated for their graceful air and truth to nature.

Anadem, an'a-dem. A band, fillet, or wreath worn on the head by women and young men.

Anadromous, a-nad'rom-us. A word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh water at stated seasons, as the salmon.

Anæsthetic, an-es-thet'ik. Having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation.

Anagallis, an-a-gal'lis. A gen. of plants, ord. Primulaceæ; the pimpernel.

Anaglyph, an'a-glif. An ornament in relief chased or embossed in precious metal or stone, as a cameo.

Anaglyptograph, an-a-glip'to-graf. An instrument for making a medallion engraving of an object in relief, as a medal or cameo.

Anagram, an'a-gram. The letters of words read backwards, and then forming a new word; thus, evil is an anagram of live.

Anagros, an'a-gros. A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

Analcim, a-nal'sim. A zeolitic mineral found in cubic crystals, but also amorphous, and in reniform, mammillary, laminated, or radiated masses.

Analemma, an-a-lem'ma. A form of sun-dial, now disused. A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. A tabular mark, usually in the form of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone to notify the sun's declination.

Analogion, an-a-loj'i-on. A reading-desk or lectern; a movable pulpit.

Anamesite, a-nam'e-sit. A variety of basalt intermediate between the very fine-grained compact form (basalt), and the coarse-grained conspicuously crystalline form (dolerite).

Anamirta, a-na-mer'ta. A gen. of plants, ord. Menispermaceæ.

Anamorphosis, an--a-mor'fō-sis. A drawing executed in such a manner as to present a distorted image of the object represented, but which, when viewed from a certain point, or reflected through a polyhedron, shows the object in its true proportions. An anomalous or monstrous development of any part of a plant, as when the calyx of a rose assumes the form of a leaf. The gradual change of form, traced in animals or plants, the members of which succeed each other in point of time.

Anamorphosis.

Ananassa, an-a-nas'sa. A gen. of plants, ord. Bromeliaceæ. A. sativa produces the pine-apple.

Ananchytes, an-ang-ki'tez. A gen. or subdivision of fossil sea-urchins belonging to the tribe Spatangidæ, characteristic of the upper chalk.

Anandrous, an-an'drus. A term applied to flowers that are destitute of a stamen (female flowers).

Anantherous, an-an'ther-us. Destitute of anthers.

Ananthous, an-an'thus. Destitute of flowers.

Anapest, an'a-pest. A poetical foot of three syllables, the first two unaccented, the last accented; the reverse of dactyl.

Anaphora, an-af'o-ra. A term applied to the oblique ascensions of the stars.

Anaplasty, an'a-plas-ti. An operation to repair superficial lesions. Artificial noses, &c., are thus made.

Anarrhichas, a-när'ri-kas. A gen. of acanthopterygian fishes, fam. Blennioidæ. A. lupus is the sea-wolf, wolf or cat-fish.

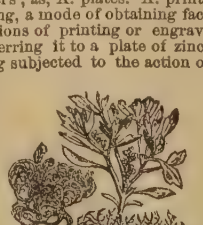
Anarthropoda, an-är-throp'o-da. One of the two great divisions of the Annulosa, or ringed animals, including the spoon-worms, leeches, earth-worms, tube-worms, and sand-worms.

Anarthrous, -är'thrus. Having neither wings nor legs, as worms, leeches, &c.

Anas, ā'nas. A gen. of birds, included in the ord. Palmipedes (or web-footed birds) and divided into a number of genera, one of which, Anas, contains the true ducks.

Anastatic, an-a-stat'ik. Furnished with raised characters; as, A. plates. A. printing or engraving, a mode of obtaining facsimile impressions of printing or engraving by transferring it to a plate of zinc, which on being subjected to the action of an acid, is etched or eaten away, with the exception of the parts covered with the ink, which are left in relief.

Anastatica, an-a-stat'i-ka. A gen. of plants, ord. Cruciferæ. A. hierochuntica is the Rose of Jericho, or resurrection plant, remarkable for the power the dried plant possesses of absorbing water when placed in it and appearing to live.



Rose of Jericho.

Anatase, an'a-tās. Octahedral oxide of titanium; a mineral that shows a variety of colors by reflected light; octahedrite. It is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons.

Anathema, a-nath'ē-ma. A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by eclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. Abjuratory A., the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

Anatidæ, a-nat'i-dē. A fam. of web-footed anserine or natatorial birds, of which the gen. Anas is the type.

Anatinæ, an-a-tī'nē. A sub-fam. of the Anatidæ, comprehending the true ducks, sometimes divided into the oceanic ducks, the lake and the common domestic duck.

Anatomist, a-nat'o-mist. One who dissects bodies; one who is versed in the principles of anatomy.

Anatomy, a-nat'o-mi. The art of dissecting or artificially separating the different parts of an organized body to discover their situation, structure and economy. Pathological A., that branch of anatomy which treats of the changes in structure of organs and tissues produced by disease, and of congenital malformations. Comparative A., the science which compares the anatomy of different classes or species of animals, as that of man with quadrupeds. Surgical A., that branch which demonstrates the relative position of organs or parts, with a view to those operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them.

Anatron, an'a-tron. Spume or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, and when taken off coagulates into common salt. The salt which collects in vaults; saltpeter.

Anchilops, ang'ki-lops. An abcess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis.

Anchitherium, ang-ki-thē'ri-um. A fossil gen. of pachydermatous mammals, from the upper eocene and lower miocene, fam. Equidæ. The only recognized species was about the size of a sheep, and was closely allied to the Palæotherium.

Anchored, ang'kerd. Held at rest by an anchor. In Her. the term applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor.

Anchoret, ang'kō-ret. A hermit or recluse; one who retires from society into a

desert or solitary place, and devotes himself to religious duties.

Anchor, ang'ker. An iron implement for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in the water, formed with a strong shank, at one extremity of which is the crown, from which branch out two arms, terminating in broad palms or flukes, the sharp extremity of which is the peak or bill; at the other end of the shank is the stock, behind which is a ring, to which a cable can be attached.

Anchor.

Anchor-gate, ang'ker-gāt. A heavy gate in canals.

Anchor-watch, ang'ker-woch. A subdivision of the watch kept constantly on deck during the time the ship lies at single anchor.

Anchovy, an-chō'vi. An abdominal malacopterygious fish of the gen. Engraulis, fam. Clupeidæ, of diminutive size. A sauce is made by pounding the fish in water, and adding cayenne pepper.

Anchovy-pear, an-chō'vi-pār. The fruit of the gen. Grias. It is pickled and eaten like mango.

Anchusa, ang-kū'sa. A gen. of plants, ord. Boraginaceæ.

Anchusin, ang-kū'sin. The red coloring matter obtained from Anchusa tinctoria.

Ancile, an-sī'le. Among the ancient Romans, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven, or a shield made in imitation of it.

Ancon, an'kon. The olecranon; the upper end of the ulna or elbow. A carved drinking-cup or horn. In Arch. a console, or other stone projection contrived for supporting cornices.

Ancon, an'kon. A celebrated breed of sheep with short crooked legs and long back, unable to leap fences.

Ancony, an'kō-ni. A piece of cast-iron melted off and hammered at a forge into a mass called a bloom; then carried to a finery, and worked into an A.

Ancylotome, an-sil'ō-tōm. A crooked knife or bistoury; also a knife for dividing the frænum linguæ in tongue-tied persons, or other adhesions and contractions.

Anda, an'da. A gen. of plants, ord. Euphorbiaceæ, the only known species of A. brazilíensis.

Andalusite, an-da-lū'sīt. A pellucid mineral of the garnet fam. found crystallized in imperfect four-sided prisms, nearly or quite rhombic; consisting of anhydrous silicate of alumina with iron peroxide.

Andante, an-dān'tā. In music, moving with a moderate, graceful progression.

Andantino, an-dan-tē'no. In music, applied to a movement quicker than andante.

Andaquies-wax, -da-kē'ās-waks. The wax of a bee used in making candles, &c.

Andesin, an'dēz-in. A mineral resembling felspar, but containing silica, alumina, soda, lime, potash and magnesia.

Andesite, an'dēz-īt. A trachytic rock containing andesin, glassy felspar (orthoclase), and hornblende.

Andira, an-dī'ra. A gen. of trees, ord. Leguminosæ, with fleshy plum-like fruits. The A. inermis, or cabbage tree, is used in medicine.

Andiron, and'ī-ern. A horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard at one end, used to support pieces of wood when burning on an open hearth, one being placed on each side of the hearth.

Andra, an'dra. A North African gazelle.

Andreæaceæ, an-drē'ē-ā''sē-ē. A distinct tribe of mosses distinguished mainly by the longitudinal splitting of the valves at maturity

Andrenidæ, an-dren'ī-dē. A family of solitary bees in which the tongue is short and the chin elongated.

Andreolite, an'dre-o-līt. A mineral, harmotome or cross-stone.

Androgynal, an-droj'in-al. Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.

Andromeda, an-drom'e-da. The daughter of Cepheus king of Ethiopia, and wife of Perseus. A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained; the stars number eighty-four. A gen. of plants, ord. Ericaceæ.

Andron, an'drōn. In Greek antiq. the apartment in a dwelling-house appropriated to males, in the lower part of the house.

Androphore, an'dro-fōr. A stalk supporting the stamens, often formed by a union of the filaments. The medusiform zoöid in which the male elements are developed.

Androspore, an'drō-spōr. A spore of

some algæ, from which proceed a large number of small bodies having male functions.

Andropogon, an-drō-pō'gŏn. A gen. of grasses, yielding a lemon-scented oil.

Androsphinx, an'drō-sfingks. In anc. sculp. a sphinx with a human head.

Androtomy, an-drot'o-mi. Dissection of the human body, as distinguished from zootomy.

Anelace, an'e-lās. A broad knife or dagger, worn at the girdle, used from an early period.

Anelace.

Anemometer, an-e-mom'et-er. An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

Anemone, ā-nem'o-ne. Windflower, a gen. of plants, ord. Ranunculaceæ. The wood anemone has white flowers, sometimes tinged with purple on the outside.

Vine-leaved Anemone.

Anemoscope, a-nem'o-skōp. A contrivance which shows the direction of the wind; a weathercock; a contrivance for conveying the indications of the vane to a dial.

Aneroid, an'e-roid. Dispensing with fluid, as with quicksilver. A. barometer, an instrument for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere, answering the purpose of the mercurial barometer.

Aneroid Barometer.

Anethum, a-nē'thum. A gen. of plants, ord. Umbelliferæ. A. graveolens is the common dill.

Aneurism, an'ū-rizm. The swelling of an artery, or the dilatation and expansion of some part of an artery.

Angel, ān'jel. A spiritual being employed by God in human affairs. A woman of adorable qualities. A gold coin, formerly current in England, bearing on its obverse a figure of the archangel Michael piercing a dragon.

Angelet, ān'jel-et. An old English gold coin, equal to half an angel.

Angel-fish, ān'jel-fish. A plagiostomous fish, Squatina angelus, nearly allied to the sharks; it connects the gen. of rays with that of the sharks.

Angelica, an-jel'ik-a. A gen. of umbelliferous plants. The garden name for Archangelica officinalis, having a large aromatic root, and a strong-furrowed branched stem as high as a man. Its blanched stems, candied with sugar, form an agreeable sweetmeat; the roots were formerly employed in scrofulous diseases.

Angelica-tree, an-jel'ik-a-trē. The American name of Aralia spinosa, ord. Araliaceæ, the berries of which are used for relieving rheumatism and colic.

Angelite, ān'jel-it. One of a sect of heretics near the close of the 5th century, who held the persons of the Trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature, but each to be a God, existing by participating in a deity common to them all.

Angelophany, ān-jel-of'a-ni. The manifestation of an angel to man by actual appearance.

Angelot, an'jel-ot. An ancient English coin, of the value of half an angel, struck at Paris while under the dominion of England. A small rich cheese made in Normandy. An instrument of music somewhat resembling a lute.

Angelus, an'jel-us. In the R. C. Ch. a solemn devotion in memory of the incarnation. The bell is tolled to indicate the time when the A. is to be recited.

Angina, an-jī'na. Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces. A. pectoris, a disease characterized by an extremely acute constriction in the lower part of the sternum, and extending along the chest and into the corresponding arm.

Angiocarpous, an'ji-ō-kär''pus. Having a fruit whose seed-vessels are inclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves. Having the seeds or spores covered, as certain lichens.

Angiopteris, an-ji-op'ter-is. A gen. of ferns, ord. Marattiaceæ.

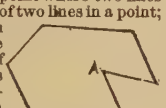
Angioscope, an'ji-ō-skōp. An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body.

Angiosperm, an'ji-ō-sperm. A plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel.

Angiosporous, an-ji-os′pō-rus. A term applied to such fungi as have their spores inclosed in a bag, as Lycoperdon.

Angiotomy, an-ji-ot′o-mi. Dissection of the vessels of a body, especially of the human body.

Angle, ang′gl. The point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner. A plain rectilineal A. is the mutual inclination of two straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same straight line; a rectilineal A. is the degree of opening or divergence of two straight lines which meet one another. A clear idea of the nature of an angle is obtained by gradually opening a carpenter's rule or a pair of compasses, as the angle made will become greater as the opening widens.



Re-entering Angle.

Angle-bar, ang′gl-bār. A vertical bar at the angles of the faces of a polygonal or bow window. A rolled bar of iron for forming the edges of safes, or to be riveted to boilers, tanks, &c.

Angle-brace, ang′gl-brās. An instrument consisting of a rectangular crank-frame like the carpenter's brace, but much stronger, and carrying a parallel tool-spindle terminating in a bit-socket.

Angle-iron, ang′gl-i-ern. A piece of iron rolled into the shape of the letter L, used for forming the joints of iron plates in girders, boilers, &c.

Angle-iron.

Anglemeter, ang′gl-mē-ter. Any instrument for measuring angles; an instrument used by geologists for measuring the dip of strata.

Angles, ang′glz. A Low German tribe who crossed over to Britain along with bands of Saxons, Jutes and Frisians, and colonized a great part of what from them has received the name of England.

Anglesite, ang′gl-sīt. A sulphate of lead occurring in prismatic crystals.

Anglican, ang′glik-an. A member of the Church of England.

Anglo, ang′glō. A prefix signifying English, or connected with England, as, Anglo-American, Anglo-Indian.

Anglo-Saxon, ang′glō-sak′son. One of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or one of their descendants, as an inhabitant of the United States, Canada, Australia, &c. The earliest form of the English language.

Angola, an-gō′la. A fashionable cloth, made from the wool of the Angora-goat.

Angola-cat, an-gō′la-kat. One of the finest varieties of the domestic cat.

Angora-goat, an-gō′ra-gōt. A variety of goat, called by the Arabs chamal goat, whence comes the name camlet, applied to a fabric manufactured from the yarn made from its wool.

Angostura-bark, an-gos-tū′ra-bärk. The bark of a rutaceous plant, Galipea Cusparia, formerly prized as a febrifuge, and now used for a kind of bitters.

Angræcum, an-grē′kum. A remarkable gen. of tropical orchids. A. sesquipedale, has the largest orchideous flower known. The leaves of A. fragrans are used as tea, under the name of faham.

Anguifer, an′gwi-fer. A cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Anguilla, an-gwil′la. A gen. of apodal malacopterygious fishes, fam. Murænoidei, the true eels.

Anguis, an′gwis. A gen. of reptiles, fam. Scincidæ, harmless, but held in great horror by the vulgar.

Angusticlave, ang-gus′ti-klāv. A narrow, purple stripe or band reaching from the shoulder to the bottom of the tunic worn by Roman knights.

Anhima, an′hē-ma. A Brazilian aquatic bird, the Palamedea cornuta, horned-screamer or kamichi.

Anhydride, an-hī′drid. One of a class of chemical compounds, formed from molecules of water, in which the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by negative radicals, while the corresponding acids represent molecules of water, in which the same radicals replace one-half of the hydrogen.

Anhydrite, an-hī′drīt. Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, presenting several varieties of structure and color. The vulpinite of Italy is the variety used in the arts.

Anigosanthus, a-nī′go-san″thus. A gen. of plants, ord. Hæmodoraceæ, natives of Australia, bearing curious woolly flowers.

Anil, an′il. A shrub from which West Indian indigo is made. It belongs to the gen. Indigofera.

Aniline, an′i-lin. A substance which furnishes a number of brilliant and durable dyes, found in small quantities in coal-

tär, but generally obtained from benzole, another product of coal-tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon. When acted on by arsenious acid, bichromate of potassium, stannic chloride, &c., A. produces a great variety of compounds of beautiful colors.

Animal, an'i-mal. An organized sentient living being, distinguished from plants by the property of sensation, power of voluntary motion, active and intelligent ability of nourishing itself, by the predominance of nitrogen in its composition, and by its incapacity to originate protein or nitrogenous compounds. An inferior or irrational being, in contradistinction to man. A. heat, heat or temperature possessed by animals, necessary for the performance of vital action. The mean heat of the human body is about 99° F., and it never falls much below this in health. A. kingdom, one of the three principal divisions into which all natural bodies are divided, the others being the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, the study of which is termed zoology.

Animalcule, an-i-mal'kūl. A minute animal, especially one that is microscopic or invisible to the naked eye. Animalcules exist abundantly in water, running or stagnant, and in all animal and vegetable infusions.

Anime, an'i-me. In Her. of a different tincture from the animal itself: said of the eyes of a rapacious animal.

Anime, an'i-me. A resin exuding from a tree, gen. Hymenæ, called locust-tree. It is of a transparent amber color, with a light agreeable smell, and little or no taste. Indian copal produced by vateria indica.

Animetta, an-i-met'ta. The cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist.

Animism, an'i-mizm. The hypothesis of Pythagoras and Plato of a force immaterial but inseparable from and giving to matter its form and movements. The system of medicine, in which it was inferred that the source of disease must be looked for in the soul. The general doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings.

Anion, an'i-on. The element of an electrotype, which in electro-chemical decompositions appears at the positive pole or anode, and is usually termed the electro-negative ingredient of a compound, as oxygen, chlorine and an acid.

Anisic, a-nis'ik. Of or pertaining to anise. A. acid is obtained from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances.

Anise, an'is. An annual plant, gen. Pimpinella, ord. Umbelliferæ, flowers small and white; fruit ovate with ten narrow ribs, between which are oil vessels. A. seed is largely employed in the manufacture of liquors.

Anisodactyla, an-i'sō-dak''ti-la. One of the four sections into which the pachydermatous or thick-skinned animals have been subdivided with reference to the conformation of their feet or paddles. It comprehends the bulkiest terrestrial animals, as the mammoth, mastodon, elephant, tapir, &c.

Anjou, Counts and Dukes of. A noble family of France, related to the royal house of Valois. Foulques A. was king of Jerusalem in 1131, and Geoffrey, his son, was the founder of the house of Plantagenet. The title was also borne by several sons of French kings, also by the grandson of Louis XIV., who became Philip V. of Spain.

Anjeela, an-jē'la. A floating-house supported upon two canoes, connected with planks, used by the Singhalese for a habitation and as a means of transportation.

Anker, ang'ker. A Dutch liquid measure containing 10 wine gallons.

Ankerite, 'ker-it. A crystallized variety of dolomite consisting of carbonates of lime, iron, magnesia and manganese.

Anklet, ang'klet. An ornament, as a ring of metal, for the ankle. A framework for the leg to prevent the ankle turning sideways in skating. An article of dress, extending above the top of the shoe.

Anna, an'na. In the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee.

Anna Ivanowna. Daughter of Ivan, brother of Peter the Great, and Empress of Russia; s. Peter II.; b. 1694, d. 1740.

Annals, an'nalz. A history of events in chronological order. A periodical publication containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, &c.

Annats, an'nats. A year's income of a spiritual living; the first fruits originally given to the pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot or parish clerk.

Anne. Second daughter of James II. of Great Britain, and became queen, s. William III.; b. 1664, d. 1712.

Anneal, an-nēl'. To heat, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to temper; metals made brittle by hammering by this process recover their malleability; to heat, in order to fix colors.

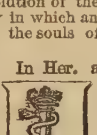
Annelida, an-nel'i-da. An extensive division of Annulosa or articulate animals, whose bodies are formed of a great num-

ber of small rings, as the earth-worm, the lob-worm, the nereis, and the leech.

Annihilationist, an-nī'hil-ā''shon-ist. One who believes that annihilation is the fate of the wicked.

Anniversary, an-ni-vers'a-ri A stated day returning with the revolution of the year. In the R. C. Ch. a day in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased.

Annodated, an'nōd-āt-ed. In Her. a term applied to anything bent somewhat in the form of an S. The serpents in the caduceus of Mercury are said to be A., or entwined about the mace or staff.



Annodated.

Annual, an'nū-al. Returning every year; lasting only one year. Performed in a year; reckoned by the year.

Annuity, an-nū'i-ti. A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, and continuing for a certain period, called a certain A.; or for an uncertain period, a contingent A., or a life A. when the period is determined by the duration of one or more lives. A deferred or reversionary A. does not commence till after a certain period.

Annular, an'nū-ler. Having the form of a ring. A. borer, a rock or earth boring tool, usually armed at the boring extremity with diamonds. A. cell, a fibrous or spiral cell, with the fiber separating into rings. A. crystal, a hexahedral prism having six, or an octohedral prism having eight marginal faces disposed in a ring about each base. A. eclipse, an eclipse of the sun in which a ring of light is visible around the moon. A. engine, a direct-action marine engine, having two concentric cylinders. A. gear-wheel, a wheel without web or spokes, and having gearing teeth on its inner circumference.

Annulet, an'nū-let. The fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the trachellum; indiscriminately used as synonymous with list, listle, cincture, fillet, tenia, &c. In Her. a ring borne as a charge in coats of arms, formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction; also the difference or mark of distinction which the 5th brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms.

Annuloida, an-nū-loi'da. In some zoological classifications a division of animals, including the Rotifera, Scolecida (tapeworms, &c.), and the Echinodermata.

Annulus, an'nū-lus. The ring-like space between the circumferences of two concentric circles. In ferns, the elastic ring which surrounds the spore case. In mosses, the layer of cells by which the lid separates from the theca. In fungi, the membranes surrounding the stems of some agarics after the cap has expanded. A. et baculum, the ring and pastoral staff, the delivery of which by a prince was the ancient mode of granting investitures to bishoprics.

Annunciator, an-nun'si-āt-er. An officer in the Greek Church whose business is to inform the people of the festivals to be celebrated. A bell-telegraph consisting of an apparatus connected by wires with the bell-pulls of the different rooms of a hotel.

Anoa, an'ō-a. An animal closely allied to the buffalo, about the size of a sheep.

Anobium, a-nō'bi-um. A gen. of coleopterous insects, including several known by the name of death-watch.

Anode, an'ōd. The positive pole of the voltaic current.

Anodon, an'ō-don. A gen. of lamellibranchiate bivalves, including the fresh-water mussels.

Anodyne, an'ō-dīn Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic.

Anoint, a-noint'. To smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances. To consecrate, especially a king, priest or prophet.

Anolis, an'ō-lis. A gen. of saurian reptiles, belonging to that section of Iguanidæ having teeth in the palate of the mouth, as well as in the maxillary bones.

Anomaliped, a-nom'a-li-ped. A bird whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

Anomaly, a-nom'a-li. Deviation from the common rule; something abnormal. In music, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament. In Astron. the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.

Anomodontia, a-nom'o-don''shi-a. An ord. of extinct reptiles of the trias, divided into three families.

Anomœan, an-o-mē'an. One of an extreme sect of Arians of the 4th century, who denied the similitude of the essence of the Son to that of the Father.

Anomorhomboid, a-nom'o-rom''boid.

An irregular rhomboidal mass, as a crystal of this form.

Anomura, an-o-mū'ra. A section of the crustaceans, ord. Decapoda, including the hermit-crabs and others.

Anona, a-nō'na. A gen. of plants, the type of the ord. Anonaceæ. A. squamosa (sweet-sop) yields an edible fruit. A. muricata (sour-sop), produce a pear-shaped fruit.

Anophyta, an-ō-fī'ta. A section of cryptogamic plants, comprising the Hepaticæ (liverworts) and musci (mosses), which have male and female organs, and free spores in cases, but no spiral vessels.

Anoplotherοidea, an'op-lo-the-roid''ē-a. An extinct group of omnivorous mammals, from the lower tertiary rocks, forming a connecting link between the swine and the true ruminants.

Anoplura, an-ō-plū'ra. An order of minute apterous insects, having a mouth formed for suction, and either two simple eyes or none. They are parasitic, and commonly known as lice. They undergo no metamorphosis like other insects, the young differing from the adult in size only.

Anorthite, a-nor'thit. A mineral of the feispar family, allied to labradorite; a silicate of alumina and lime.

Anorthoscope, an-or'tho-skōp. An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two disks rotating rapidly opposite each other.

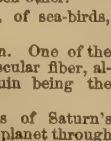
Anous, an'o-us. A gen. of sea-birds, fam. Laridæ, or gulls.

Anoxoluin, an-oks-ol'ū-in. One of the two elements of fibrin, muscular fiber, albumen, casein, &c., oxoluin being the other.

Ansæ, an'sē. The parts of Saturn's ring seen on each side of the planet through a telescope.

Ansellia, an-sel'li-a. A gen. of orchids, with great panicles of greenish flowers spotted with purple.

Anser, an'ser, A gen. of birds, fam. Anseridæ. A small star in the Milky way, between the Swan and Eagle.



Anserated.

Anserated, an'ser-āt-ed. In Her. a term applied to a cross, the extremities of which are formed into the shape of the heads of beasts or birds.

Anseridæ, an-ser'i-dē. A fam. of web-footed birds, containing the geese proper.

Ant, ant. An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect, fam. Formicidæ, gen. Formica, which live in communities, consisting of males with four wings; of females much larger than the males, and possessing wings only during the pairing season; and of barren females, called neuters, workers or nurses, destitute of wings. There are many species, called mining ants, carpenters, masons, &c. The name ant is also given to insects of the neuropterous gen. Termes.

Anta, an'ta. The Brazilian name of the common or American tapir. In Arch. a pilaster, on each side of a door or standing opposite a pillar used in Greek and Roman architecture.

Antæus, ăn-tē'us. In Myth. a famous giant, son of Neptune and Terra, killed by Hercules.

Antal, ant'al. A wine measure of about 116 gallons, used in Tokay, Hungary.

Antalkali, ant-al'ka-lī. A substance which neutralizes an alkali, used medicinally.

Antarctic, ant-ārk'tik. Relating to the southern pole, and especially to a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the pole 23° 28′, the line between light and darkness when the sun is on the Tropic of Capricorn. The opposite of arctic or northern.

Antarctic Ocean. The sea extending from the A. Circle, 66° 30′ S. lat., to the S. Pole.

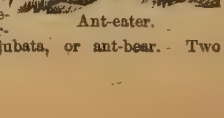
Anthony, St., ăn'to-ne, The founder of monastic orders; B, in Upper Egypt in 251; lived to 105, dying in 356.

Antares, ant-ār'ēz. The Arabic name of Alpha Scorpii, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Scorpio.

Ant-bear, ant'bār. A name given to the large species of ant-eaters, but generally restricted to Myrmecophaga jubata. It is from 4 to 5 feet in length.

Ante, an'tē. A Latin preposition signifying before in place or time. A. meridiem, before mid-day, contracted A. M.

Ant-eater, ant'ēt-er. A name given to mammals that prey chiefly on ants, but usually confined to the edentate gen. Myrmecophaga. The most remarkable species is the Myrmecophaga jubata, or ant-bear. Two



Ant-eater.

other species, M. Tamandua and M. didactyla are smaller. The name is also given to the pangolins and to the aardvark.

Antecedence, an-tē-sē'dens. The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In Astron. an apparent motion of a planet toward the west, or contrary to the order of the signs.

Ante-chamber, an'tē-chām-ber. A chamber or apartment in which persons wait for audience.

Antediluvian, an'tē-di-lū''vi-an. Before the flood or deluge in Noah's time.

Antefixæ, an-tē-fiks'ē. Upright ornaments, of marble or terra cotta, at the eaves of a tiled roof to conceal the joining of the tiles. Ornaments placed below the eaves through which the water escapes.

Ant-egg, ant'eg. Little white bodies found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but really the young in a state of larvæ or pupæ.

Antelope, an'tē-lōp. A name applied to many species of ruminant mammals closely resembling the deer, but included with sheep and oxen in the section Cavicornia or hollow-horned ruminants. Among the A. are the chamois, the saiga, the gazelle, the addax, the eland, the koodoo, the gnu, the sasin or Indian antelope, and the prong-buck.

Antelucan, an-tē-lū'kan. Being before light; preceding the dawn. Applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times held before light in the morning, either to escape persecution, or to commemorate the hour of the resurrection.

Antemeridian, an'tē-mē-rid''i-ăn. Being before noon.

Antemundane, an-tē-mun'dān. Being before the creation of the world.

Antemural, an-tē-mū'ral. A barbacan or outwork in a castle, consisting of a strong high wall, with turrets in front of the gate for defending the entrance.

Antenatal, an-tē-nā'tal. Existing, or happening, previous to birth.

Antenna, an-ten'na. A hornlike, jointed, very flexible and sensitive filament, proceeding by a ball-and-socket joint from the head in insects, crustacea and myriapods, considered as the organs of touch and hearing.

Antennaria, an-ten-nā'ri-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Compositæ, nearly allied to the Gnaphalium; the everlastings.

Antennula, an-ten'nū-la. One of the maxillary feelers or palps attached to the jaws of mandibulate insects; apparently tactile organs adapted to distinguish foods.

Antependium, an-tē-pen'di-um. The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered; the frontal.

Antepenult, an'tē-pē-nult. The last syllable of a word except two, as syl in monosyllable.

Anterides, an-tēr'i-dēz. Buttresses for strengthening a wall.

Anteroom, an'tē-rōm. A room before or in front of another; an ante-chamber.

Ante-solarium, an'tē-so-lā''ri-um. A balcony facing the sun.

Ante-stomach, an'te-stum-uk. A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds.

Ante-temple, an'tē-tem-pl. In ancient churches the part now called the nave.

Anthem, an'them. A hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a sacred piece of music set to words taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures; a developed motet.

Anthemion, an-thē'mi-on. That ornamental series in Greek and Roman decoration derived from the honeysuckle.

Anthemis, an'thē-mis. A gen. of plants, ord. Compositæ, sub-ord. Corymbiferæ. A. Cotula is the may-weed; A. nobilis the common chamomile.

Anther, an-thĕr. In Bot. the essential part of the stamen. It is a capsule, discharging a powder, which fertilizes the ovules by falling or being deposited on the stigma.

Anthericum, an-ther'i-kum. A large gen. of plants, ord. Liliaceæ, with racemes or panicles of white flowers.

Antheridium, an-thĕr-id'i-um. The organ in cryptogamic plants which answers to the anther in phanerogams.

Antherogenous, an-ther-oj'en-us. A A term applied to double flowers, in which the anthers are converted into horn-like petals, as in the double columbine.

Antherozoid, an'ther-ō-zō-id. The minute body produced in the antheridium of cryptogams by which the female organs are fertilized.

Anthesis, an-thē'sis. The period when flowers expand.

Ant-hill, ant'hil. A little tumulus formed by ants for their habitation; the nests of some species of the white ant are 12 feet high.

Anthobian, an-thō'bi-an. A beetle that lives on flowers.

Anthocarpous, an-tho-kär'pus. A term applied to fruit formed by masses of inflorescences adhering to each other, as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c.

Anthochæra, an'tho-kē-ra. A gen. of Australian insessorial birds, fam. Meliphagidæ, or honey-suckers.

Anthodium, an-thō'di-um. The head of flowers of composite plants, as of a thistle or daisy.

Antholite, an'tho-līt. The general name for the impress of the inflorescence of plants on rocks.

Antholysis, an-thol'i-sis. The retrograde change of the parts of a floral whorl, as the stamens change into petals, or the petals into sepals.

Anthomyia, an-tho-mī'i-a. A gen. of flies, including the cabbage, potato, turnip, beet, and lettuce flies.

Anthomyzidæ, an-tho-miz'i-dē. A division of the Muscidæ (flies).

Anthophyllite, an-thof'il-īt. A variety of hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates; tremolite.

Anthosiderite, an-tho-sid'er-īt. A native silicate of iron, having a fibrous radiated structure.

Anthoxanthum, an-tho-zan'thum. A gen. of grasses the flowers of which have only two stamens.

Anthracite, an'thra-sīt. Glance or blind coal, a non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke, but with intense heat. It consists of about 90 per cent. carbon, 3 hydrogen, and 5 ashes.

Anthracometer, an'thrak-om''et-er. An instrument for measuring carbonic acid gas.

Anthraconite, an-thrak'on-īt. A variety of marble of a coal-black luster. It gives off a fetid sulphureo-bituminous odor when heated.

Anthracosaurus, an-thrak'ō-sa''rus. A labyrinthodont animal, first found in the carboniferous strata.

Anthracotherium, an'thra-ko-thē''ri-um. An extinct pachydermatous mammal resembling a hog, allied to the pæotheria, first found in the miocene lignite.

Anthrax, an'thraks. A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer. An ancient name for carbuncle, ruby, or garnet, lithanthrax or stone coal.

Anthrenus, an-thrē'nus. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Dermestidæ.

Anthriscus, an-thris'kus. A gen. of plants, ord. Umbelliferæ.

Anthropic, an-throp'ik. Belonging to man; sprung from man.

Anthropidæ, an-throp'i-dē. Huxley's name for the highest group of mammals, of which man is the only genus and species; the Bimana.

Anthropoglot, an-throp'ō-glot. An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot.

Anthropoid, an'thrō-poid. Resembling man; applied to such apes as most closely approach the human race.

Anthropoides, an-thrō-poi'dēz. A gen. of grallatorial birds, fam. Gruidæ, including the demoiselle, the Stanley and crowned cranes.

Anthropolatry, an-thrō-pol'a-tri. The worship of man—a charge brought by the early Christians against the ancient heathens, and retorted by the latter on the Christians on account of their worship of Christ. Used by the Apollinarians against the orthodox Christians of the 4th and 5th centuries.

Anthropolite, an-thrō'pō-līt. A petrifaction of the human body, by the incrusting action of calcareous waters.

Anthropology, an-thrō-pol'o-ji. The science of man and mankind, including the study of man's place in nature. It puts under contribution archæology, comparative anatomy, physiology, psychology, climatology, &c.

Anthropomorphite, an-thrō'pō-morf''īt. One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in human form with human attributes and passions. One of a sect of ancient heretics.

Anthropophagi, an-thrō-pof'a-ji. Cannibals; men that eat human flesh.

Anthurium, an-thū'ri-um. A gen. of plants, ord. Araceæ, growing epiphytically on forest trees.

Anthus, an'thus. A gen. of insessorial birds, allied to the Alauda (the larks); the pipits or tit-larks.

Anthyllis, an-thil'lis. A gen. of leguminous plants, to which the kidney-vetch or lady's-fingers belongs.

Antiar, an'ti-är. The milky juice of the upas-tree, one of the most acrid and virulent vegetable poisons, paralyzing the heart, and infallibly causing death when introduced into a wound.

Antibasilican, an'ti-ba-zil''i-kan. Opposed to royal state and magnificence.

Antiburgher, an'ti-berg''er. A member of one of the two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747.

They coalesced in 1820 into the United Associate Synod.

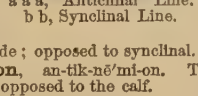
Anticardium, an-ti-kär'di-um. The hollow at the bottom of the breast or epigastrium. The pit of the stomach.

Antichlor, an'ti-klōr. A bleacher's term for the reagents employed to neutralize the effects of the free chlorine left in articles bleached by means of alkaline hypochlorites.

Antichrist, an'ti-krīst. A person or power antagonistic to Christ.

Antichthon, an-tik'thŏn. An inhabitant of an opposite hemisphere.

Anticlinal, an-ti-klī'nal. Inclining in opposite directions. A line, or axis, the ridge of a wave-like curve, the strata dipping from it on either side; opposed to synclinal.



a a a, Anticlinal Line.
b b, Synclinal Line.

Anticnemion, an-tik-nē'mi-on. The shin-bone, as opposed to the calf.

Anticor, an'ti-kor. An inflamed swelling on a horse's breast; a sort of quinsy.

Anticum, an-ti'kum. In anc. Arch. a porch to a front door, as distinguished from posticum, a porch to a rear door. The space between the front columns of the portico of a temple and wall of the cells.

Antidesma, an-ti-des'ma. A gen. of plants, ord. Euphorbiaceæ. The leaves are employed in native medicine.

Antienneahedral, an'ti-en'nē-a-hē'' dral. In crystal having nine faces on two opposite parts.

Antietam, an-te'tăm. The scene of the great battle in S. Maryland, Sept. 17, 1862, between the Union and Confederate armies, the first commanded by Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, the latter by Gen. Robt. E. Lee. The name is taken from a creek which rises in S. Pennsylvania, and running through Maryland empties into the Potomac River.

Antigropelos, an-ti-grop'el-os. Spatter-dashes; long riding or walking boots for wet weather.

Antigone, an-tig'o-ne. Daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, heroine of one of Sophocles' tragedies; she was buried alive by Creon.

Anti-Libanus, an-ti-lib-ba-nus. A mountain range in Palestine.

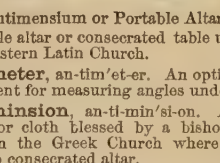
Antilegomena, an'ti-le-gom''e-na. Things spoken against; specifically, applied to books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged; the 2d Epistle of Peter, James, Jude, Hebrews, the 2d and 3d Epistles of St. John, and the Revelation.

Antilles, ahn-teel'. A triple cluster of W. Indian islands, called the Great, 4 in number, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica and Porto Rico, the Windward and Leeward groups There are some 360 in all.

Antimacassar, an'ti-ma-kas''ăr. A covering for chairs, &c., of open cotton or worsted work.

Antimason, an-ti-mā'sn. One hostile to Masonry or Freemasonry.

Antimensium, an-ti-men'si-um. A



Antimensium or Portable Altar.

portable altar or consecrated table used in the Eastern Latin Church.

Antimeter, an-tim'et-er. An optical instrument for measuring angles under 10°.

Antiminsion, an-ti-min'si-on. A corporal or cloth blessed by a bishop and used in the Greek Church where there was no consecrated altar.

Antimony, an'ti-mo-ni. A brittle metal of scaly texture, occurring in two forms, crystalline and amorphous, sometimes found native or alloyed with other metals, used in the construction of alloys, as Britannia metal, type metal, and pewter. In bells it renders the sound more clear, and gives to printing types more firmness and smoothness. The salts of A. are very poisonous. The protoxide is a most valuable remedy in many diseases.

Antinomian, an-ti-nō'mi-an. One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, which originated with John Agricola about the year 1538.

Antinous, ăn-tin'o-us. The beautiful favorite of the Emperor Adrian; a native of Bithynia. A. was drowned in the Nile in the year 132. Exquisite works of art consecrated to his memory by Adrian are still extant.

Antiochian, an-ti-ok'i-an. Pertaining to Antiochus, a contemporary of Cicero,

and the founder of a sect of philosophers. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school.

Antiochian, an-ti-ok'i-an. Of or pertaining to the city of Antioch. A. epoch, a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch about the time of the battle of Pharsalia, B. C. 48.

Antiochus, ăn-tī'o-kŭs. A favorite royal name in ancient Syria, no less than eleven of her kings bearing it. The most noted was A. III., the Great, contemporary with Hannibal, B.C. 223, and A. IV., his son.

Antiparallel, an-ti-pa'ral-el. One of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in a contrary order.

Antiperistasis, an'ti-pe-ris''ta-sis. The opposition or antagonism of naturally opposed forces, as light and darkness, heat and cold. Thus, sensible heat is excited in quicklime by mixture with water, and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat.

Antiphlogistic, an'ti-flo-jis''tik. Counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system. A theory, a system of chemistry showing that in combustion, instead of phlogiston escaping, oxygen is absorbed, and that wherever phlogiston was supposed to be added, oxygen was removed.

Antiphon, an'ti-fon. The chant or alternate singing in choirs or cathedrals; antiphony.

Antiphonary, an-tif'o-na-ri. In the R. C. Ch. a service-book, compiled by Gregory the Great, containing whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons.

Antipodes, an-tip'o-dēz. Those who live on the opposite side of the globe. Anything diametrically opposite to another.

Antipope, an'ti-pōp. One who usurps the papal power.

Antiquary, an'ti-kwa-ri. One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics with the view of arriving at a knowledge of the general condition of the people who created or employed them.

Antirrhinum, an-ti-rī'num. Snapdragon, a gen. of plants, ord. Scrophulariaceæ, producing showy flowers.

Antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab'ba-tā''ri-an. One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath, maintaining that the Jewish Sabbath was abolished by Christ.

Antiscian, an-tish'i-an. An inhabitant of one side of the equator, whose shadow at noon is cast in a contrary direction to that of an inhabitant of the other.

Antiseptic, an-ti-sep'tik. Any substance which resists or corrects putrefaction.

Antithenar, an-tith'e-nār. A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand; also, the adductor muscle of the great toe.

Antitrinitarian, an-ti-trin'i-tā''ri-an. One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

Antler, ant'ler. The branch of the horn of a deer; one of the horns of the cervine animals, as the stag or moose. In his sixth year, and after, the male deer is called a hart, or stag of ten. The stem of the horn is called the beam. The branches are called also tynes.

Antler-moth, ant'lĕr-moth. A moth the larvæ of which sometimes destroy the herbage of whole meadows.

Antlia, ant'li-a. The spiral tongue or proboscis of lepidopterous insects by which they pump up the juices of plants. A. pneumatica, in Astron. the Air-pump; a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Argo Navis.

Ant-lion, ant'-lī-un. The larva of a neuropterous insect, fam. Myrmeleonidæ. It digs a funnel-shaped hole in the sand, and when the pit is deep enough, the A. buries itself at the bottom with only its formidable mandibles projecting, and as soon as a victim falls in it seizes it with its mandibles and sucks its juices.

Perfect Insect and Larva (Ant-lion).

Antonelli, Giacomo, ăn-to-nel'le. The distinguished Italian Cardinal, chief adviser of Pope Pius IX.; B. 1806, D. 1876.

Antoni'nus Pius, Titus. Adopted son and s. of Hadrian, Emperor of Rome; B. 86, D. 161; his reign of 23 years was powerful and prosperous.

Antonius, Marcus, ăn-tō'ne-us. The celebrated Roman general who was joined with Octavius and Lepidus as the triumvirate after the assassination of Julius Cæsar. He fell a prey to the charms of

Cleopatra, the dissolute Queen of Egypt, was betrayed by her and defeated by Octavius (Augustus) in the naval battle off Actium; took his life in Egypt, B. C. 30.

Antosiandrian, an-tos'i-an''dri-an. One of a sect of rigid Lutherans who deny that man is made just, but affirm that he is only pronounced so.

Ant-thrush, ant'thrush. Birds of the gen. Pitta, belonging to the dentirostral section of the ord. Insessores, and allied to the Turdidæ or thrush.

Antwerp, ant'wairp. The principal seaport of Belgium, in the 16th century the richest and greatest commercial center in Europe; pop. 160,000.

Anubis, an-ū'bis. An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits from this world to the next, represented by a human figure with the head of a jackal. He presided over tombs, and in the lower world weighed the actions of the deceased previous to their admission to the presence of Osiris.

Anura, a-nū'ra. An ord. of batrachians which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the frog.

Anvil, an'vil. An iron block with a smooth steel face, on which metals are hammered and shaped.

Aonian, a-ō'ni-an. Pertaining to Aonia, in Bœotia, or to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there; poetical. A. fount, the fountain Aganippe, at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

Aorta, ā-or'ta. The great artery or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart.

Aoudad, ä-ō'dad. The bearded argali, a bovine quadruped, allied to the sheep, most closely to the mouflon.

Apaches, ap-pah'cha. A southwestern tribe of American Indians, very warlike. Their number is estimated at 25,000, with 5,000 warriors.

Apagynous, a-paj'in-us. A term applied to a plant that fructifies but once, perishing thereafter; monocarpous, as annuals, or such plants as the American aloe.

Apara, ap'a-ra. A species of armadillo having the power of rolling itself into a complete ball.

A parte ante, A parte post, a-par'te-an'te, a-par'te-pōst. Two expressions of scholastic philosophy, referring to eternity, consisting of two parts, the one, a parte ante, without limit in the past, and the other, a parte post, without limit in the future.

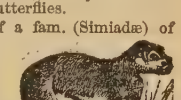
Apartment, a-pärt'ment. A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions.

Apastron, a-pas'tron. That part in the orbit of a double star where it is farthest from its primary.

Apatite, ap'a-tīt. Native phosphate of lime, generally crystallized in low, flat, hexahedral prisms, which occur in metamorphic and granite rocks.

Apatura, ap-a-tū'ra. A gen. of diurnal Lepidoptera, containing many beautiful exotic species of butterflies.

Ape, āp. One of a fam. (Simiadæ) of quadrumanous animals now limited to such as have teeth of the same number and form as man, and possess neither tails nor cheek-pouches; it includes the chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-outang, &c., and is divided into three genera, Troglodytes, Simia and Hylobates.


Ape.

Apennine, ap'en-nīn. A chain of mountains which extend from Piedmont, round the Gulf of Genoa to the center of Italy, and thence southeast to the extremity.

Apertor, a-pert'or. A muscle that raises the upper eyelid.

Aperture, ap'er-tūr. An opening; a gap or chasm. In Geom. the space between two right lines, forming an angle. In optics, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of an optical instrument.

Apex, ā'peks. The tip, point, or summit of anything. In Bot. the end farthest from the point of attachment, or base of an organ. In Geom. the angular point of a cone or of a triangle opposite the base.

Aphanesite, a-fan'ē-sīt. A mineral, an arseniate of copper.

Aphaniptera, af-an-ip'ter-a. An ord. of apterous, haustellate insects, coextensive with the fam. Pulicidæ, the different species of fleas.

Aphanite, af'an-īt. Compact amphibole, a mineral consisting of hornblende, quartz, and felspar.

Aphelion, a-fē'li-on. That point in the orbit of a planet or comet which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

Aphellan, a-fel'lan. The name of a bright star in the constellation Gemini.

Aphis, ā'fis. A plant-louse; a puceron or vine-fretter; one of the insects of the gen. Aphis, fam. Aphides. The species are very numerous and destructive. The A. illustrate parthenogenesis; hermaphrodite forms produced from eggs produce viviparous wingless forms, which again produce others like themselves, and thus multiply during summer, one individual giving rise to millions.

Aphlogistic, af-lo-jis'tik. Flameless; as, an A. lamp, in which the wick is kept hot by the slow combustion of alcohol.

Aphnology, af nol'o-ji. The science of wealth.

Aphrite, af'rīt. A sub-variety of carbonate of lime or calc-spar, popularly known as foam or foam-spar.

Aphrizite, af'riz-īt. A variety of tourmaline.

Aphrodite, af-ro-dī'tē. The Greek name of the Goddess of Love, called by the Romans Venus. She is supposed to have originated from the foam of the sea. A variety of meerschaum. A hydrous silicate of magnesia. A beautiful gen. of annelidans, with silky hair and bristles.

Aphyllose, af'il-ōs. Destitute of leaves: applied to the group of cryptogamic plants called thallogens, which are without true leaves; also to flowering plants destitute of leaves, like some euphorbias.

Apiarian, ā-pi-ā'ri-an. A bee-keeper; an apiarist.

Apiin, ā'pi-in. A gelatinous substance from common parsley by boiling with water.

Apiocrinites, ā'pi-ō-kri-nī''tēz. A sub-gen. of fossil encrinites, peculiar to the chalk and oolite formations; pear-encrinite.

Apios, ā'pi-os. A gen. of leguminous plants, containing three species, producing edible tubers on underground shoots.

Apis, ā'pis. A bull to which divine honors were paid by the ancient Egyptians, as a symbol of Osiris. At Memphis he had a splendid residence. He was not suffered to live beyond 25 years, being secretly killed by the priests and thrown into a sacred well. His birth was annually celebrated, and his death was a season of public mourning. A gen. of insects, ord. Hymenoptera; the bees. A. musca, a southern constellation of 4 stars.

Apium, ā-pi-um. A gen. of umbelliferous plants, among which is the celery.

Aplacental, ap-la-sen'tal. Applied to mammals the young of which are destitute of a placenta, comprising the Monotremata and Marsupialia, the lowest orders, including the duck-mole, the porcupine, ant-eater, kangaroo, &c.

Aplome, a-plōm'. A rare variety of garnet, found in dodecahedrons, with rhombic faces.

Apluster, a-plus'ter. An ornament carried on the stern of ancient Greek and Roman ships, shaped like a plume of feathers; it rose immediately behind the steersman.

Aplysia, a-pliz'i-a. The sea-hare, a gen. of gasteropodous mollusks, ord. Tectibranchiata.

Apocalypse, a-pok'a-lips. Revelation; discovery, disclosure; specifically applied to the last book of the New Testament, containing the revelation delivered to St. John in Patmos.

Apocrisiary, ap-ō-kris'i-a-ri. Anciently, a resident in Constantinople, representative of a foreign church or bishop.

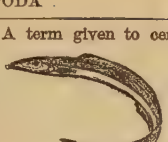
Apocrypha, a-pok'ri-fa. Hidden or secret things; things set apart; specifically, a name in the earliest churches for various writings whose authors were unknown, those with a hidden meaning, such as were considered objectionable. The name now used to designate those books of the Old Testament not having a place among the twenty-two of the Jewish canon, but appearing with them in the Septuagint. The Council of Trent declared them inspired and canonical. The Greek Church prohibits their use. The Lutheran and English Churches deny their inspiration, but consider them to contain wholesome instruction. Most evangelical Protestants prohibit their use in worship.

Apocynaceæ, a-pos'i-nā''sē-ē. A nat. ord. of dicotyledonous plants, having for its type the gen. Apocynum or dog's-bane, nearly allied to the ord. Asclepiadaceæ; several yield caoutchouc, and a few edible fruits.

Apocynum, a-pos'in-um. Dog's-bane, a gen. of perennial herbs. The flowers of A. androsœmifolium are furnished with five irritable scales, which secrete a sweet liquid that tempts insects to settle on them, and which then close on and kill them.

Apodosis, a-pod'o-sis. The latter part of a conditional sentence, which results from, or is dependent on, the protasis or condition. Thus in the sentence, If it rain, I shall not go, the former clause is the protasis, the latter the apodosis.

Apoda, ap'o-dȧ. A term given to certain teleostean fishes, from being destitute of ventral fins, as the eel sand-eel, sword fish, &c. An ord. of amphibian or batrachian reptiles, without apparent limbs, of a serpent-like form. An ord. of cirripeds, destitute of locomotive organs.



Sand-eel.

Apodyterium, ap'o-di-tē''ri-um. An apartment in Greek and Roman baths or in the palæstra, where the bathers or gymnasts dressed and undressed.

Apogee, ap'o-jē. The point in the orbit of a heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; properly this particular point of the moon's orbit.

Apollinarian, a-pol'li-nā''ri-an. Pertaining to the scenic games instituted at Rome in honor of Apollo, after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B. C. One of a sect deriving their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea in the 4th century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ.

Apollinaris Water, a-pol'li-nā''ris wȧ'ter. A mineral water belonging to the class of acidulated soda-waters, from the Apollinarisbrunnen, a spring in Rhenish Prussia.

Apollo, a-pol'lō. In Greek and Roman Myth. the son of Jupiter and Latona; the god of poetry, music and prophecy; the patron of physicians, shepherds and founders of cities. He invented the harp, and was the father of Æsculapius. A. Belvidere, a celebrated statue of Apollo in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, discovered among the ruins of Antium in the reign of Nero.

Apollonius Tyanæus. Among the last and most distinguished of the Pythagorean philosophers, born about the time of the death of Christ, and D. at Ephesus, 97; his followers attributed to him miraculous powers, and held him as a rival of Christ.

Apollyon, a-pol'yon. The destroyer; a name used (Rev. ix. 11) for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew Abaddon.

Apologue, ap'o-log. A moral fable; an allegory; a story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths.

Apomecometer, ap'o-mē-kom''et-er. An instrument used in measuring heights.

Aponeurosis, ap'o-nū-rō''sis. A white, shining, and very resisting membrane, composed of interlaced fibers, differing from a tendon only in being flat.

Apophyge, a-pof'i-je. The part of a column where it springs out of its base, usually molded into a concave sweep or cavetto.

Apophyllite, a-pof'i-līt. A mineral of the zeolite fam. occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar pearly luster, a hydrated silicate of lime and potash, containing fluorine.

Apoplexy, ap'o-plek-si. Being disabled in body or mind by a stroke. Abolition of sensation and voluntary motion, from suspension of the functions of the cerebrum, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain.

Aporosa, ap-o-rō'sa. A group of corals of the sclerodermic section, having the calcareous cup solid.

Aporrhais, ap-or-rā'is. A gen. of marine gasteropod molluska, fam. Cerithiadæ, containing the pelican's foot or spoutshell.

Apostate, a-pos'tāt. One who has forsaken the church or profession to which he before adhered. In the R. C. Ch. one who, without a legal dispensation, forsakes a religious order.

Apostle, a-pos'l. A person deputed to execute some important business; specifically, a disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the gospel. Twelve persons were selected for this purpose; and Judas proving an apostate, his place was supplied by Matthias. In the primitive Church other ministers were called A. In law, a statement of a case sent by a court whence an appeal has been taken to a superior court. In the Greek Ch. a book containing the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in churches throughout the year. Apostle's creed, a confession of faith supposed to have been drawn up by the apostles.

Apostles' Islands. A group of 12 islands at the Pacific end of the Straits of Magellan.

Apostolic, ap-os-tol'ik. Pertaining to or characteristic of an apostle. A. constitutions and canons, a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the 4th century. A. fathers, the Christian writers who during any part of their lives were contemporary with the apostles. These are five—Clement, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp. A. king, a

title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary, first conferred on St. Stephen, the founder of the royal line of Hungary. A. see, the Church of Rome; so called because the popes profess to be the successors of Peter. A. succession, the uninterrupted succession of bishops, and, through them, of priests and deacons in the church by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day. A. church, the church in the time of the apostles, constituted according to their design; the churches of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem. A member of one of certain sects, so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles. A priest who obtained a letter from the pope to a vacant benefice. An archbishop.

Apotactite, ap-o-tak'tīt. One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.

Apothecary, a-poth'e-ka-ri. One who practices pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. Apothecaries' Company, a London company incorporated in 1606, empowered to grant a qualification to practice medicine. Apothecaries' Hall, the hall of the corporation of the apothecaries of London where genuine medicines are prepared and sold under their direction. Apothecaries' weight, the weight employed in dispensing drugs.

Apothecium, ap-o-thē'si-um. The receptacle of lichens, consisting of the sporecases or asci, and of the paraphyses or barren threads.

Apotheosis, ap'o-thē-ō''sis. Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. A place in the chancel in primitive churches, for books, vestments, &c.

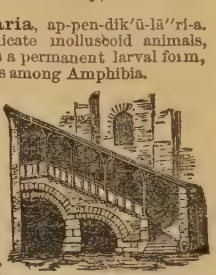
Appalachian, ap-pa-lā'ki-an. A chain of mountains in the eastern part of the United States, called also the Alleghany Mountains. A. tea, the American name for the leaves of plants used as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Apparel, ap-par'el. Clothing, vesture, dress; an appendage worked in silk and gold, enriched with precious stones, worn from the 13th to the 14th century, attached to the alb and other ecclesiastical vestments.

Apparitor, ap-par'it-or. In Rom. antiq. any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders. A messenger who serves the process of a spiritual court; the lowest ecclesiastical officer. The beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

Appendicularia, ap-pen-dik'ū-lā''ri-a. A gen. of tunicate mollusc̈oid animals, which presents a permanent larval form, like the proteus among Amphibia.

Appentis, ap-pen'tis. An architectural name for a lean-to roof or an open shed supported on columns or brackets let into the wall, or otherwise, with a view of affording protection from the weather to a flight of steps, &c.



Appentis.

Appian, ap'pi-an. Pertaining to Appius. A. Way, a celebrated paved road from Rome south through Capua to Brundusium commenced by the censor Appius Claudius B. C. 312. It is above 330 miles in length, formed of hard, hexagonal stones, resting on an admirable substructure.

Apple, ap'l. The fruit or pome of the apple-tree. A name popularly given to various exotic fruits having little or nothing in common with the apple; as, the balsam apple, the pine-apple, &c. A. of the eye, the pupil. Adam's A., the lime; a prominence on the throat. A. of discord, cause of envy and contention, in allusion to the story in Greek mythology of the golden apple thrown into the assembly of the gods by the Goddess of Discord, bearing the inscription "For the fairest." Aphrodite (Venus), Hera (Juno), and Pallas (Minerva) became competitors for it, and its adjudication to the first by Paris so inflamed the jealousy of Hera that she did not cease her machinations till Troy was destroyed.

Apple-moth, ap'l-moth. The Tortrix pomonana, a lepidopterous insect, the larvæ of which take up their abode in apples.

Appleton, Daniel. Founder of the celebrated American publishing house; B. 1785, D. 1849.

Apple-tree, ap'l-trē. A tree of the gen. Pyrus, ord. Rosaceæ. The crab-apple is the original from which all others have sprung.

Applique Lace, ap-plēk' lās. Lace whose pattern has been cut out and sewed on a foundation of net.

Appomattox, ăp-po-mat'tŏks. A river and county in Virginia. A. Court-house was the scene of the capitulation of the Confederate army under Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant, April 9, 1865, an act which virtually ended the Rebellion.

Apprentice, ap-pren'tis. One who is bound by indenture to serve for a specified time, to learn some art, trade or profession, in which his master becomes bound to instruct him; one not well versed in a subject. In old law, an English barrister under sixteen years' standing.

Appui, ap-pwē'. A support or prop. In the manege, a reciprocal action between the mouth of the horse and the hand of the rider, thus, a horse with a sensitive mouth may be said to have a good appui, and also of the rider if his hand be good. Point d'A., a position suited to support or shelter troops, as a morass, a wood, a rising ground.

Appulse, ap'puls. In Astron. the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star.

Apricot, ā'pri-cot. A pubescent fruit of delicious flavor, the produce of a tree of the plum-kind, Prunus Armeniaca, ord. Rosaceæ.

April, ā'pril. Fourth month of the year.

A priori, ā prī-ō'ri. The opposite of a posteriori, a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect; to demonstrate anything on grounds or reasons preceding actual knowledge or independent of it, as mathematical proofs.

Apron, ā'prun. A piece of cloth or leather worn on the forepart of the body to protect the clothes. Part of the dress of an English bishop. A piece of leather or other material spread before a person riding in a vehicle to defend him from rain, mud or dust. The abdomen of the short-tailed decapod crustaceans, as the crab. A flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon. A strengthening timber in a ship. A platform of plank at the entrance of a dock. The sill of a window. The piece that holds the cutting tool of a planer. A strip of metal which leads the drip of a wall into a gutter.

Apse, aps. A portion of any building forming a termination or projection semicircular or polygonal in plan, and having a dome or vaulted roof. An arched roof, as of an oven.

Apsis, ap'sis. One of the two points of the orbit of a heavenly body situated at the extremities of the major axis of the ellipse formed by the orbit, one being that at which the body is at its greatest and the other at its least distance from its primary. In regard to the earth and the other planets, these points correspond to the aphelion and the perihelion; in regard to the moon, to the apogee and perigee. A reliquary or case in which the relics of saints were kept. A. gradata, the bishop's throne in cathedral churches, so called from being raised above the stalls of the other clergy.

Aptenodytes, ap-tē'no-dī''tēz. The penguins, a gen. of web-footed diving-birds.

Aptenodytidæ, ap-tē'no-dit'i-dē. A fam of natatorial birds, including the gen. Aptenodytes.

Aptera, ap'ter-a. The 7th order of insects in Linnæus' system. Later zoologists have restricted this term to the Suctoria, Epizoa and Thysanura, which have no wings.

Apteryx, ap'ter-iks. A nearly extinct gen. of cursorial birds constituting the fam. Apterygidæ. There are three species.

Aptornis, ap-tor'nis. A fossil bird found along with the remains of the moa. Both belong to the same family (Struthionidæ) of cursorial birds.

Apuleius, Lucius, ah-pu-lē'yus. Author of the celebrated Plutonic satire: "Metamorphoses, or the Golden Ass," of which the delightful story of Psyche is a part. A. lived in Africa in the 2d century.

Apus, ā'pus. A gen. of phyllopod crustaceous animals of the sub-class Entomostraca.

Apyrous, a-pī'rus. Incombustible, or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties, as asbestos, mica, talc.

Aqua, ak'wa. Water: a word much used in pharmacy and old chemistry. A. fortis, weak and impure nitric acid. A. regia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, having the power of dissolving gold and other metals. A. Tofana, a poisonous fluid made in the 17th century by an Italian woman of the name of Tofana, who is said to have procured the death of no fewer than 600 individuals by means of it. A. vitæ, native distilled spirits: the whisky of Scotland, the usquebaugh of Ireland, the eau de vie of France.

Aquamarine, ak'wa-ma-rēn'. A name for the finest beryl, from its sea-green tint.

Aquarian, a-kwā'ri-an. One of a sect of early Christians who consecrated water in the Eucharist instead of wine.

Aquarium, a-kwā'ri-um. An artificial pond for cultivating aquatic plants. A vessel of glass in which live animals are kept in water, with rocks or aquatic plants.

Aquarius.

Aquarius, a-kwā'ri-us. The water-bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

Aquatic, a-kwat'ik. Pertaining to water; living in or frequenting water. A. box, an accessory to the microscope, in which algæ or animalculæ are placed for observation.

Aquatinta, ak-wa-tin'ta. A method of etching on copper by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water-colors or Indian ink.

Aqueduct, ak'wē-dukt. A conduit or channel for conveying water from one place to another.

Aqueduct.

Aqueous, ak'wē-us. Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with or formed by it. A. humor of the eye, the watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye. A. rocks, mechanically formed rocks, composed of matter deposited by water. A. vapor, the gaseous vapor produced from the surface of water by evaporation.

Aquifoliaceæ, ak'wi-fō'li-ā''sē-ē. A nat. ord. of polypetalous exogens; the holly tribe.

Aquila, ak'wi-la. A gen. of raptorial birds containing the true eagles. A northern constellation containing seventy-one stars.

Aquilariaceæ, ak'wi-lā-ri-ā''sē-ē. A nat. ord. of apetalous exogens, consisting of three genera—Aquilaria, Ophiospermum and Gyrinops.

Aquilated, ak'wil-āt-ed. In Her. adorned with eagles' heads; as, a cross aquilated.

Aquilegia, ak-wi-lē'ji-a. A gen. of acrid plants, ord. Ranunculaceæ.

Aquiline, ak'wil-īn. Of or belonging to the eagle. Resembling an eagle's beak; prominent.

Aquinus, St. Thomas, a-kwī'nas. One of the most celebrated of Christian philosophers and preachers, known as the "Angel of the Schools;" B. 1227, D. 1274. His great work, "Summa Theologiæ," is an imperishable monument of pious erudition. He was canonized by Pope John XXII., in 1323, and declared a doctor of the Church by Pius V. in 1567.

Aquitanian, ak-wi-tā'ni-an. Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, now called Gascony.

Arab, ar'ab. A native of Arabia. A neglected outcast of the streets, particularly an outcast boy or girl.

Araba, ār'a-ba. An Indian or Turkish

Araba.

cart drawn by oxen or cows; those for the higher classes are highly ornamented.

Arabesque, ar'ab-esk. A species of ornamentation for enriching flat surfaces, either painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief.

Arabesque.

Arabia, a-ra'be-ah. A peninsula in the S. W. of Asia, 1,500 m. in length N. and S., and average breadth 780 m. Much of the country is a desert and little known. Pop. 12,000,000. The inhabitants include the Bedouins, reputed descendants of Ishmael, who have maintained their roving and warlike character for centuries; a distinct and quiet race settled along the coasts, and the Wahabees, occupying the interior. The religion is Mohammedan, which had its origin in A. in the latter part of the 6th century. The vulgar Arabic, as distinguished from that of the Koran, is among the most widely spoken languages, and the literary Arabic is used in the liturgy of all Mohammedans. It was for centuries the language of the sciences, arts and civilization.

Arabic, ar'ab-ik. Belonging to Arabia or the language of its inhabitants. A. figures or characters, the numeral characters used in our Arithmetic, introduced into England about the 11th century, and probably of Indian origin.

Arabin, ar'a-bin. A variety of gum soluble in cold water, the principal constituent of gum-arabic.

Arabis, ar'a-bis. A gen. of plants of the cruciferous ord.; wall or rock cress.

Arabo-tedesco, ăr'ab-ō-tā-des'kō. A style of art composed of Moorish, Roman and German-Gothic.

Aracanese, ar'a-kan-ēz''. A native or an inhabitant of Aracan, in British Burmah.

Aracari, ă-rā-sā'ri. A name of the birds belonging to the gen. Pteroglossus, included in the Ramphastidæ or toucan fam., differing from the true toucans by a smaller bill and smaller size.

Araceæ, a-rā'sē-ē. A nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, having the gen. Arum as the type. Arrow-root is manufactured from the roots of Arum maculatum. A gigantic species (Godwinia gigas), produces but one leaf supported on a stalk 10 feet long.

Arachis, ar'a-kis. A gen. of leguminous plants. The best-known species is A. hypogæa. Its pod (popularly called ground, earth, or pea nut), when mature, contains two seeds the size of a hazel-nut, in flavor sweet as almonds, and yielding, when pressed, an oil not inferior to that of olives.

Arachnida, a-rak'ni-da. A class of articulated, annulose and wingless animals, intermediate between insects and crustacea, including spiders, mites and scorpions.

Aræosystyle, a-rē'o-sis''til. An arrangement in which columns are coupled or placed in pairs, with an interval of half a diameter betwixt the coupled columns, and of three diameters and a half betwixt the pairs.

Arago, Francois Jean Dominique, ah-rah'go. A distinguished French astronomer, discoverer of the diameters of the planets, of rotary magnetism, polarization by colors, and other scientific truths; B. 1786, D. 1853.

Aragonite, ar'a-gon-īt. The name given to carbonate of calcium when it occurs in trimetric crystals. It is essentially of the same chemical constitution as calc-spar, but its crystalline form is a dimorphous mineral.

Araguato, ă-rā-gwā'to. The Mycetes Ursinus, or ursine howler, the largest of New World monkeys.

Arainœ, a-rā-ī'nē. The macaws, a subfam. of scansorial birds, fam. Psittacidæ.

Arak, ar'ak. An alcoholic drink made in Tartary from mare's milk.

Araki, -ē. An Egyptian intoxicating drink prepared from dates.

Aral, ā'ral. The largest lake in Asia, covering 33,000 sq m.; its water is salt. It lies 117 ft. higher than the Caspian Sea, and has no outlet.

Araliaceæ, a-rā'li-ā''sē-ē. A nat. ord. of plants nearly related to the Umbelliferæ. (A. nudicaulis) is used as a substitute for sarsaparil'la. The true rice paper of the Chinese is made from the pith of another species, A. papyrifera.

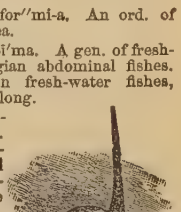
Aramaic, ar-a-mā'ik. Of or pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans and Syrians, his descendants; a term appellative of the northern family of the Semitic class of languages, comprising the tongues spoken in Syria and Assyria, the earliest specimens being the Chaldee passages in the Old Testament and Apocrypha, especially in Esdras and Daniel.

Araneidæ, a-rā-nē'i-dē. The spider family, a tribe of the pulmonary order of arachnidans, containing the true spinning spiders.

Araneiformia, -for''mi-a. An ord. of spider-like crustacea.

Arapaima, ar-a-pī'ma. A gen. of fresh-water malacopterygian abdominal fishes. The largest known fresh-water fishes, some being 15 feet long.

Arapunga, -pung'-ga. A gen. of S. American dentirostral insessorial birds, fam. Ampelidæ, including the curious bell-bird (A. alba), remarkable for its clear, bell-like notes.



Head of Bell-bird.

Ararat Mt., ăr'ah-rat. The mountain in Armenia, W. Asia, upon which Noah's ark is said to have rested when the flood receded; it is situated at the junction of the Russian, Persian and Turkish empires.

Araucania, ah-raw-ka'ne-ah. A S. American province, nominally claimed by Chili, but occupied by descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants who have successfully maintained their independence.

Araucaria, ar-a-kā'ri-a. A gen. of Coniferæ, large evergreen trees with verticillate spreading branches, and bearing large cones, each scale having a single large edible seed.

Araucarite, a-ra'ka-rīt. The name given to fragments of plants found fossil in strata of different ages, and believed to be related to living araucaria.

Arauha, a-rā′ū-a. The native name for a gigantic spider of the gen. Mygale, found on the Alvolhos Islands, Brazil.

Arbalist, ār′bal-ist. A cross-bow of steel set in a shaft of wood. The shaft had a stirrup at the end, and the bow was wound up by a moulinet or windlass worn at the girdle. It threw bullets, arrows, &c.

Arbor, ār′bor. A wood; a perennial plant having a distinct bole or trunk from which the main branches grow. The principal spindle or axis of a machine, communicating motion to the other moving parts. A. Dianæ, or tree of silver, a beautiful arborescent precipitate, produced by silver in mercury. A seat in the open air, sheltered by vines or trees.

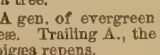
Arboretum, ār-bo-rē′tum. A place in which trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific purposes.

Arbor-vitæ, ′bor-vī′tē. The common name of the species Thuja, ord. Coniferæ.

Arbuscle, ′bus-l. A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree.

Arbutus, ′bū-tus. A gen. of evergreen shrubs, ord. Ericaceæ. Trailing A., the American name of Epigæa repens.

Arc, ārk. Any part of a curve line which is not of contrary curvature; an arc of a circle, for example, is any portion of its circumference.



Arc.

Arca, ār′ka. In the early church, a chest for receiving pecuniary offerings. A box or casket in which the eucharist was carried. A gen. of lamellibranchiate mollusca, the type of the fam. Arcadæ; the ark-shells.

Arcadæ, ′ka-dē. The ark-shells, a fam. of lamellibranchiate mollusks, section Asiphonida. Their first appearance was in the Lower Silurian rocks. Arca is the typical gen. of the family.

Arcade, -kād′. A series of arches supported on piers or pillars. In the architecture of the middle ages more commonly applied as an ornamental dressing to a wall. A passage containing shops or stalls, usually covered with glass. A building with a broad, well-lighted central hall from which doors and windows open into business places or offices.

Arcadian, -kā′di-an. Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnesus.

Arcanum, -kān′um. A secret; a mystery, as the arcana of nature. Royal A., the title of a recent co-operative life insurance organization.

Arch, ārch. Any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; an arc. In Arch. a structure of stone or brick having the shape of truncated wedges, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure. There are arches of equilibration, equipollent, of discharge, askew and reversed; also Roman, pointed, and Saracenic arches. They are also named according to the curve the intrados assumes, as segmental, semicular, cycloidal, elliptical, parabolical, hyperbolical, or catenarian; or from the resemblance of the whole contour of the curve to some familiar object, as lancet and horseshoe arch; or from the method used in describing the curve, as equilateral, three-centred, four-centred, ogee, and the like. Triumphal A., originally a simple arch, under which a victorious general and army passed in triumph. At a later period it was a richly sculptured, massive and permanent structure. The name is now given to an arch, generally of wood decorated with flowers, erected on occasion of some public rejoicing, &c.

Archæocidaris, ār′kē-ō-sid′′a-ris. A gen. of fossil sea-urchins or Cidaris, found in the coal-measures and Permian strata.

Archæology, -kē-ol′o-ji. The science of antiquities, especially prehistoric, which investigates the history of nations and peoples by means of the remains. A. interprets without the aid of written record or trustworthy tradition; antiquarianism avails itself of both.

Archæopteryx, -op′ter-iks. A unique fossil bird from the oolitic limestone of Solenhofen.

Archangel, ārk-ān′jel. An angel of the highest order, occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. A name common to plants of the genus Lamium.

Archangelica, ′i-ka. A gen. of umbelliferous plants. A. officinalis is used in the manufacture of gin.

Arch-band, ārch′band. That portion of an arch or rib seen below the general surface of vaulting.

Archbishop, -bish′op. A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class.

Archbutler, -but′ler. A chief butler; an officer of the old German Empire who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions.

Archchamberlain, -chām′ber-lin. A chief chamberlain; an officer of the old German Empire.

Archchancellor, -chan′sel-ler. A chief chancellor; an officer in the old German

Empire who presided over the secretaries of the court.

Archcount, -kount'. A chief count; a title formerly given to the Count of Flanders.

Archdapifer, -dap'i-fer. An officer in the old German Empire whose office was, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback.

Archdeacon, -dē'kn. In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop.

Archdruid, drụ'id. A chief or pontiff of the ancient druids.

Archduchess, duch'es. The wife of an archduke; a princess of the reigning families of Russia and Austria.

Archduke, -dūk'. A prince belonging to the reigning families of Austria or Russia.

Archegonium, -ke-gō'ni-um. The pistillidium or the female organ of crytogamic plants, having the same function as the pistil in the flowering plants.

Archegosaurus, -sạ''rus. A fossil reptile of the carboniferous era, having a near alliance to the proteus, lepidosiren and other perennibranchiate reptiles.

Archencephala, -ken-sef'a-la. The highest of the primary sub-classes into which Owen has sub-divided the mammals in accordance with the structure of the brain. It includes the solitary order, family, genus and species, Man.

Archer-fish, ärch'er-fish. A name given to the Toxotes jaculator, a scaly-finned, acanthopterygian fish.

Arches Court. The chief and most ancient consistory court, belonging to the archbishopric of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, and held in Westminster Hall; its jurisdiction extends over the province of Canterbury. The chief judge is called the Dean of Arches

Archetype, är'kē-tīp. A model or first form. In coining, the standard weight. In Com. Anat. that fundamental pattern on which a natural group of animals or system of organs is assumed to have been constructed; as the vertebral A.

Archiater, -kī'a-ter. Chief physician; a term applied to the body physician of princes, and to the first physician of some cities.

Archierey, 'e-ri. A collective term for the higher order of ecclesiastics in the Greek Church.

Archil, 'kil. A rich violet or purple coloring matter obtained from certain lichens. Dyers rarely use A. by itself, on account of its dearness and the perishableness of its beauty, but employ it to give a bloom to other colors.

Archimagus, ki-mā'gus. The high-priest of the Persian Magi, or worshipers of fire.

Archimandrite, -man'drīt. In the Greek Ch. an abbot, or abbot-general, who has superintendence of many abbots. In Sicily the abbots are called A. because their convents were originally of Greek institution.

Archimedean, -mē-dē''an. Pertaining to Archimides, or to the screw invented by him. A. propeller, a continuous spiral vane on a hollow core running lengthwise of the vessel, an amplification and extension of the screw. A. screw, an instrument to raise water formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw. A. principle, the principle that a lever loaded with two weights, on opposite sides of the fulcrum, is in equilibrium when the weights are inversely proportional to the length of the arms at whose ends they hang, and that the pressure on the fulcrum of the lever is exactly equal to the sum of the two weights.

Archimides, 'dēēz. A Syracusan, and the most celebrated of ancient mathematicians; B. 286, D. 212 B. C., being slain at the capture of his native city by the Romans under Marcellus.

Archipelago, -pel'a-gō. Originally the Egean Sea; any body of water interspersed with islands; a group of islands.

Architecture, -tek-tūr. The art or science of building or constructing houses, bridges, &c.; that branch of the fine arts which has for its object the production of edifices pleasing to a cultivated taste. The leading styles are characterized as Egyptian, Indian, Greek, Gothic, Byzantine, Romanesque, Norman, Renaissance, &c.

Architrave, -trāv. The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. The ornamental molding running round the exterior curve of an arch, on the faces of the jambs and lintel of a door or window. A. cornice, an entablature consisting of an architrave and cornice only, the frieze being omitted.

Archivolt, -vōlt. The architrave on the face of an arch following the contour of the intrados. A. of a bridge, the curve formed by the upper sides of the arch-stones in the face of the work.

Archlute, ärch'lūt. A large lute, a theorbo, the bass strings of which are doubled with an octave and the higher strings with a unison.

Archmarshal, -mär'shal. The grand marshal of the old German Empire.

Archon, är'kon. One of the chief magistrates of Athens, chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns.

Archontic, 'tik. One of a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels called archontes.

Archonts, 'konts. One of the groups into which some naturalists have classified mammals, including man alone.

Arch-primate, ärch-prī'māt. A chief primate; an archbishop over other archbishops.

Arch-treasurer, -tre'zhūr-er. The great treasurer of the German Empire.

Archway, 'wā. An entrance or passage under an arch.

Arc-indicator, ärk'in-di-kāt-er. An apparatus for measuring the space intervening between two nodes, or parts of the stem from which leaves arise.

Arcograph, 'ō-graf. An instrument for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point; a cyclograph.

Arctic, 'tik. Pertaining to the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears; northern, as the A. pole, circle, region, or sea. A. fox, a small species, fam. Canidæ.

Arctic Ocean. That section of the ocean north of 66° 30′ N. lat.

Arctictis, 'tis. A gen. of ursine carnivores, of which the best known species is A. binturong.

Arctiidæ, -tī'i-dē. A fam. of lepidopterous insects, section Heterocera; the tiger-moths.

Arctium, 'shi-um. A gen. of plants, ord. Compositæ. In Japan the burdock is used as a vegetable.

Arctotis, -tō-tis. A gen. of composite plants, having heads of snowy orange-colored flowers.

Arcturus, -tū'rus. A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes, thought to be the nearest to our system of any fixed star. It has a proper motion.

Arcus senilis, ark'us sen-ī'lis. The bow of old age; an opacity round the margin of the cornea occurring in advanced age.

Ardeb, är'deb. An Egyptian weight and measure equivalent to 226 lbs., or about 40¼ gallons.

Ardeidæ, -dē-i-dē. A fam. of grallatorial or wading birds, including the herons, cranes, storks, ibis, &c.

Ardisia, dis'i-a. A gen. of tropical evergreen plants, ord. Myrsinaceæ.

Ardrigh, -rē'. In the early history of Ireland and Scotland a chief monarch or king.

Are, är or ār. The unit of French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square meters, a little less than 1,076.44 English square feet.

Areca, a-rē'ka. A gen. of lofty palms. A. catechu is the piang or betel-nut tree, and yields catechu. A. oleracea is the cabbage-tree or cabbage-palm.

Arena, 'na. The inclosed space in the central part of the Roman amphitheaters, in which took place the combats of gladiators or wild beasts. The scene of exertion or contest of any kind. In Med. sand or gravel in the kidneys. In Arch. the middle of a temple or other inclosed place.

Arendalite, a-ren'dal-īt. A lime and iron epidote, consisting of silica, alumina, iron-peroxide and lime.

Arenicolite, ar-en-ik'ō-līt. The geological name for circular holes on sandstones, the burrows of some annelid resembling the lug-worm.

Areometer, -ē-om'et-er. An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.

Areopagus, -op'a-gus. A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice of its decisions. By a law of Solon no person could be a member until he had been archon or chief magistrate.

Ares, ā'rēz. In Greek mythology the god of war, identified by the Romans with Mars.

Arethusa, ar-e-thū'sa. A gen. of orchids, consisting of a single species, A. bulbosa.

Aretology, -tol'o-ji. That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, and the means of attaining to it.

Arfwedsonite, arf-wed'son-īt. A ferruginous variety of hornblende, composed of silicates of iron, soda, alumina and lime.

Argal, är'gal. Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept; an impure bitartrate of potassium.

Argali, 'ga-lī. A species of wild sheep found in Siberia, Central Asia and Kamtchatka. The horns of a full grown A.

are nearly 4 feet in length measured along the curve, and at their base are about 19 inches in circumference. The name is also applied to the Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn.

Argand-lamp, 'gand-lamp. A lamp with a circular hollow wick, allowing an outside and inside current of air. A. burner, a gas-burner in the form of a hollow cylinder, admitting a current of air through the center.

Argel, 'gel. A plant, the Solenostemma Argel, ord. Asclepiadaceæ.

Argemone, -jē-mō'nē. A small gen. of plants, ord. Papaveraceæ. From the seeds of A. mexicana the Mexicans obtain a painters' oil.

Argent, är'jent. Whiteness, like that of silver. In Her. the white color in coats of arms, representing silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, gentleness.

Argentan, 'jen-tan. An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

Argentiferous, -tif'er-us. Producing or containing silver; as A. ore, veins, &c.

Argentina, -ti'na. A gen. of malacopterygious fishes, belonging to the salmon family.

Argentine, -tīn. A variety of calcspar, containing a little silica with laminæ usually undulated. The tetroxide or antimoniate of antimony. White metal coated with silver.

Argentine Republic. A confederation of 14 S. American provinces, governed by a president and legislature composed of two houses. Pop. (1880), 2,100,000; area, 603,271 sq. m. Rosario is the capital, and the other principal towns are Buenos Ayres, Concepcion and Corrientes. Principal rivers, the Paraguay, Parana and La Plata.

Argentite, -tīt. Sulphide of silver occurring in crystals, in crusts and massive; a valuable ore of silver found in crystalline rocks.

Argentometer, -tom'et-er. A graduated glass tube for ascertaining the quantity of silver in a solution by the admission of chloride of sodium.

Argillaceous, -jil-lā'shus. Partaking of the nature of argil or clay. A. earth, white clay, or potter's earth, called by chemists alumina. A. rocks, of sedimentary origin, soft in texture, clay forming the basis. A slate or schist, a metamorphic rock characteristic of the Silurian formation.

Argive, 'jīv. Relating to Argos, in Greece. The A. tribe, during the Trojan war, was the most powerful in Greece.

Argo, 'gō. In Greek Myth. the name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.

Argonaut, 'gō-nat. One of the persons who, according to the Greek legend, sailed to Colchis with Jason. One of the molluscous animals belonging to the gen. Argonauta, fam. Argonautidæ, class Cephalopoda, or cuttle-fishes. The gen. Argonauta belongs to the dibranchiate or two-gilled cuttle-fishes.

Argonautidæ, -gō-na'ti-dē. The fam. of cephalopodous mollusks, ord. Tetrabranchiata, which contains the argonaut, paper-sailor, or paper-nautilus.

Argo-Navis, nā'vis. The southern constellation of the Ship, containing 9 clusters, 3 nebulæ, 13 double and 540 single stars, of which about 64 are visible.

Argot, 'got or ar-gō. The conventional slang of thieves and vagabonds, invented for the purpose of disguise and concealment; cant; slang.

Argus, 'gus. A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io. Any watchful person. The A. giganteus, fam. Phasianidæ, a very singular species of pheasant, the secondary quills of the wings, which are longer than the primary feathers, being adorned with a series of ocellated or eye-like spots of brilliant metallic hues. It is the only species of the genus.

Argus Pheasant.

Argus-shell, -shel. A species of porcelain-shell, resembling a peacock's tail.

Arhizous, a-rī'zus. Destitute of root; applied to parasitical plants which adhere to other plants.

Arian, ā'ri-an. One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the Father in nature and dignity, though the noblest of all created beings; and that the Holy Spirit was created by the Son.

Arius, a priest of Alexandria, promulgated his doctrines in the 4th century. They were condemned by the Council of Nice in 325.

Aries, ā′ri-ēz. The Ram, a northern constellation of 156 stars, of which 50 are visible; the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes the sign Aries no longer corresponds with the constellation Aries, which it did 2,000 years ago; the present sign is in the constellation Pisces. The battering ram of the ancients.

Aries.

Aril, ar′il. In some plants, as the nutmeg, an extra covering outside of the true seed-coats.

Ariosto Ludovico, ah-re-os′to. A celebrated Italian poet, author of "Orlando Furiosa," B. 1474, D. 1533.

Arista, a-ris′ta. Awn; the long beard which issues from the glume of some grasses.

Aristides, ar-is-tī′dēz. A soldier and statesman of Athens, who lived in the 4th century B.C. He served in all the highest offices of the State, and was so pure in character that he was called "The Just."

Aristocrat, ar′is-to-krat. A member of the aristocracy or men of rank in a community. One who favors an aristocracy.

Aristo-democracy, a-ris′to-dē-mok″ra-si. A form of government composed of nobles and the commonalty.

Aristolochia, -lō″ki-a. A gen. of gynandrous plants, ord. Aristolochiaceæ, requiring the aid of insects to produce fertilization.

Aristophanic, -fan″ik. Pertaining to the writings or style of Aristophanes, the comic poet of Athens; shrewd; witty.

Aristotelia, -tō″li-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Tiliaceæ.

Aristotelian, ″li-an. Pertaining to Aristotle, the celebrated Greek philosopher, a disciple of Plato, and founder of the sect of the Peripatetics, who was born at Stagira in Macedon about 384 years before Christ.

Arithmetic, a-rith′met-ik. The science of numbers or the art of computation by figures or numerals. Decimal or common A. employs ten symbols or digits from 0 to 9 inclusive, which are usually called the Arabic numerals, but originated among the Hindus. Instrumental A., a mode of computing numbers by means of some instrument, as the abacus, Napier's bones, &c.

Arithmometer, -mom′et-er. An instrument for assisting in making arithmetical computations.

Arizona, ār-i-zo′nah. A territory of the United States, N. and formerly part of New Mexico.

Ark, ärk. A small close vessel; coffer. In Scrip. the repository of the Jewish covenant or tables of the law, made of shittim-wood, overlaid within and without with gold, over which were placed the golden covering or mercy-seat and the two cherubim. The same name is given to a repository in modern synagogues. The large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. In Zool. a common name to the mollusca of the fam. Arcadæ.

Arkansas, ār-kăn′saw. One of the Southern United States, W. of the Mississippi; capital, Little Rock. Principal rivers, Arkansas, Red and White. Area, 52,198 sq. m.; pop., 802,525, of whom 210,666 are negroes.

Arkose, ār′kōs. A felspathic sandstone formed from the disintegration of granite.

Arm, ärm. A branch of the military service, as cavalry or artillery. Armorial bearings; the devices armorial of a community, office or family. First employed by the Crusaders, and became hereditary in families at the close of the 12th century. In Law, anything which a man takes in his hand in anger to strike or assault another. In Bot. anything that serves as a defense to a plant, as prickles, thorns, or spines. In Falconry, the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. A. of precision, fire-arms rifled, furnished with scientifically graduated sights, and appliances calculated to enable them to act with great precision, rapidity and at great distances. Small A., arms that can be carried by those who use them.—A stand of A., a complete set of arms for one soldier.

Armadillo, -ma-dil′lō. An edentate mammal, gen. Dasypus, fam. Dasypodidæ, consisting of various species, and with the allied genera Chlamyphorus and Orycteropus, forming a family intermediate between the sloths and ant-eaters.

Armadillo.

Armada, är-mā'da. A fleet of armed ships, usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the Invincible A., intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1588.

Armature, 'ma-tūr. Armor; something worn to defend the body. Iron framing employed to strengthen a building. A piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet to maintain the magnetic power.

Armenian, -mē'ni-an. Pertaining to Armenia, a country in Asia, now called Turcomania. A. bole, a species of clay. A. stone, a soft blue carbonate of copper; also a commercial name for lapis-lazuli.

Armeria, 'ri-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Plumbaginaceæ, distinguished from Statice by the hairy styles and capitate flowers; thrift or sea-pink.

Armet, 'met. An ancient helmet; when worn with the beaver it was called A. grand; when without, and supplied with a triple-barred face-guard, it was called A. petit.

Armiger, 'mi-jer. In times of chivalry, an armor-bearer to a knight; the second in rank of the aspirants to knighthood. In later times, one with a right to armorial bearings; an esquire.

Armilausa, -la'sa. An ancient garment; a kind of short cloak with a hood.

Armilla, mil'la. An armlet; a circular or spiral ornament worn round the upper arm; also, a bracelet for the wrist. An iron ring in which the gudgeons of a wheel move. A circular ligament of the wrist binding the tendons of the whole hand.

Arminian, -min'i-an. One of a sect of Christians, so called from James Arminius or Harmensen, a Protestant divine of Leyden, Holland, who died in 1609. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their views of predestination.

Armlet, ärm'let. A little arm; as an A. of the sea. A piece of protective armor for the arm. Part of the sleeve of a dress.

Armistice, är'mis-tis. A cessation of arms for a short time by convention; a truce.

Armor, 'mer. Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the body in battle. Metal was used from the 10th to the 18th century, until the introduction of fire-arms rendered it useless. The steel or iron covering of a ship of war. Coat A., the escutcheon of a person or family, with its mantling, crest, supporters, motto, &c. Submarine A. a water-tight covering worn by a diver.

Armoric, -mor'ik. Pertaining to the northwest of France, formerly Armorica, now Brittany, inhabited by a Cymric race who fled from Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries.

Armstrong gun, ärm'strong gun. A cannon of wrought-iron, constructed of spirally coiled bars, and occasionally having an inner tube or core of steel, rifled. The commonest form is breech-loading; but those of the highest calibre are muzzle-loaders. The gun is named from its inventor, Sir William Armstrong.

Armure, är'mūr. A twilled fabric having a cotton warp and a woolen woof.

Army, 'mi. A body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments or similar divisions, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Standing A., a body of men hired and kept permanently under arms.

Army-corps, -kōr. The largest division of an army in the field.

Arnee, 'nē. One of the Indian varieties of the Buffalo (Babalus arni), the largest animal of the ox kind.

Arnica, 'ni-ka. A gen. of plants, ord. Compositæ. There are twelve species, one of which, A. montana (the mountain tobacco), produces an acrid resin and a volatile oil, the flowers an acrid bitter principle called arnicin, and the root tannin.

Arnold, Benedict. A brigadier general in the American Revolution, who deserted to the British; B. in Connecticut in 1740; D. in London, 1796. Major André, a British officer, who negotiated the treasonable bargain with Arnold, was captured and hanged as a spy.

Arnoldist, 'nold-ist. A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in the 12th century preached against the Romish Church.

Arnotto, -not'tō. Bixa Orellana, a small tree, ord. Flacourtiaceæ. The dye or coloring matter obtained from the seeds of this plant is used for silks; also as a coloring ingredient for butter, cheese and chocolate.

Aroma, a-rō'ma. An odor from plants or other substances, more especially an agreeable odor; an odorous or spicy emanation.

Aromatite, 'mat-īt. A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh. A factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

Aroph, ā'rof. A name by which saffron is sometimes called. A chemical preparation of Paracelsus, as a solvent for the stone.

Aroura, 'rou-ra. An ancient Grecian measure containing 21,904 English square feet.

Arpad, är'pahd. A Magyar chief and founder of the kingdom of Hungary; B. 843, D. 907.

Arpent, är-pan. A French measure for land, equal to 4,088 square yards, or five-sixths of an English acre. It varied in different parts of France. It is used to a limited extent in Lower Canada and Louisiana.

Arquebusade, 'kwē-bus-ād''. A distilled aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises; originally invented for wounds inflicted by the the arquebus.

Arquebus, ar'kwē-bus. A hand gun; a species of ancient fire-arm, the predecessor of the musket. It was fired from a forked rest, and carried a ball that weighed from 2 to 4 ounces.

Arquebusier.

Arquerite, -rīt. A mineral silver amalgam, occurring in small octahedrons and arborescent, containing 86 per cent. silver.

Arquifoux, -kē-fō. A lead ore, used to give a green varnish to pottery.

Arracacha, -ra-kā'cha. A gen. of umbelliferous plants, including a species A. esculenta, the root of which is divided into several lobes, each about the size of a carrot. These are boiled and form a food staple.

Arrack, ar'ak. Spirituous liquors manufactured from fermented rice, the juice of the cocoa-nut and other palms.

Arras, 'as. Tapestry; hangings, consisting of woven stuffs ornamented with figures, manufactured at Arras, in the north of France.

Arrastre, ä-ras'trā. A machine for comminuting ore.

Arraswise, ar'as-wīz. In Her. when anything of a square form is placed with one corner in front, showing the top and two of the sides.

Arret, ä-rā. The decision of a court or council; applied particularly to the judgments of tribunals in France. An arrest; a seizure by legal authority.

Arriere-ban, a-rēr'ban. An edict of the ancient kings of France and Germany commanding all their noblesse and vassals to assemble with their vassals and follow them to war or forfeit their estates.

Arris, ar'is. The line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other.

Arroba, a-rō'ba. A weight used in Central and S. America. A measure for wine, spirits and oil.

Arrondee, a-ron'dē. In Her. applied to a cross, the arms of which are composed of sections of a circle.

Arrondissement, a-ron-dēs-mān. In France, an administrative district forming a subdivision of a department.

Arrope, ä-rō'pā. Must or new wine boiled to a syrup, to be used as a coloring matter.

Arrow, a'rō. A missile weapon to be shot with a bow. In Surv. a pointed iron rod, to stick into the ground at the end of the chain. In Fort. a work placed at the salient angles of a glacis, communicating with the covert way.

Arrow-grass, -gras. A common name for plants of the gen. Triglochin, ord. Juncaginaceæ.

Arrow-head, a'ro-hed. A gen. of aquatic plants, so called from the shape of their leaves.

Arrow-headed, -hed-ed. Shaped like the head of an arrow. A. headed characters, formed by a combination of triangular or wedge-like figures; called also cuneiform characters, found inscribed on pottery, and monuments at Persepolis, Babylon, and other places of the East, and have been deciphered by Grotefend, Rawlinson, Burnouf and others.

Arrow-root, -rōt. A starch largely used for food, obtained from the horizontal rhizomes of several species of Maranta.

Arsenal, är'se-nal. A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, for land or naval service; a public establishment where naval and military equipments are manufactured or stored.

Arsenate, är'sen-āt. A salt formed by arsenic combined with any base.

Arsenic, är'sen-ik. A chemical element which forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur it forms orpiment and realgar; with oxygen it forms arsenious oxide or arsenic trioxide, which is the white A., or simple A. of the shops. Of all substances A. is that which has most frequently occasioned death by poisoning, both by accident and design.

Like many other virulent poisons it is a safe and useful medicine, when judiciously employed.

Arseniureted, -sen'ū-ret-ed. Combined with arsenic so as to form an arseniuret. A. hydrogen, a gas generated by fusing arsenic with its own weight of granulated zinc, and decomposing the alloy with strong hydrochloric acid.

Arshin, ăr'shin. A Russian measure of 2 feet 4.242 inches.

Art, ărt. The artificial disposition or modification of things to answer some special purpose. A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; knowledge of such rules or skill in applying them in a trade, handicraft, or other special subject. The useful or mechanical arts include those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, as in making clothes; the fine arts and the liberal arts include all the branches of academical learning, as well as fine art. Formerly the circle of the sciences was confined to the seven liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy. In this sense the term is still employed when we speak of the arts classes in the universities, a master of arts &c. Art differs from science in being practical, while the latter is theoretical or speculative. The rules of art partake less or more of the nature of directions. They are, however, ultimately based on principles; thus, the art of building is based on the principles or laws of mechanics.

Artemisia, ăr-tē-mis'i-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Compositæ, comprising mugwort, southern-wood and worm-wood.

Artery, 'ter-i. One of a system of cylindrical vessels or tubes, membranous, elastic and pulsatile, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries, the aorta and the pulmonary.

Artesian, ăr-tē'zi-an. Of or belonging to Artois, in France. A particular kind of well, first used in Artois.

Arthritis, thrī'tis. Any painful disease or inflammation of the joints, particularly the gout.

Arthrogastra, -thrō-gas'tra. A name given to those Archnida which agree in having the abdomen segmented, and not separated from the cephalothorax, including the true scorpions, book-scorpions, &c.

Arthropoda, -throp'o-da. One of the two primary divisions (Anarthropoda being the other) into which naturalists have divided the sub-kingdom Annulosa.

Arthur, ăr'thŭr. The hero of the "Knights of the Round Table," a semi-mythical king of Britain, in the 5th century, who heroically opposed the Saxon invaders.

Artichoke, ăr'ti-chōk. The Cynara Scolymus, an edible plant, ord. Compositæ, somewhat resembling a thistle, with large divided prickly leaves. The Jerusalem A., or Helianthus tuberosus, is a species of sunflower, whose roots are used like potatoes.

Articulata, -tik'ū-lā''ta. The third great section of the animal kingdom, divided by Cuvier into five classes, Crustacea, Arachnida, Insecta, Myriapoda and Annelida. The first four classes are now commonly placed together under the name of Arthropoda. Also applied to one of two sections into which the Brachiopoda or lamp-shells are divided.

Articulate, -lāt. Jointed; formed with joints; as, an articulate animal. Formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech.

Artificer, -tif'is-er. A maker; a skillful or artistic mechanic. One who contrives or devises; an inventor. A soldier-mechanic attached to the artillery service.

Artillery, -til'ler-i. Cannon; ordnance and its necessary equipment both in men and material. The science of the use and management of great guns. A. level, an instrument having a pendulous pointer by which it indicates the angle between the axis of the piece and the plane of the horizon.

Artimorantico, -tē-mō'ran-tē''kō. An alloy of tin, sulphur, bismuth and copper, made in imitation of ancient jewelry.

Artiodactyla, 'shi-ō-dak''ti-lā. A sec of the Ungulata or hoofed mammals, comprising all those in which the number of the toes is even, including the ruminants, and also a number of non-ruminating animals, as the hippopotamus and the pig. The sec. includes all the ungulate animals used for human food.

Artocarpaceæ, 'tō-kär-pā''sē-ē. An ord. of plants, the bread-fruit, a sub-ord. of the Urticaceæ or nettles. The virulent antiar poison of Java is obtained from the upas-tree.

Artotyrite, -tī'rīt. One of a sect of heretics in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alleging that the first obligations of men were not only the fruit of the earth, but the produce of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood and episcopacy.

Art-Union, ärt-ū'ni-un. An association, the object of which is to aid in extending the knowledge of and love for the arts. They originated in France during the time of Napoleon I.

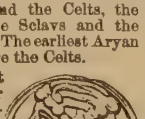
Arum, a'rum. A gen. of plants, ord. Araceæ. A. maculatum yields a starch, which is known as Portland sago or arrow-root.

Arundo, a-run'dō. A reed; a gen. of grasses, now usually limited to A. Donax and the species which agree with it.

Aruspice, a-rus'pis. One of a class of priests in ancient Rome, of Etrurian origin, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

Arvicola, är-vik'ō-la. A gen. of rodent animals, sub-ord. Muridæ or Mice. A. amphibia is the water-vole, or water-rat, and A. agrestis is the field-vole, or short-tailed field-mouse

Aryan, 'i-an. An Indo-European; a member of that division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians as its eastern branch, and the Celts, the Greeks and Italians, the Sclavs and the Teutons as its western. The earliest Aryan colonists of Europe were the Celts.


As.

As, as. A Roman weight answering to the libra or pound. A Roman copper or bronze coin, originally of a pound weight, but reduced after the first Punic war to 2 ounces, in the second Punic war to 1 ounce, and latterly to ¼ ounce. The common form had the two-faced head of Janus on one side and the prow of a ship on the other. In Scand. myth. one of the gods, the inhabitants of Asgard. It appears in the os of such names as Oscar, Osborn, Oswald.

Asafetida, -a-fē'tid-a. A fetid inspissated sap, the concrete juice of the Narthex asafetida, a large umbelliferous plant found in Western Thibet.

Asagræa, ā-sa-grē'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Melanthaceæ or colchicums, including but a single species (A. officinalis).

Asaphes, as'a-fēz. A gen. of minute, parasitic ichneumon flies, which prey upon and keep in check the aphides.

Asaphus, -fus. A gen. of trilobites, characteristic of the lower palæozoic rocks.

Asarabacca, -ra-bak''ka. A small hardy plant, ord. Aristolochiacæ, botanically called Asarum Europæum. Both leaves and root were formerly used as an emetic.

Asarin, -rin. A volatile solid obtained from Asarum Europæum. It crystallizes in beautiful forms, and passes into the amorphous condition, from which it may be again brought into the crystalline state.

Asarum, 'a-rum. A gen. of plants, ord. Aristolochiacæ. The fruit is a six-celled capsule, surmounted by the persistent limb of the calyx.

Asbestos, -bes'tos. A fibrous variety of the hornblende fam., as augite, actinolite and tremolite, composed of separate filaments, with a silky luster. It is in combustible, and is wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, also incombustible paper and wicks for lamps.

Asbolin, 'bol-in. An oil-like, nitrogenous matter, obtained from soot of wood.

Asbury, Francis. The first bishop of American M. E. Church; B. in England, 1745; D. in Virginia, 1816.

Ascaridæ, as-kar'i-dē. A fam. of Entozoa, or thread-like, intestinal worms. Two species infest the human body.

Ascension-day, -sen'shon-dā. The day on which the ascension of the Saviour is commemorated, called Holy Thursday. It falls on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

Ascetic, -set'ik. Unduly strict or rigid in devotions or modifications; austere. Applied to many members of the monkish orders.

Ascian, 'si-an. A person who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon. The inhabitants of the torrid zone alone fulfill this condition, having the sun twice a year in their zenith at noon.

Ascidia, -sid'i-a. A name given to the Tunicata or sea-squirts, molluscous animals of a low grade. A large proportion of the tough outer case or test is composed of cellulose, a starchy substance characteristic of plants. Male and female reproductive organs exist in each ascidian, and they pass through peculiar phases of development.

Asclepiadaceæ, -klē'pi-a-dā''sē-ē. A nat. ord. of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants. Over a thousand species are known.

Ascomycetes, 'ko-mi-sē''tēz. A large group of fungi whose spores or sporidia are contained within asci.

Ascidium, -sid'i-um. A hollow tube or pitcher-like appendage found in some plants, often closed by a lid, as in the true pitcher-plant.

Ascitan, 'si-tan. One of a sect or branch of Montanists who appeared in the 2d century. They introduced bacchanals, who danced around a skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine, Matt. ix. 17.

Asexual, a-seks'ū-al. Not sexual; having no distinctive organs of sex, or imperfect organs; performed without the union of males and females.

Asgard, as'gārd. In Scand. Myth. the home of the gods, rising like the Greek Olympus from midgard, the middle world, the earth. It was here that Odin and the rest of the gods, the twelve Aesir, dwelt —gods in the mansion called Gladsheim, goddesses in Vingulf. Walhalla, in which heroes slain in battle dwelt, was also here. Below the boughs of the ash-tree Yggdrasill the gods assembled every day in council.

Ash, ash. The common name of the trees belonging to the gen. Fraxinus, ord. Oleaceæ. Mountain A., the rowan-tree. Pertaining to or like the ash. What remains of a body that is burnt.

Ashery, 'er-i. A place for depositing ashes. A manufactory of pot or pearl ashes.

Ashes, 'ez. The incombustible residue of organic bodies remaining after combustion; as a commercial term the ashes of vegetable substances, from which are extracted the alkaline matters called potash, pearl-ash, kelp, barilla, &c. The remains of the human body. Sedimentary A., ashes and cinders deposited by the agency of water, after having been ejected from fissures or craters into the sea, prevalent in the grauwacke group.

Ash-furnace, 'fer-nās. A furnace in which materials for glass-making are fritted.

Ashlar, 'ler. A common free-stone, as brought, rough and chipped, from the quarry. A facing made of square stones on the front of buildings.

Ash-leach, 'lēch. A hopper in which ashes are placed, while the soluble salts are removed by lixiviation.

Ashlering, 'ler-ing. Short upright pieces for nailing laths to.

Ashtoreth, 'to-reth. A Phœnician goddess, whose worship was introduced by Solomon among the children of Israel.

Ash-Wednesday, -wenz'dā. The first day of Lent; so called from a custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance; instituted by Pope Felix III., A. D. 487.

Asia, ā'zhah. The largest of the five great divisions of the earth, containing 17,805,146 sq. m., nearly four times as large as Europe. Its independent nations are China, Japan, Persia, Anam, Siam, Arabia, Afghanistan and Beloochistan; Russia, Great Britain, France, Holland, Spain, Portugal and Turkey hold large sections in dependence. The chief mountain ranges are the Altais, the Kienluen, Himalaya and Caucasus; principal rivers, the Obi, Ural, Lena, Amoor, Hoang-ho, Ganges, Indus, Tigris and Euphrates; principal lakes, the Caspian, Aral (called sea), and Baikal. The pop. is estimated at nearly 800,000,000.

Asia Minor. The W. peninsula of Asia, comprising six pashalics, covering an area of 270,000 sq. m.; pop. 11,000,000.

Asiarch, ā'zhi-ārk. A chief or pontiff of proconsular Asia, who had the superintendence of the public games.

Asinus, as'i-nus. The zoological name of the ass.

Asiphonata, a-si'fon-ā''ta. An ord. of lamellibranchiate bivalve mollusks, including the oysters, and in general those mollusks most useful and valuable to man.

Asmodeus, ăs-mō'de-ŭs. The demon of the book of Tobit, who beset Sara, daughter of Raguel, and murdered her seven husbands.

Asmonæan, as-mō-nē'an. Pertaining to Asmonæus, the ancestor of the Maccabees, in the 2d and 1st centuries B.C.; pertaining to the Maccabees, a family that reigned over the Jews.

Asp, asp. A species of viper (Vipera haje) resembling the cobra-da-capello or spectacle serpent, celebrated for ages on account of the quick and easy death resulting from its bite. The figure of this reptile is often found carved on the portals of the temples of the ancient Egyptians, who regarded it as an emblem of the protecting genius of the world.

Asp.

Aspalathus, as-pal'a-thus. A thorny shrub of uncertain species. The African broom, a gen. of plants, ord. Leguminosæ.

Asparagin, -par'a-jin. A crystallized substance discovered in the juice of asparagus, potato, lettuce, chestnut, marshmallow, &c., an aspartate of ammonia.

Asparagus, -gus. A gen. of plants, ord. Liliaceæ. The part eaten is the turio or young shoot. The sprouts contain asparagin.

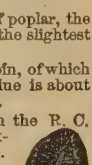
Aspasia, ăs-pā'zhi-ah. The beautiful mistress of Pericles, renowned for her wit and accomplishments, her house being the resort of the most intellectual Athenians. After the death of Pericles, she became the mistress of Lysicles, 428 B.C.

Aspasia, as-pā'shi-a. A gen. of elegant epiphytal plants, ord. Orchidaceæ, with the aspect of Epidendrum.

Aspen, asp'en. A species of poplar, the leaves of which move with the slightest impulse of the air.

Asper, as'per. A Turkish coin, of which three make a medine. Its value is about three-fifths of a British penny.

Aspergillus, -per-jil'lus. In the R. C. Ch. the brush used for sprinkling holy water on the people. A gen. of hyphomycetous fungi. A. glaucus is the blue mold which forms on cheese, bread, &c.



Aspergillus.

Asperges, 'jes. In the R. C. Ch. a short service introductory to the mass, during which the congregation is sprinkled with holy water.

Aspersorium, -sō'ri-um. The vessel for holding holy water in R. C. churches, fixed permanently close to the entrance. Sometimes, however the A. is portable.

Asphodel, 'fō-del. The name of a gen. of monocotyledonous plants, ord. Liliaceæ, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. They include the onion, garlic, hyacinth, squill, star of Bethlehem, and aloes.

Aspic, 'pik. A species of lavender, also called Male lavender, Spica Nardi, and Pseudo-nardus. The oil is used by painters, farriers, and other artificers. In cookery, a clear, savory meat jelly, containing fowl, game fish, &c.

Branched Asphodel.

Asphalt, -falt'. The common variety of bitumen; mineral pitch; a compact, glossy, brittle mineral, which breaks with a polished fracture, melts easily, and when pure burns without leaving any ashes. It is found in a liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, also in the earth in many parts of Asia, Europe and America, and is produced artificially in making coal-gas. A. stone or rock, a limestone containing asphalt.

Asphalt. An artificial bituminous compound, employed for the covering of roofs, lining of tanks, for pavement and flooring, and as a cement, the chief ingredient being asphalt stone, a bituminous limestone. This is mixed with bitumen, sand, or other ingredients.

Aspidium, -pid'i-um. Shield-fern, a gen. of ferns including all which have round sori protected with a roundish covering or indusium.

Aspidophorus, -pi-dof'or-us. A gen. of acanthopterous fishes, including the armed bull-head or pogge.

Aspidosperma, 'pi-dō-sper''ma. A gen. of plants, ord. Apocynaceæ. One species, paddle-wood, has a deeply fluted stem composed of solid projecting radii, which the Indians separate and use as natural planks.

Asplenium, -plē'ni-um. Spleenwort, a gen. of ferns characterized by their free veins and linear or oblong sori placed obliquely on the segment of the frond.

Ass, as. A solid-ungulate quadruped of the family Equidæ; the Equus asinus; a native of Central Asia, where vast troops roam over the great deserts in a wild state.

Assacon, 'sa-kon. Brazilian name for the Hura braziliensis, a euphorbiaceous tree, from which the natives prepare a poison against which no antidote is known.

Assagai, -gā. An instrument of warfare among the Kaffirs; a species of javelin.

Assai, -sī. A favorite beverage in S. America, made from the fruit of the assai palm.

Assai Palm, pām. A Brazilian tree, the Euterpe edulis.

Assassin, -sas'sin. One of a military and religious order, founded by Hassan-ben-Sabbah about the year 1090 in Persia, whence a colony migrated and settled in the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their assassinations in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism and Christianity. One article of their creed was that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief or sheik, and that his orders proceeded from God himself. They spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the Crusades they numbered 50,000, but were eventually crushed by the Sultan Bibaris. One who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secret assault.

Assayer, sā'er. One who examines metallic ores or alloys for the purpose of determining the amount of any particular metal in the same. An officer of the Mint, who tests bullion and coin

Assaying, as-sā'ing. The act or art of testing metals, ores, or alloys. There are two modes of assaying: the humid or wet process, by which a solution of the metals is effected by means of acids, and the dry process, performed by the agency of fire.

Asse, as. The Vulpis Cama, the smallest member of the gen. fox.

Assembly, -sem'bli. A company meeting for the same purpose, whether religious, political or social. Specifically, the legislative body or one of the divisions of it in various states.

Assessor, -ses'er. One appointed to make assessments, especially for purposes of taxation. A. in the Scotch universities, members of the university court or supreme governing body.

Assidean, -si-dē'an. One of a sect of Jews who followed Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes.

Assignat, 'sig-nat. A public note or bill in France during the first revolution. In French law, the assignment of an annuity on an estate.

Assize, -sīz'. Originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, for public business. A jury. A term of court. A course of masonry, or in a column a single cylindrical stone forming a complete segment of the column.

Assurgent, -ser'jent. Rising upward; in Her. applied to a man or beast when depicted as rising out of the sea. A. leaves, leaves first bent down, but rising erect toward the apex.

Assyria, às-sir're-ah. The most ancient empire of sacred history, founded by Belus, B.C. 1993; it comprised what is now known as Kurdistan, in Asia. At the death of Sardanapalus, who was burned in his palace in Babylon by his subjects, 820 B. C., the empire was divided into three monarchies, Media, Assyria and Babylonia. It was re-united to Babylonia, in 625 B. C., but was conquered by Cyrus and became a part of Persia, B. C. 538.

Assythement, as-sīth'ment. In Scot. law, an indemnification due to the heirs of a person murdered from the person guilty of the crime.

Astacina, -ta-sī'na. A fam. of macrurous crustaceans, ord. Podophthalmata (stalk-eyed), and sub-ord. Decapoda, or those having five pairs of thoracic limbs.

Astacite, 'ta-sīt. A petrified or fossil crayfish, or other crustaceous animal.

Astacus, -kus. A gen. of long-tailed crustaceous animals, including the crayfish, and the curious species without eyes found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

Astarte, tär'tē. Ashtoreth, the principal female divinity of the Phenicians. The moon. A gen. of lamellibranchiate mollusks, sec. Siphonida, fam. Cyprinidæ.

Astatic, a-stat'ik. Without polarity. A. needle, a magnetic needle, having its directive property destroyed by the proximity of another needle. They were formerly employed in the electric telegraph.

Astel, as'tl. In mining, an arch of boards to protect the miners from any portion of the roof falling.

Aster, 'ter. A large gen. of plants, ord. Compositæ. A. are generally called Michaelmas or Christmas daisies, because of their flowering late in the season.

Asteracanthus, -a-kan''thus. A gen. of placoid fossil fishes, occurring in the oolite and lias.

Asteria, -tē'ri-a. A variety of sapphire, showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round.

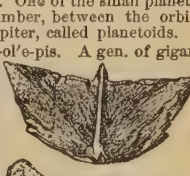
Asteriadæ, -ter-ī'a-dē. A fam. of star-fishes, ord. Asteridæ, possessing four rows of tentacular feet in each ray, all others having but two.

Asteridæ, 'i-dē. The star-fishes, class Echinodermata, having a coriaceous skin, in which are implanted spines or tubercles.

Asterism, -izm. A cluster of stars; any small cluster which it is either desirable to distinguish from the rest of the constellation in which it lies, or which is not a part of any particular constellation. Three asterisks placed thus *** to direct attention to some passage. That branch of astrology based on the fixed stars.

Asteroid, -oid. One of the small planets, about 200 in number, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, called planetoids.

Asterolepis, -ol'e-pis. A gen. of gigantic ganoid fishes, now found only in a fossil state in the old red sandstone. They must have attained the length of 18 or 20 feet. The stellate markings from which the gen. derives its name seem to have been restricted to the dermal plates of the head.



Asterolepis.

Asterophyllites, -ō-fil-lī''tēz. Star-leaf,

a gen. of fossil plants, which abound in the coal-measures, and are believed to be the foliage of the Calamites.

Astomous, 'tō-mus. Without a mouth: specifically applied to a division of mosses the capsules of which have no aperture.

Astræa, trē'a. A name sometimes given to the sign Virgo. One of the asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It revolves around the sun in 1,511.10 solar days, and is about 2¾ times the distance of the earth from the sun. A gen. of fixed coral-forming zoophytes, fam. Astræidæ, class Actinozoa.

Astræidæ, 'i-dē. The star-corals, a family of the radiated polyps, by the calcareous secretions in whose body walls the coral reefs are mainly formed.

Astragal, 'tra-gal. A semi-circular molding, with a fillet beneath it, which surrounds a column in the form of a ring, separating the shaft from the capital. A round molding on cannon near the mouth. The upper bone of the foot supporting the tibia.

Astragalus, -trag'al-us. A large gen. of plants, ord. Leguminosæ, containing more than 600 species; the milk-vetches. Gum-tragacanth is obtained from A. gummifer and other spiny species.

Astral, 'tral. Belonging to the stars. A. spirits, believed, in the middle ages, to people the heavenly bodies or the aerial region. By the demonologists of the 15th century they were regarded as occupying the first rank among the demoniacal spirits. A. lamp, a lamp whose light is placed under a concave glass.

Astrantia, -tran'shi-a. A gen. of umbelliferous plants, remarkable for the large white or rose-colored leaf-like involucres.

Astrapæa, -tra-pē'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Sterculiaceæ.

Astrite, 'trīt. A radiated or star-like fossil, as one of the detached articulations of fossil encrinites; star-stone.

Astrocaryum, -trō-kā'ri-um. A gen. of American palms.

Astrognosy, -treg'nō-si. Knowledge of the stars in respect to their names, magnitudes, situations and the like.

Astrography, 'ra-fi. The art of describing or delineating the stars.

Astroid, 'troid. In Her. a star consisting of six points or more, in distinction from a mullet, consisting of but five.

Astrology, -ji. The science or doctrine of the stars, formerly used as equivalent to astronomy, but now restricted to the pseudo-science which pretends to enable men to judge of the effects and influences of the heavenly bodies on mundane affairs, and to foretell future events by their situations and conjunctions; thus one's temperament was ascribed to the planet under which he was born, and the virtues of herbs, gems and medicines were ascribed to their ruling planets.

Astrolabe, 'trō-lāb. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant.

Astrolabe.

Astrolatry, -trol'a-tri. The worship of the stars.

Astrologer, -o'jer. One who professes to foretell future events by the position and appearance of the stars.

Astrometeorology, 'trō-mē'tē-or-ol''o-ji. The art of foretelling the weather from the appearance of the moon and stars.

Astrometer, -trom'e-ter. One who or that which measures the stars or their light; an instrument invented by Sir John Herschel for estimating the brightness of the fixed stars.

Astronomer, -tron'o-mer. One who is versed in astronomy.

Astronomy, -mi. The science which treats of the celestial bodies—their nature, magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, eclipses, &c.

Astrophotography, 'trō-fō-tog''ra-fi. A term expressing the application of photography to the delineation of solar spots, the moon's disk, planets, &c.

Astroscope, -skōp. An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations are delineated.

Astur, 'ter. A gen. of hawks, including the goshawk.

Astylar, a-stī'lar. In Arch. having no columns.

Astyllen, a-stil'en. A small stoppage in an adit or mine to prevent the passage of water.

Aswail, as'wāl. The native name for the sloth-bear (Ursus labiatus) of India.

Asylum, a-sī'lum. A sanctuary or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors were sheltered from justice. Temples were anciently asylums, as were Christian

churches in later times. An institution for receiving and ameliorating the condition of persons laboring under bodily defects or mental maladies, as the blind, the deaf and dumb, the insane, &c.; sometimes also a refuge for the unfortunate; as, a magdalen A.

Asymptote, as'im-tōt. A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended would never meet it.

Atabal, at'a-bal. A kettle-drum; a kind of tabor used by the Moors.

Atacamite, a-tak'a-mīt. A native muriate of copper, consisting of a combination of the protoxide and chloride of copper, the ærugo nobilis seen on ancient bronzes. It is worked as an ore in South America, and occurs massive or in small prismatic crystals.

Atalanta. In Myth. the beautiful daughter of Schœneus, King of Scyros, noted for her fleetness. She agreed to marry the man who could outrun her, under the condition that his life should be the forfeit of failure. Meleger won the race by dropping three golden apples which were given him by Venus, and which she stopped to secure.

Ataman, at'a-man. The chief military commander of the Cossacks; the hetman.

Atavism, -vizm. The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor or to a distant member in the collateral line.

Atchison, at'chi-son. A coin of copper washed with silver, struck in Scotland in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scot, or two-thirds of an English penny.

Ate, ā'tē. In Myth. the Goddess of Mischief, who was cast down from heaven.

Ateles, at'e-lēz. A gen. of platyrhine American monkeys.

Atelier, -lē-ā. A workshop: applied to the workroom of sculptors and painters.

Ateuchus, a-tū'kus. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Scarabæidæ. A. Ægyptiorum or sacer seems to have been the sacred beetle figured on Egyptian monuments and ornaments.

Athalia, a-thā'li-a. The generic name of the turnip-fly (A. centifoliæ), a hymenopterous insect, fam. Tenthredinidæ, or saw-flies.

Athanasian, ath-a-nā'si-an. Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the 4th century. A. creed, a creed or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius, though this opinion is now generally rejected, and the composition ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles (about 430).

Atheist, ā'thē-ist. One who disbelieves in the existence of a God or supreme intelligent Being.

Atheling, ath'el-ing. In Anglo-Saxon times, a prince; a nobleman.

Athenæum, -ē-nē'um. A Grecian temple dedicated to Athēnē. An institution founded at Rome by Hadrian for the promotion of literary and scientific studies. In modern times, an institution for the encouragement of literature and art.

Athene, a-thē'nē. In Greek Myth. the goddess of wisdom, of arts and sciences, known to the Romans as Minerva.

Athens, ăth'enz. The capital of Attica, in Greece, founded by an Egyptian colony under Cecrops, about 1550 B. C. A. was for centuries the seat of art and philosophy, but was captured and sacked by Alaric in 398, from which time it sank into insignificance. It is the capital of modern Greece; pop. 43,829.

Athericera, ath-ē-ris'er-a. A section of dipterous insects, including the Muscidæ, or flies strictly so called, the Œstridæ, or bot-flies, and the Syrphidæ, or drone-fly, spring wild bee, &c.

Atherina, a-thē-rī'na. A gen. of abdominal fishes, having six rays in the gill membrane, and a side belt shining like silver.

Athermanous, a-ther'man-us. Substances which have the power of retaining the heat which they receive; bodies which transmit heat are called diathermanous.

Atherospermaceæ, ath'ē-rō-sper-mā''-sē-ē. An ord. of apetalous plants, having unisexual flowers. There are three genera—Atherosperma, Laurelia, and Doryophora.

Atherura, rū'ra. The generic name of the tufted-tailed porcupine.

Athlete, 'lēt. One who contended for a prize in the public games of Greece. Any one trained to exercises of agility and strength.

Atlantes, 'tēz. Figures or half figures of men used in the place of columns or pilasters to support an entablature; also called Telamones. Female figures are called caryatides.

Atlantes.

Atlantic, 'tik. The ocean, or that part of the general sea, bounded by Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

Atlanta, at-lan'ta. A gen. of gasteropodous molluskş; the typical gen. of the fam. Atlantidæ.

Atlantidæ, 'ti-dē. One of the three great divisions into which Dr. Latham divides the human family, the other two being Mongolidæ and Japetidæ. It comprises all the tribes of Africa, as well as those of Syria and Arabia, and consists of seven groups. A fam. of gasteropodous mollusks, ord. Nucleobranchiata.

Atlantides, 'tī-dēz. A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to be the daughters of Atlas, or of his brother Hesperus, who were translated to heaven.

Atlas. In Myth. one of the Titans, brother of Prometheus, and son of Japetus and Clymene. He attempted to storm Heaven, and for punishment was condemned to bear up the earth on his shoulders.

Atlas, 'las. A collection of maps in a volume. A volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject. The first vertebra of the neck, so named because it supports the head, as Atlas was fabled to support the globe. A size of writing or drawing paper, 34 by 26 inches.

Atmidometer, -mi-dom'et-er. An instrument for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow.

Atmolysis, -mol'i-sis. A method of separating the constituent elements of a compound gas.

Atmometer, -mom'et-er. An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation in a given time; an evaporometer.

Atmosphere, 'mos-fēr. The whole mass of aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, and supposed to extend to the height of between 40 and 50 miles. It is a mixture of 79 volumes nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, with a trace of carbonic acid gas, and ozone, aqueous vapor, ammonia, and organic matter. Its composition varies, however, in different localities. The motions of the A. constitute the wind, and in it occur clouds, rain, snow, thunder and lightning. It gravitates toward the earth, and the weight, at an average, at the level of the sea, is found to be about 15 lbs. to the square inch. The A. acts on light, producing the phenomena of refraction, diffraction, reflection and interference.

Atoll, a-tol'. A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon, and covered with a vigorous growth of cocoa-nut, pandanus, and bread-fruit trees.

Atom, at'om. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division; an ultimate indivisible particle of matter. An ultimate particle of matter, without regard as to whether it is divisible or indivisible; a molecule. Atomic philosophy, a system of philosophy which teaches that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, and that by these atoms all things were formed without the aid of a supreme intelligent Being.

Atriplex, 'ri-pleks. A gen. of plants, ord. Chenopodiaceæ; orache. They are mealy or scaly shrubs, with small unisexual flowers, growing on shores and waste places. The garden orache, or mountain-spinach, is used in France as a spinach.

Atrium, ā'tri-um. The entrance-hall, and usually the most splendid apartment, of a Roman house, ornamented with statues, family portraits and other pictures, and forming the reception-room. In it the

Atrium of the House of Pansa in Pompeii.

matron with her slaves sat, and the nuptial couch constituted part of its furniture. It was lighted by an opening in the roof called the compluvium, towards which the roof sloped, so as to throw the rain-water into a cistern in the floor called the impluvium. A hall or court in front of the entrance of certain great ancient temples, pagan and early Christian.

Atropa, 'ro-pa. A gen. of poisonous narcotic plants, ord. Solanaceæ. A. Belladonna, or deadly nightshade, has a sweetish taste, but is poisonous.

Atropin, 'rō-pin. A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the deadly nightshade, very poisonous.

Attagas, 'ta-gas. A beautiful gallinaceous bird, grouse fam., the Syrrhaptes Pallasii, allied to the sand-grouse and partridge, and resembling the pheasant. It is the only species.

Attal, 'tal. Rubbish of mines or impure off-cast; refuse.

Attalea, -ta-lē'a. A gen. of palms, distinguished by its nut containing three cells, each inclosing a single seed. The fibers of the leaf-stalks of A. funifera are made into ropes and brooms; its nuts are hard, and of sufficient thickness to be turned into door handles, &c.

Attar, 'tär. Perfume from flowers, generally used only of the attar or otto of roses, an essential oil made from the hundred-leaved or cabbage-rose, damask-rose, or musk-rose, &c., 100,000 roses yielding only 180 grains.

Attic, 'tik. Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to Athens; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians. A. faith, inviolable faith. The A. dialect, used by the ancient Athenians, was the most cultivated, finished and the chief literary language of the Greeks. A. base, a peculiar base used in the Ionic column, and by Palladio and others in the Doric. A. order, applied to the small pillars decorating an attic.

Attic. A low story erected over a principal. An apartment in the uppermost part of a house.

Attila, ăt'ti-lah. Called the "Scourge of God," king of the Huns in the 5th century. He overran the Grecian Empire and Northern Italy, and was the acknowledged sovereign of all the tribes between Gaul and the Chinese border; D. 453.

Attire, at-tir'. Dress; clothes; apparel. In Her. a term applied to the horns of stags and similar animals in blazoning arms. The attires of a stag are both the horns affixed to the scalp.

Attired, -tird'. In Her. an epithet used in blazoning in application to animals provided with horns.

Attollent, -tol'lent. A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose or the upper eyelid.

Attorney, -ter'ni. One who is appointed by another to act in his place or stead; a proxy. Specifically, one appointed or admitted to transact business for another. An A. may be either private or public. The first is one authorized to make contracts and do other acts for his principal, out of court. A public A. or A. at law is a person qualified to appear for another before a court of law. The name in the W. Indies for the general supervisor of plantations. Letter, warrant, or power of A., an instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act for him.

Attorney-general, -jen'er-al. The first law officer of the government. The public prosecutor on behalf of the government.

Auburn, a'bern. Reddish brown: generally applied to hair.

Auchenia, -kē'ni-a. A gen. of ruminating animals, fam. Camelidæ, the New World representatives of the camels. The only distinct species are the llama and its possible progenitor, the guanaco or alpaca, and the vicugna or vicuña.

Aucuba, -kū-ba. A gen. of plants, ord. Cornaceæ. Branching shrubs, with smooth opposite leaves and small unisexual flowers.

Audit-house, 'dit-hous. An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business is transacted.

Auditor, -er. A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse. A person authorized to examine accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, and state the result.

Auditorium, -di-tō'ri-um. In a public hall, the space allotted to the hearers. An apartment in monasteries for the reception of strangers.

Audubon, John James, ō'doo-bong. A native of the State of Louisiana, of French descent, and a most distinguished naturalist; B. 1780, D. 1851. His principal works are "Birds of America," and "The Quadrupeds of America," the former work occupying the author 14 years.

Augean, -jē'an. Of or pertaining to Augeas, one of the Argonauts, afterwards King of Elis. A. stable, in Grecian mythology, the stable of this king, in which he kept 3,000 oxen, and which had not been cleaned for thirty years, so that the task of cleaning it had come to be deemed impracticable. Hercules undertook it and accomplished it in a single day.

Auger, 'ger. An instrument larger than a gimlet for boring holes. An instrument used for boring the soil for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the subsoil, the minerals, and the existence of water.

Auger-faucet, -fa-set. A faucet with an auger attached, which can be withdrawn through the faucet by a rack and pinion, after the hole is bored.

Auget, 'jet. A tube filled with powder; used in exploding mines.

Augite, 'jīt. The class of minerals belonging to the monoclinic system, and consisting of silicates of lime, magnesia and iron.

Augur, 'gr. Among the ancient Romans a functionary whose duty was to foretell future events from the movements of birds and animals, and unusual occurrences. There was a college or community of nine augurs, four patricians and five plebeians. One who pretends to tell future events by omens.

August, 'gust. The eighth month of the year, named for the Roman Emperor Augustus.

Augustan, 'an. Pertaining to the Emperor Augustus; as, the A. age, the most brilliant period in Roman literature. Pertaining to the town of Augsburg; as, the A. Confession, drawn up by Luther and Melanchthon, embodying their reasons for separating from the Romish Church.

Augustin, 'in. A member of one of several monastic fraternities who follow rules framed by St. Augustine. Also an order of nuns who wait on the sick. The Hotel Dieu of Paris is served by them.

Augustinian, -gus-tin'i-an. One of those divines who, from St. Augustine, maintain that grace is absolutely effectual from its nature. One of a sect of the 16th century, who maintain that heaven will not be open till the general resurrection.

Augustine, St., -gus'tin. The most celebrated of the Latin Fathers, bishop of Hippo; B. 354 in N. Africa, D. 430. He was noted as a successful controversialist, and his teachings are the accepted doctrines of the Church. His principal works are the "Confessions" and the "City of God."

Augustus, Caius Octavius Cæsar. Son of Caius Octavius and Atia, daughter of Julia, sister of Caius Julius Cæsar, the dictator, by whom he was adopted. After the assassination of his great-uncle he was elected Consul, and became one of the triumvirate, his associates being Antony and Lepidus. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, Lepidus was first deprived of his power, and five years later Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, becoming sole ruler of the Romans. He was the first who bore the title of emperor, and the Senate bestowed upon him the name "Augustus," signifying "Majestic," a name which all his successors assumed; B. 63 B. C., D. A. D. 14.

Auk, ak. English name of birds of the fam. Alcidæ, ord. Natatores, including the great and little auk, or black and white diver, the puffin, &c.; members of the gen. Alca, containing two species, the great auk (Alca impennis), now, it is believed, extinct, and the razor-bill (Alca torda).

Aulic, 'lik. Pertaining to a royal court. In the old German Empire the A. Council was a court of jurisdiction which decided without an appeal. It ceased to exist in 1806. The title is now applied in Germany to the chief council of any department.

Aulic, 'lik. In some European universities a ceremony observed in conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Aulostoma, -los'to-ma. A gen. of fishes, fam. Aulostomidæ or Fistulariidæ, closely allied to Fistularia.

Aulostomidæ, -tom'i-dē. A fam. of acanthopterous fishes, of which the gen. Aulostoma is the type.

Auncel, an'sel. A kind of balance known as the Danish steelyard, having a movable fulcrum and a fixed weight, the forefinger often acting as the former. It was very inaccurate, and was prohibited by statute.

Aune, an. A French cloth-measure, now superseded by the mètre. The A. nouvelle, 47½ English inches, is still used in selling cloth.

Aurantiaceæ, a-ran'ti-ā''sē-ē. The orange tribe of plants, ord. Rutaceæ, comprising the orange, lemon, lime, citron, bergamot, and shaddock or forbidden fruit.

Aurelia, -rē'li-a. A gen. of Acalephæ or medusiform Hydrozoa, which passes through several changes of form in its development.

Aurelian, -an. An amateur collector and breeder of insects, particularly of the Lepidoptera.

Aurelianus, Lucius Domitius. The son of a Roman peasant, who became emperor, s. Claudius II. He cleared Italy of the northern barbarians, defeated and captured the celebrated Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, and carried on other successful campaigns. He was killed by his troops while on the march to Persia; B. 212; crowned 270; D. 275.

Aureole, -ōl. In painting, an illumination surrounding a holy person, as Christ, a saint or martyr, and intended to represent a luminous cloud or haze supposed to emanate from him. When it symbolizes Christ a cross is inclosed in the aureola.

Auric, 'rik. Pertaining to gold. A. oxide, a saturated combination of gold and oxygen.

Aurichalcite, -ri-kal'sīt. A mineral oc-

curring in transparent needle-shaped crystals, which when reduced yield a gold-colored alloy of copper and zinc.

Auricle, 'ri-kl. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head. One of two cavities in the mammalian heart, placed above the ventricles, and resembling the ear in shape. An instrument held to the ear to assist in hearing.

Auricula, -rik'ū-la. A garden flower derived from the yellow Primula Auricula, sometimes called bear's-ear. A gen. of phytophagous or plant-eating gasteropodous mollusks.

Auriga -ri'ga. In Astron. the Wagoner, a constellation consisting of 68 stars, including Capella, of the first magnitude. In Med. the 4th lobe of the liver.

Auriscalp, 'ri-skalp. An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery.

Aurochs, a'roks. A species of wild bull or buffalo, the bonassus of Aristotle, urus of Cæsar, bison of Pliny; the European bison, Bos or Bonassus Bison.

Aurocyanide, -rō-sī'an-id. A compound formed of the cyanide of gold and a basic oxide.

Aurora, 'ra. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day. The goddess of the morning, or dawn deified. The poets represent her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot, her rosy fingers dropping gentle dew. The A. borealis or the A. australis (polar lights), a luminous meteoric phenomenon appearing at night; it usually manifests itself by streams of light ascending towards the zenith from a dusky line of cloud or haze a few degrees above the horizon, and stretching toward the west and east, so as to form an arc, withi ts ends on the horizon. The appearance of the aurora borealis exactly resembles the effects of artificial electricity.

Aurotellurite, -tel'lū-rīt. An ore of tellurium containing gold and silver.

Aurum, 'rum. Gold. A. fulminans, gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia; fulminating gold. A. mosaicum, mosaic gold, a gold-like alloy, containing copper and zinc.

Austerlitz, 'tur-litz. A Moravian town near which was fought the battle of A., in which Napoleon defeated the combined Russian and Austrian armies, Dec. 2, 1805.

Austral, 'tral. Southern; lying or being in the south; as, A. lands; A. signs. A. pole, the pole of the magnetic needle which seeks the south magnetic pole, opposed to the boreal pole, or that which points to the north. A. signs, the six last signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.

Australasia, aus'trāl-ā'zhah. Part of Oceanica, S. of Asia, embracing Australia, Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand and other smaller islands; pop. estimated at 3,300,000.

Australia, aus-trā'le-ah. The largest island on the globe, having an area of 3,000,000 sq. miles, being 2,500 m. from E. to W., and 1,800 from N. to S. It lies between lat. 10° and 39° S., and lon. 113° and 154° E. Its chief mountain ranges are the Australian Alps, Blue mountains and Liverpool range; the principal rivers are the Adelaide, Victoria, Murray and Swan. Sheep and cattle farming are carried on extensively, and it is rich in mines of gold and coal and quarries of slate, sandstone and limestone. A. is a British dependency, and was up to the middle of the present century principally noted as a place of exile for criminals; the discovery of gold in 1854, however, caused an immense influx of European immigants, and it is now one of the most thriving and important of Great Britain's colonies. Capital, Sydney. Pop. about 2,600,000.

Australioid, -trā'li-oid. The term denoting one of the five groups into which Prof. Huxley classifies man.

Austria, 'tri-ah. An empire of Central Europe, S. of Germany and W. of Russia, covering an area of 227,234 sq. m., and having a total pop. of 39,400,000. Its principal divisions are Upper and Lower Austria, Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, Transylvania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the last two states being incorporated in 1878. A. was formerly a part of the German Empire, but Francis I. formally resigned the title of Emperor of Germany in 1804. The principal mountains of A. are the Alps, the Bohemian and Moravian ranges; the chief rivers, the Danube, Dneister and Save; the gulfs on the Adriatic are Trieste, Cattaro and Quarnero. Vienna is the capital, and the chief cities are Pesth, Brünn, Inspruck, Prague and Trieste. The government is a hereditary monarchy, the reigning house of Hapsburg going back in an uninterrupted line to Rudolph I., 1276.

Autobiographer, 'tō-bī-og''ra-fer. One who writes an account of his own life.

Autocarpous, -kär'pus. A name given to fruits consisting of the pericarp, with-

out any organ, such as the calyx, outwardly adhering.

Autochronograph, -kron'o-graf. An instrument for the instantaneous self-recording of time.

Autochthon, tok'thŏn. One of the primitive inhabitants of a country. That which is original to a particular country.

Autocrat, 'tō-krat. An absolute prince or sovereign; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia. One who is invested with unlimited authority.

Auto de fe, ou'tō dā fā''. A judgment of the Spanish Inquisition. A public solemnity held by the courts of the Inquisition at the execution of heretics. The last auto de fe took place in the middle of the 18th century.

Autogenous, a-toj'en-us. Self-produced; self-generated. A. soldering, the process of uniting pieces of metal by the fusion of part of their own substance.

Autograph, 'tō-graf. A person's own handwriting. A machine which writes of itself; an autographic press.

Automaton, -tom'a-ton. That which has the power of spontaneous movement. A self-acting machine; clocks, watches and many machines may be denominated automatons; but the term more specifically denotes an apparatus in which the concealed power is made to imitate the motions of living beings. A balance, a machine for weighing planchets and coin, and sorting the pieces according to weight.

Autophon, 'tō-fon. A barrel-organ, the tunes of which are produced by perforated sheets of mill-board.

Autositarii, -si-tā''ri-I. An ord. of double monsters, joined as by the umbilicus. The Siamese twins are a well-known example.

Autotype, -tīp. A photographic process resembling heliotype.

Autotypography, -tī-pog''ra-fi. A process resembling nature-printing, by which drawings are impressed on a metal plate, from which copies may be taken.

Autumn, 'tum. The third season of the year. Astronomically it begins at the autumnal equinox, when the sun enters Libra, 23d September, and ends at the winter solstice, 21st December, when the sun enters Capricorn; but it popularly comprises September, October and November.

Auxometer, aks-om'et-er. An instrument to measure the magnifying powers of an optical apparatus.

Avalanche, av'a-lansh. A vast body of snow and ice sliding down a mountain or precipice.

Avant-courier, a-vän-kō-rēr. A person dispatched before another or a company to give notice of their approach.

Avant-fosse, -fos. In Fort. the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country, at the foot of the glacis.

Avanturine, -van'tū-rin. A brilliant variety of glass or artificial gem made by heating pounded glass, oxide of copper and oxide of iron. A variety of quartz rock containing spangles of mica or quartz. A. glaze, a glaze for porcelain. It is brownish, with crystalline laminæ of a golden luster.

Avatar, av-a-tär'. A descent from heaven; particularly applied to the incarnation of the Hindu deities, or their appearance in some manifest shape upon earth. An incarnate form.

Ave, ā'vē. Hail! farewell! God bless you!

Aveler, av'el-er. A machine for removing the avels or awns of barley from the grain; a hummeller.

Avellane, a-vel'ān. In Her. a term applied to a cross whose quarters resemble a filbert nut; when placed on the mondes of kings or emperors, ensigns of sovereignty.

Ave-Mary, Ave-Marie, ā'vē-mā-ri, ā've-ma-rē'a. An invocation to the Virgin Mary; a formula of devotion in the R. C. Church, chaplets and rosaries being divided into a certain number of ave-maries and paternosters. A particular time of the day, when the bells ring and the people repeat the A.

Avena, a-vē'na. A gen. of plants, ord. Gramineæ. The most important species is A. sativa, the cultivated oat.

Averdant, a-ver'dant. In Her. covered with green herbage; chiefly applied to a mountain base.

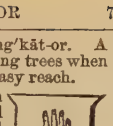
Avernian, 'ni-an. Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania, Italy, represented by classical poets as the entrance to hell.

Averrhoa, av-er-rō'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Oxalidaceæ, or wood sorrels, consisting of two species.

Averrhoist, a-ver'ō-ist. One of the sect of Peripatetic philosophers, so denominated from Averrhoes, a celebrated Arabian author, born at Cordova, in Spain, in 1149. They held the soul to be mortal, though pretending to submit to the Christian theology.

Averruncator, av-e-rung'kāt-or. A garden implement for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach.

Aversant, a-vers'ant. In Her. the right hand turned to show the back. Called also Dorsed.


Aversant.

Aves, ā'vēz. The 4th class of vertebrates, animals which breathe by lungs, have warm, red blood and a double circulation; are produced from eggs. The classification is that of Huxley, who divides the birds into three orders: Saururæ, consisting of the single extinct Archæopteryx; Ratitæ, birds that cannot fly, as the ostriches, emus and cassowaries; and Carinatæ, all the living flying birds.

Avian, 'vi-an. Pertaining to the aves or birds, as A. peculiarities of structure.

Aviary, -a-ri. A building for the breeding and keeping of birds.

Avicenna, av-i-sen'nah. An eminent Arabian physician and philosopher; B. 980, D. 1037. He was the author of the famous "Canon," the supreme medical authority for centuries.

Avicennia, av-i-sen'ni-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Verbenaceæ, often called white mangroves.

Avicula, a-vik'ū-la. A gen. of marine conchifers or bivalves, in which some naturalists include the genus Meleagrina, from which the most precious pearls are derived.

Avicularium, -lā''ri-um. A small prehensile process, resembling a bird's head, found in the cells of many Polyzoa.

Aviculidæ, 'li-dē. A fam. of marine bivalves, of which the gen. Avicula is the type.

Avifauna, av'i-fa-na. A collective name for the birds of a district.

Avignon-berry, a-vēn-yon-be'ri. The fruit of Rhamnus Clusii, less than a pea, of a yellow color, and used for staining yellow.

Avocado, av-ō-kā'dō. The alligator-pear, the fruit of Persea gratissima, ord. Lauraceæ.

Avoirdupois, -er'du-poiz''. A system of weight, of which 1 lb. contains 16 oz., in distinction to troy weight, which has only 12. It is used for all goods except the precious metals and medicines.

Avoset, 'ō-set. A peculiar bird, gen. Recurvirostra, fam. Scolopacidæ, ord. Grallatores.

Avoyer, a-voi'er. The chief magistrate of imperial cities of the old German Empire and of towns of Switzerland.

Awl, al. A pointed instrument for piercing small holes.

Awlwort, 'wert. The popular name of the Subularia aquatica.

Awning, 'ing. A covering of canvas spread as a protection from the sun's rays. That part of the poop deck forward of the bulkhead of a vessel's cabin.

Axayacatl, āks-ā-ē-ā-kātl. A fly common in Mexico, whose eggs are used as a sort of caviare called ahuauhtli.

Axe, aks. An instrument of iron and steel, consisting of a head with an arching edge of steel, and a helve or handle. The ancient battle-axe was sometimes two-edged.

Axe-head, 'hed. The head of an axe. The ancient stone axe-heads are called by antiquarians celts.

Axe-stone, 'stōn. A mineral, called also Nephrite or Jade, found in the South Sea Islands, used by the natives for axes.

Axial, 'i-al. Pertaining to an axis. A. line, the line in which the magnetic force passes from one pole of a horseshoe magnet to the other.

Axil, 'il. The armpit. In Bot. the space or angle formed on the upper side between an axis and any organ growing from it.

Axinite, 'in-īt. A mineral of the garnet family composed of 45 silica, 25 magnesia, 19 alum, with lime, iron peroxide, manganese and boracic acid.

Axiom, 'i-om. A self-evident truth or proposition; a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer. An established principle in some art or science, as the axioms of political economy.

Axis, 'is. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body or magnitude, on which it revolves, especially such a straight line with regard to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged; as the axis of the earth or any sphere; the axis of a cone; the axis of a curve; the axis of a system of magnitudes. In Bot. the root and stem of the plant, around which the other parts are disposed. In Anat. the second vertebra of the neck. A. of oscillation of a pendulum, a right line passing through the center, about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration. A. of refraction, the straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting

medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray. Some crystals have two axes of refraction.

Axis. A species of Indian deer, the Cervus axis, of which there are two or three varieties.

Axle, Axle-tree, ′l, aks′l-trē. A piece of timber or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hubs or naves of wheels, on which the latter turns. Driving axle, in locomotive engines, is connected with the piston, slide-valves and pumps, and by converting the rectilinear motion of the piston into a rotary one, propels or drives the engine.

Axolotl, ′o-lotl. A remarkable member of the Urodela or tailed amphibians, the Siredon pisciforme.

Ayah, ā′yā. An East Indian waiting woman or lady's-maid.

Ayapana, ā′yā-pā-na. The native name of Eupatorium Ayapaha, a Brazilian plant, ord. Compositæ, a powerful antidote to the bite of venomous snakes.

Aye-aye, ī-ī. A singular nocturnal quadruped, about the size of a hare, the Cheiromys madagascariensis, in its habits resembling the sloth.

Ayrant, ā′rant. In Her. a term applied to eagles and other birds in their nest.

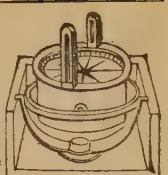
Ayuntamiento, -yun′tā-mē-en″to. In Spain and Spanish America a corporation or body of magistrates in a city or town.

Azalea, a-zā′lē-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Ericaceæ, distinguished from the rhododendrons chiefly by the flowers having ten stamens instead of five. A. pontica possesses poisonous properties.

Azalea.

Azobenzene, -ō-ben′zēn. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of reducing agents upon nitrobenzine.

Azimuth, ′i-muth. An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial object. The azimuth and altitude of a star give its exact position in the sky. A. compass, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object. A. dial, a dial whose style or guomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. A. or vertical circles intersect each other in the zenith and nadir, cutting the horizon at right angles.



Azimuth.

Azoerythrine, -ē-rith″rin. A coloring principle obtained from the archil.

Azoic, a-zō′ik. Destitute of any vestige of organic life.

Azolitmine, az-ō-lit′min. A red coloring matter obtained from litmus.

Azores, ′ōrz. The Western Islands, a group of 9 in the N. Atlantic. They are a dependency of Portugal, capital city, Angra, in Terceira; total pop. 472,186.

Aztec, ′tek. Of or pertaining to the Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortez in 1519. They were a civilized people, but their religious rites were bloody and cruel.

Azure, ā′zhūr. The fine blue color of the sky. A name common to several blue pigments, that made of lapis-lazuli, called ultramarine, and that made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt reduced to powder. In Her. a blue color in coats of arms.

Azurite, ′zhūr-īt. A blue mineral, the lazulite, called also blue malachite, a tricupric orthocarbonate of copper.

Azymite, az′im-īt. One of a sect of Christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread; also a term of reproach applied by the Greeks to the Latins for consecrating the host in unleavened bread.

B

B IS the second letter and the first consonant in the English and most other alphabets. It is a mute and labial, and distinguished from p by being produced by the utterance of voice as distinguished from breath. It is related to the sonant aspirate v as p to the surd aspirate f. A b regularly stands where there is an f in Latin words, a ph in Greek, bh in Sanskrit, while in German words it is either unchanged or a p takes its place. When a final letter after m, it is not pronounced, as in thumb, limb, dumb. B is common as an initial consonant in all the Teutonic

languages. As a numeral B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks as now by the Arabians, for 2; by the Romans for 300, and with a line over it for 3,000. B is used as an abbreviation in B. A., Bachelor of Arts; B. D., Bachelor of Divinity; and B. M., Bachelor of Medicine.

Baal, bā'al. Originally this word signified lord, and was applied to different divinities. Specifically, B. was the sacred title applied to the Sun as the principal male deity of the Phœnicians and their descendants the Carthaginians, as well as of the ancient Canaanitish nations. It enters into the composition of many names of persons and places; thus, Jerubaal, Hasdrubal (help of Baal), Hannibal, (grace of Baal), Baal-Hammon, Baal-Thamar, &c.

Babbitt-metal, bab'it-met'l. An alloy of copper, zinc and tin, used for obviating friction in the bearings of journals, axles, &c., named for its inventor.

Babbler, 'bler. An idle talker; a teller of secrets. One of a group of thrush-like birds, sub-fam. Timalinæ.

Babel, bā'bel. The name of the city on the banks of the Shinar where the confusion of tongues took place; Babylon. Its supposed ruins are visible near Hilla, on the Tigris, about 48 miles south of Bagdad. A confused mixture of sounds; disorder.

Bab-el-Mandeb, băb-ail-măn-dĕb. The narrow and dangerous strait uniting the Indian Ocean and Red Sea.

Baber, Zahir-Eddin-Mohammed. A descendant of Tamerlane, founder of the Mogul empire in Hindostan, and virtually sovereign of India. He was a wise, moderate statesman; B. 1483, D. 1530.

Babingtonia, bab'ing-tō-ni-a. A group of myrtaceous plants, a section of the gen. Bæckia.

Babingtonite, 'ton-īt. A vitreous mineral in the hornblende fam., consisting chiefly of silica, iron protoxide and lime.

Bablah, 'la. The pod of several species of acacia, containing gallic acid, tannin and a red coloring matter.

Baboo, ba-bō'. A Hindu title of respect equivalent to master, sir.

Baboon, ba-bön. The dog-faced ape, a term applied to Quadrumana of the genera Cynocephalus and Papio. They have elongated abrupt muzzles like a dog, strong tusks or canine teeth, short tails, small deep eyes with huge eyebrows, and naked callosities on the hips. They are ugly, sullen, fierce, lascivious and gregarious. They constitute the link uniting the monkeys with the lower animals, and include the chacma, drill, common baboon and mandrill.

Baby-farmer, bā'bi-fārm-er. A woman who receives infants on the pretext of bringing them up; one who lives by baby-farming.

Baby-jumper, -jump-er. A band of galvanized caoutchouc suspended with a seat, in which a child may be securely fastened.

Babylon, băb'e-lon. The ancient capital of Babylonia or Assyria, the oldest city of history, and for centuries the most magnificent as well as the most important city of the world. It was founded by Nimrod, B. C. 2640; its extensive ruins are the wonder and admiration of modern archæologists and scholars.

Babyrussa, bab-i-rōs'sa. The Indian horned hog, fam. Suidæ or pig tribe, ord. Artiodactyla or even-toed Pachydermata, having two teeth like horns, almost touching the forehead.

Bacca, bak'ka. In Bot. a berry; a one-celled fruit with naked seeds immersed in a pulpy mass, as the gooseberry.

Baccalaureate, -ka-la'rē-āt. The degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Baccate, 'kāt. Succulent, or having a pulpy texture like a berry. Bearing berries.

Bacchant, ba-kant'. A priest of Bacchus. A bacchanal; one given to intemperate reveling.

Baccharis, bak'a-ris. A gen. of plants, ord. Compositæ. The gen. contains more than 200 species.

Bacchus, 'us. In Greek and Latin Myth. another name of Dionysos, the god of wine, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele. He is represented with a graceful form, in an easy attitude and supporting himself by his thyrsus as if slightly intoxicated, and his hair wreathed with ivy and vine leaves. He is said to have taught the cultivation of the grape, and the preparation of wine and other intoxicating liquors.

Bacchus.

Bacharach, bach'a-rach. A variety of Rhine wine made at Bacharach, in Rhenish Prussia.

Bacchante, -kan'tē. A priestess of Bacchus, or one who joined in the celebration of the feasts of Bacchus; one in a state of bacchic frenzy.

Bachelor, bach'el-er. Anciently, a person in the probationary stage of knighthood. A person who has taken the first degree (baccalaureate) in the liberal arts and sciences, at a college or university. A man of any age who has not been married. Knight B., the title given to one who has been raised to the dignity of a knight without being made a member of any of the orders of chivalry, such as the Garter or the Thistle.

Bachelor's Buttons, -erz but-nz. The popular name of the double-flowered variety of Lychnis diurna (red campion), Centaurea nigra (knapweed), but chiefly of the double-flowered Ranunculus aconitifolius (white batchelor's buttons), and Ranunculus acris (yellow bachelor's buttons).

Bacillaria, ba-sil-lā'ri-a. A gen. of microscopic Algæ, class Diatomaceæ.

Bacilli, 'lī. In Bot. the single valves of the frustules of diatoms.

Back, bak. A flat-bottomed ferry-boat adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope. A tub or vessel. A wooden trough for carrying fuel; a coal-scuttle.

Back-band, 'band. That part of the harness which goes over the back of a horse and bears up the shafts of the carriage.

Back-bar, 'bär. A bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on.

Back-bone, 'bōn. The bone of the back; the spine; the vertebral column. Something resembling a backbone in appearance, position or office; as the Apennines are the backbone of Italy.

Backgammon, -gam'mon. A game played by two persons upon a board made for the purpose, with pieces, dice-boxes and dice. The movements are made in accordance with the numbers turned up by the dice.

Backing-up, 'ing-up. A term used in cricket and other games for stopping the ball and driving it back.

Back-lash, 'lash. The reaction upon each other of a pair of wheels.

Back-lining, 'līn-ing. In windows, the piece of sash frame parallel to the pulley and next the jamb.

Back-link, 'lingk. In engines, one of the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam.

Back-painting, 'pānt-ing. A method of staining mezzotinto prints with varnish colors after they have been affixed to glass.

Back-stay, 'stā. In printing, a strap used to check the carriage of a printing-press. A long rope or stay extended from the top-mast, topgallant-mast or royal-mast head backwards to the side of a ship.

Bacon, Francis, bā'kn. The celebrated English philosopher, Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans; B. 1561, D. 1626. His greatest works are his "Essays," "Novum Organum" and "De Augmentis Scientarium."

Bacon, Roger. An English scientist and publicist of the 13th century, the most learned of his day. He is reputed to have advocated the change since made in the calendar, to have invented gunpowder, and is known to have manufactured magnifying glasses. His great work, "Opus Majus," urges philosophical reform, and is a marvel of learning and prophecy.

Bacon. Hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

Bacon-beetle, bē-tl. A species of Dermestes, fam. Dermestidæ, ord. Coleoptera, whose larva is very destructive to stuffed animals.

Baconian, -kō'ni-an. Pertaining to Lord Bacon, or his system of philosophy, founded upon induction, and known as the inductive philosophy.

Bacterium, bak-tē'ri-um. A gen. of Algæ comprising the simplest forms belonging to the Nostoc group. A simple plant is not more than the twenty-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. A gen. of orthopterous insects, fam. Phasmidæ, the stick-insects.

Bactrian, 'tri-an. Pertaining to Bactria, an ancient province of Persia. B. camel, the common or two-humped camel.

Bactris, 'tris. A gen. of tropical American palms. The fruit is small and soft, with a subacid, rather fibrous pulp.

Baculites, -ū-lī'tēz. A gen. of polythalamous or many-chambered cephalopods, fam. Ammontidæ, only known in a fossil state, having become extinct at the close of the cretaceous period.

Badger, baj'er. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, gen. Meles, fam. Melidæ, according to some naturalists Ursidæ or bears, or, according to others, Mustelidæ or weasels. The common badger,

Indian Badger.

or Meles vulgaris, is as large as a middling-sized dog, but lower on the legs. The American B. is called the ground-hog. An artist's brush made of badger's hair.

Baddam, bad'dam. A species of bitter almond from Persia used as money, being worth about one British farthing, sixty making a pie.

Badderlocks, 'er-loks. A common name for the Alaria esculenta, a sea-weed, ord. Laminariaceæ.

Badiaga, bad-ī-ā'ga. A small sponge (Spongilla) the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

Badigeon, ba-dij'on. A mixture of plaster and freestone, used by statuaries to repair the defects of stones. A mixture of saw-dust or whiting and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work. A preparation for coloring houses, consisting of powered stone, saw-dust, slaked lime, alum, &c.

Badminton, bad'min-ton. An outdoor game, the same as lawn-tennis but played with shuttlecocks.

Bæckia, bek'ī-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Myrtaceæ.

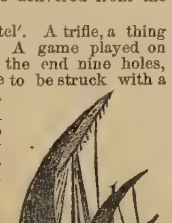
Bael, bā'el. The Indian name of the Bengal quince-tree.

Baffin's Bay. The sea W. of Greenland, between the Atlantic and Arctic oceans, 600 m. N. and S., by 1,500 E. and W.

Bag, bag. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, to hold, grain, money, &c. A sac or receptacle in small animal bodies, as the honey bag of a bee.

Bagasse, ba-gas'. The sugar cane in its dry crushed state as delivered from the sugar-mill.

Bagatelle, bag-a-tel'. A trifle, a thing of no importance. A game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a billiard cue or mace.



Baggala.

Baggala, 'ga-la. A two-masted Arab boat exceedingly weatherly, and remarkable for the elevation of the stern.

Bagimont's Roll, baj'ī-monts rōl. The rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1275 by Benemund or Baiamund de Vieci, vulgarly called Bagimont, who was sent from Rome by Pope Alexander III., to collect tithes in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation till the Reformation.

Baggage-check, -āj-chek. A tag or label to be attached to an article of luggage belonging to a railway passenger to indicate its destination.

Baggage-master, -mas-ter. An officer employed on railways in looking after baggage.

Bagnio, bān'yo. A bath; a house for bathing, and otherwise cleansing the body. A brothel; a stew.

Bagnolian, bag-nō'li-an. One of a sect of French heretics of the 8th century who rejected the whole of the Old and part of the New Testament.

Bagpipe, 'pīp. A musical wind-instrument of great antiquity, having been used among the Hebrews and Greeks. It still continues in use in Poland, Italy, the South of France, Scotland and Ireland. Though regarded as a national instrument of Celtic Scotland, it is only Scottish by adoption. There are several species, as the soft and melodious Irish bagpipe, the more martial Highland bagpipe, the Italian bagpipe, &c.

Baguet, bā-get'. A little round molding like the astragal, called when plain a bead, when enriched with foliage a chaplet.

Bahama Islands. Part of the W. Indies, comprising nearly 500, the smallest being called keys; they belong to Great Britain. Nassau, or New Providence, is the capital. Total pop., 41,849.

Bahar, -här'. An E. Indian measurement of weight, varying from 223 to 625 lbs.

Baikalite, bā'kal-it. A mineral occurring in acicular prisms, a variety of augite.

Bail, bāl. An advanced post outside the solid defenses of a town. A certain limit within a forest. A division between the stalls of a stable. The handle of a kettle. One of the hoops supporting the tilt of a boat.

Bailey, 'i. The name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls which surround the keep. The Old Bailey in London got its name thus.

Bailie, bā'li. A municipal officer or magistrate in Scotland, corresponding to an alderman in England, possessing a certain jurisdiction by common law as well as by statute.

Bailiff, 'lif. A subordinate British civil officer or functionary. The sheriff is the monarch's bailiff, and his county is a

bailiwick. But the officials commonly designated by this name are the sheriffs' officers, who execute processes, &c., and bailiffs of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions to perform similar functions.

Bailiwick, 'li-wick. The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; as a hundred, a liberty, a forest.

Bainberg, bān'berg. One of the greaves or jambs first used, and less vulnerable than the chain-mail with which the body was protected.

Bainbridge, William. An American commodore, who captured the British frigate Java, of greatly superior size and armament, Dec. 26, 1812; B. 1774, D. 1833.

Bairam, bā'ram. Two Mohammedan festivals, one in imitation of Easter, at the close of the fast Ramazan, and the other seventy days after, called the lesser Bairam, commemorative of the offering of Isaac.

Baize, bāz. A coarse woolen stuff with a long nap, sometimes friezed on one side.

Bajoccho, bā-yok'kō. A copper coin of the Papal States, of the value of about 3 British farthings.

Bajury, baj'ụ-ri. A grain used in the E. Indies for horses and cattle.

Bakshish, bak'shēsh. A present or gratuity; over-money. A demand for B. meets the traveler everywhere in the East.

Balaam, bal'lām. A celebrated Arabian seer mentioned in the Scriptures; he lived in the 15th century B. C.

Bala-beds, bā'la-bedz. A series of beds consisting of about 35 feet of richly fossiliferous limestone in two bands, and below it sandstones, slates and ash-beds 5,000 or 6,000 feet in thickness.

Balachong, bā'la-chong. Small fishes or shrimps pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried; used in the East as a condiment for rice.

Balæniceps, ba-lē'ni-seps. A gen. of birds containing the B. rex, or whale-headed stork, a gigantic grallatorial bird, fam. Ardeidæ.

Balænidæ, -dē. The toothless whales, a fam. of marine mammals, comprising the largest existing animals, in which the place of teeth is supplied by plates of whalebone. They are divided into two sections: the smooth and furrowed whales.

Balalaika, bal-a-lī-ka. A musical instrument of ancient Sclavonian origin, of the guitar kind, having only two strings, of which one is used to produce the air, the other giving a monotonous bass.

Balance, 'ans. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of bodies. In its original form it consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle, with a scale or basin hung to each extremity of precisely equal weight. In a properly constructed balance the beam should rest in a horizontal position when the scales ar empty or loaded with equal weights, and the arms of the beam should be inflexible, exactly similar, equal in weight and length. Alloy B., a balance for weighing metals which are to be combined in decimal proportions. Assay B., one used in docimastic operations for weighing minute bodies; always placed under glass cases to protect them from currents of air. False B., a balance constructed for fraudulent purposes, having the arms of unequal lengths but of equal weights. When a weight is put into the scale suspended from the short arm a less weight put into the other scale will cause the beam to settle in a horizontal position, and produce an apparent equilibrium. The weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal; surplus, real or figurative, as, I have still a balance at my banker's. An equality of weight or power; equipoise or just proportion, as, balance of power, force, mind, &c.; to lose one's balance. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats. In Astron. a sign in the zodiac, called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September. B. of power, in politics, a certain equality of power among a number of different states. B. of trade, a phrase used to denote the difference between the amount of values of the commodities exported and imported.

Balance. To bring to an equipose; as to balance the weights in the scales of a balance. Naut. to contract, as a sail, by rolling up a small part of it. In Engin. to adjust, as a line of railway, or other work, so that the material removed from the eminences shall fill up the hollows. In gymnastics, to keep in equilibrium on a very small point, as a tight-rope or the top of a pole.

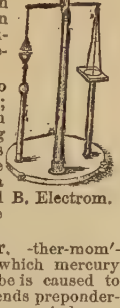
Balance-book, -bụk. A book in which the adjusted debtor and creditor accounts have been posted.

Balance-crane, -krān. A crane having two arms, one provided with arrangements for counterpoising the weight to be raised by the other.

Balance-reef, -rēf. A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract

it in a storm, generally placed in all gaff-sails.

Balance-electrometer, ē-lek-trom″eter. An instrument constructed on the principle of the common balance to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces.



B. Electrom.

Balancer, -er. One who or that which balances; specifically, an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body. The balancers are two very fine movable threads, terminated by a kind of oval button placed under the origin of the wings.

Balance-thermometer, -ther-mom′-et-er. An invention by which mercury inclosed in a balanced tube is caused to make one or other of the ends preponderate, in order to open or close a window or damper, or to touch an alarm.

Balance-valve, -valv. A valve in which steam is admitted to both sides so as to render it more readily operated, by relieving its pressure on the seat.

Balance-wheel, -whēl. That part of a watch or chronometer which by the regularity of its motion determines the beat or strike.

Balandrana, -an-drā′na. A wide cloak or mantle, used as an additional garment in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Balaninus, -a-nī′nus. A gen. of the ord. Coleoptera, fam. Curculionidæ. One species is called the nut-weevil.

Balanites, -a-nī′tēz. A gen. of plants, ord. Simarubeæ, containing a very hard nut, used in India for fireworks.

Balanophoraceæ, -nof′or-ā″sē-ē. A curious order of parasitic, leafless, flowering plants, allied to the Fungi. There are about thirty known species grouped into ten genera.

Balanus, 'a-nus. A gen. of sessile cirripeds, fam. Balanidæ. They differ from the Lepas (Barnacles) in having a symmetrical shell and in being destitute of a flexible stalk. Often called Acorn-shells.

Balas, 'as. A variety of spinel ruby; its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base.

Balastre, ba-las′ter. The finest variety of gold-cloth, manufactured at Vienna.

Balaustine, -las′tin. Pertaining to the wild pomegranate tree. B. flowers, the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine.

Balaustion, 'ti-on. A gen. of plants, ord. Myrtaceæ, containing one known species, B. pulcherrimum.

Balboa, Vasco Nunez de. A Spanish adventurer who visited the New World in 15 3 and founded the first European settlement in South America, on the Isthmus of Darien. He also first discovered the Pacific Ocean. He was put to death by Davila, Governor of Darien, in 1517.

Baldwin I. Son of Baldwin VIII., Count of Flanders; b. 1170; s. his father, 1195. Joining the Crusade, he led the successful attack on Constantinople and was crowned first Latin Emperor, 1204; defeated and captured by the Bulgarians, 1205; d. 1206.

Baldwin I. Younger brother of Godfrey of Bouillon, whom he s. as King of Jerusalem, 1100, reigning 18 years; d. 1118.

Balcony, bal′kō-ni. A stage or platform projecting from the front of a building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing, or parapet. The projecting gallery in the interior of a building. The stern gallery in a ship.

Bald, bald. A common prefix and suffix to many proper names; as Baldwin, bold in battle; Ethelbald, bold noble, or nobly bold.

Baldachino, bal-da-kē′nō. A canopy or covering borne over the host or sacramental elements. A covering of silk or stuff upheld over the Pope on ceremonial occasions. A covering on four columns, or a canopy hanging from the roof over the high altar in churches. A canopy over a bed to which curtains are attached. A canopy above the seats of imperial personages, bishops and other dignitaries.

Balder, bal′der. In Scand. Myth. the son of Odin, the young and beautiful god of eloquence and just decision.

Bald-erne, bald′ern. The white-headed erne or sea-eagle of America. The national emblem on the standard of the United States.

Baldric, 'rik. The jeweled ornament worn round the neck in the 16th century. A belt, worn pendent from the shoulder, diagonally across the body, to the waist, either as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger or horn. In feudal times it served to indicate the rank of the wearer.

Baleen, ba-lēn′. The whalebone of commerce.

Baliki, ba-lō′kō. In Russia, the name for the back pieces of the sturgeon, which are salted and smoked.

Baliol, John De, bāl′e-ōl. The famous competitor of Robert Bruce for the Scottish crown, on the death of Queen Margaret, 1290. He was an English baron, and supported by Edward I., who was made arbiter, was crowned. Baliol soon joined the French against Edward, and he was defeated and imprisoned; relieved through the intercession of the Pope, he died in France in 1314. Edward, his son, attempted to seize the crown in 1332, but after a year's fighting, renounced all claims in favor of David Bruce; D. 1363.

Baling-press, bāl′ing-pres. A power-press employed for compressing soft goods into bales.

Balisaur, bal′i-sâ-ôr. The Mydaus or Arctonyx collaris, an omnivorous quadruped, fam. Mustelina.

Balistes, ba-lis′tēz. An extensive gen. of plectognathous fishes, fam. Balistidæ, known as trigger-fish.

Balistidæ, ba-lis′ti-dē. The file-fishes, a family of brilliantly colored tropical fishes, ord. Plectognathi.

Balistraria, bal-is-trā′ri-a. In old Fort. an aperture through which crossbowmen discharged their arrows. A turret in which an archer was stationed, projecting from the parapet or from the face of the building, common in border counties of England and Scotland.

Balkan, bâl′kân. The mountain range of European Turkey; greatest height, 5,325 feet.

Balker, bak′er. A fisherman's name for one who stands on eminences to espy the shoals of herring, and to give notice which way they pass.

Ballad, bal′lad. A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing; a poem partaking of the nature both of the epic and the lyric.

Ballahou, ′a-hō. A fast-sailing two-masted vessel, used in the W. Indies.

Ballam, ′lam. A canoe hollowed out of timber, used by Ceylonese pearl-fishers.

Ballan-wrasse, ′lan-ras. An acanthopterygian fish, Labrus bergylta or maculatus, fam. Labridæ.

Ball-calibre, bal′kal-i-ber. A ring-gauge for determining the diameter of gun-shot on board ship.

Ball-cartridge, ′kär-trij. A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to blank-cartridge.

Ball-cock, ′kok. A stop-cock which opens and shuts automatically.

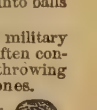
Ballet, bal-lā. A dance in which several persons take part. A theatrical representation, in which a story is told by gesture, music, dancing, scenery, &c. In Her. a bearing in coats of arms, denominated according to the color, bezants, plates, hurts, &c.

Ball-flower, bal′flou-er. In Arch. an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup around it, characteristic of the style of the 14th century.

Balling-gun, ′ing-gun. An instrument for administering medicine rolled into balls to horses.

Ballista, bal-lis′ta. One of the military engines used by the ancients, often confounded with catapult, used for throwing darts, while the ballista threw stones.

Balloon, -lōn′. A glass receiver. In Arch. a ball or globe on the top of a pillar. In pyrotechnics, a ball stuffed with combustibles, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars. A bag filled with gaseous fluid lighter than common air, causing it to rise and float in the atmosphere. The greatest height yet attained in a balloon was 7 miles.


Balloon

Balloon-fish, ′fish. A curious tropical, malacopterygian or soft-spined fish, ord. Plectognathi, the Tetraodon lineatus or striped spine-belly.

Ballot, ′lot. A ball used in voting. A ticket by which one votes. The system of voting in such a way that the voters cannot be identified.

Ballota, -lō′ta. A gen. of woolly plants, ord. Labiatæ.

Ball-screw, bāl′skrō. A screw fastened to the end of the ramrod of a gun, used in extracting bullets from the barrel.

Ball-train, ′trān. A set of rolls for rolling puddlers' balls into bars.

Ball-trolly, ′trol-li. An iron truck used in conveying balls of puddled iron from the puddling-furnace to the squeezer.

Ball-vein, ′vān. A variety of iron-ore containing iron pyrites.

Balm, bām. Odoriferous or aromatic exudations from trees or shrubs. Any fragrant or valuable ointment. The name of several plants, particularly of the gen. Melissa, ord. Labiatæ. Balm of Gilead, the exudations of a tree, Balsamodendron gileadense, ord. Amyridaceæ. Balm of

Gilead fir, which produces Canada balsam, is the Abies balsamifera. Bastard balm is a plant of the gen. Melittis.

Balmoral, bal-mo'ral. After the royal residence on Deeside, Aberdeenshire. A term applied to various articles, as balmoral boots, petticoat.

Balsa, bäl'sa. A peculiar double boat

Balsa.

used by natives of S. America for fishing.

Balsam, bal'sam. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain plants, intermediate between a volatile oil and a resin. They include the balm of Gilead, and the balsams of copaiba, Peru and Tolu; benzoin, dragon's blood and storax.

Balsaminaceæ, i-nā''sē-ē. A group of plants, ord. Geraniaceæ.

Balsamine, -in. A name given to the garden balsam and other species of the gen. Impatiens.

Balsamodendron, ō-den''dron. A gen. of trees, ord. Amyridaceæ, remarkable for their powerful balsamic juice. B. Myrrha yields myrrh or hobali; B. opobalsamum, the balm of Mecca; B. gileadense, balm of Gilead; B. Africanum, African bdellium; B. Mukul of Scinde, a resin called googul, believed to be the bdellium of the Bible.

Balteus, bal'tē-us. In Rom. antiq. the belt by which the sword or quiver was suspended. In Arch. a band in the flank of an Ionic pulvinated capital.

Baltic, bawl'tik. The sea inclosed by Denmark, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Norway, 900 m. long, 180 m. wide. It is connected with the North Sea by the Cattegat.

Baltimore, bawl'te-mōr. A county and chief commercial city of Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay, founded in 1739, and named after Lord B., the founder of the colony; pop. in 1880, 361,400.

Baltimore-bird, bal'ti-mōr-berd. The Icterus Baltimorii, fam. Icteridæ, nearly allied to the Sturnidæ, or starlings; the oriole.

Baluster, bal'us-ter. A small column or pilaster, adorned with moldings, used for balustrades. The lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital.

Balustrade, -us-trād'. A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure for altars, balconies, &c., and often merely as an ornament.

Bambino, bäm-bē'nō. The figure of our Saviour represented as an infant in swadding clothes, surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels. The Santissimo Bambino, in the church of Ara Cœli at Rome, is believed to have a miraculous virtue in curing diseases.

Bambino, Church of Ara Cœli, Rome.

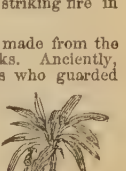
Bamboo, bam-bō'. The common name of the arborescent grasses, gen. Bambusa.

Bamboo-rat, 'rat. A species of rodent gen. Rhizomys, found in Malacca.

Bambusa, 'sa. A gen. of grasses containing nearly seventy species. The best known is B. arundinacea. Some stems grow to 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and are used for building furniture and water pipes. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, &c. The seed is sometimes used as rice, while the young shoots are made into pickles. The pith is saccharine. The bamboos contain silex, the stalks of some species striking fire in contact with steel.

Ban, ban. A fine muslin made from the fibers of banana leaf-stalks. Anciently, a title given to the chiefs who guarded the eastern marches of Hungary, but in 1849 limited to the governor of Croatia, Sclavonia and Dalmatia.

Banana, ba-nā'na. A plant of the gen. Musa, ord. Musaceæ, M. sapientum, while the plantain is M. paradisiaca. The fruit grows in bunches. The pulp is soft, of a luscious taste, and is eaten raw or fried.



Banana.

Banana-bird -berd. The Icterus leucopteryx, a pretty insessorial bird.

Banana-bird.

Bancroft, George, băn'krŏft. An American statesman and historian, a native of Worcester, Mass., B. 1800, D. 18—. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, 1845; in 1846 was appointed Minister to London, and in 1867 Minister to Berlin. His chief works are "History of the Colonization of the United States," and "History of the Revolution."

Bandala, ban-dā'lā. The strong outer fiber of the abaca or Musa textilis of Manilla, made into Manilla white rope.

Bandana, -dan'a. Silk and cotton handkerchiefs which have a uniformly dyed ground, ornamented with simple figures. A style of calico printing in imitation of bandana handkerchiefs.

Bandbox, band'boks. A slight box made of pasteboard, or thin flexible pieces of light wood and paper.

Bandeau, ban'dō. A fillet worn round the head; a ribbon with an ornamental knot worn by females.

Bandicoot, ban'di-kōt. The Mus giganteus, the largest known species of rat, a native of India. It is eaten by coolies.

Banding-plane, band'ing-plān. A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands.

Banding-ring, -ring. A ring passed over the body of a hat while on the block to form the brim.

Bandoline, 'dō-lēn. A mucilaginous perfumed substance, prepared from Iceland or Irish moss, quince seeds and gum tragacanth, used in the toilet.

Band saw, band'sa. A saw consisting of a steel belt with a serrated edge, revolving on wheels.

Bane-berry, băn'be-ri. The common name of plants of the gen. Actæa, bearing nauseous poisonous berries.

Bane-wort, 'wert. A name common to two plants: Atropa Belladonna, called also Deadly Nightshade, and Ranunculus flammula.

Bangle, bang'le. An ornamental ring worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa. An ornament or charm attached to a bracelet or ring.

Bangkok, băng'kŏk. Capital of Siam, Asia. Pop. 357,000.

Bangor băn'gor. The second city in size and commercial importance of the State of Maine, on the Penobscot River. Pop. 22,500.

Bangorian, bang-gō'ri-an. Relating to Bangor, a bishop's see in North Wales. B. controversy, a controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I. in 1717, by Dr. Hoadly, Bishop of Bangor.

Banian, ban'i-an. An Indian trader or merchant, more particularly one of the traders of Western India, who form a class of the caste Vaisya, wear a peculiar dress, and are strict in the observance of fasts. Hence, B. days, in which sailors in the British navy had no fresh meat. A man's morning gown, as worn by the Banians.

Banjo, ban'jō. The favorite musical instrument of the negroes of the Southern States of America. It is six-stringed, and played with the fingers, like the harp.

Bank, bangk. A mound of earth raised above the surrounding plain. An elevation in the sea. An establishment which trades in money—first established in Venice, about 1157. The funds of a gaming establishment. A table used by printers. A bench of keys in a musical instrument. The face of coal at which miners are working.

Banket, 'et. A piece of wood on which bricklayers cut their bricks to the size desired.

Bank-note, -nōt. A promissory note issued by a banking company, payable in gold or silver at the bank on demand.

Bankrupt-laws, 'rupt-laz. A system of statutory regulations under which the property and effects of an insolvent are equitably distributed among his creditors.

Banksia, 'si-a. A gen. of trees and shrubs, ord. Proteaceæ, a single head often containing 600 flowers.

Banner, ban'ner. A piece of drapery, usually bearing some warlike device or national emblem, indicative of dignity, rank or command, as a mark for troops to rally round; an ensign; a flag.

Banneret, -et. A higher degree of knighthood conferred on the field; a middle order between barons and simple knights. The highest officer in some of the Swiss cantons; banner-bearer.

Bannock, 'nok. A griddle cake made of oat, barley or pease-meal.

Bannockburn, băn'nŏk-bŭrn. A town in Scotland, famous for the great victory by the Scots under Robert Bruce over the

English under Edward II.. June 24, 1314, which secured the independence of Scotland. Pop. 3,400.

Banquette, 'ket. In Fort. a raised foot-bank inside a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat. The footway of a bridge; sometimes applied to sidewalks.

Banshee, 'shē. A female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach itself to a particular house, and to appear before the death of one of the family.

Bantam, 'tam. A small spirited domestic fowl, first brought from the E. Indies. A kind of painted or carved work resembling that of Japan.

Banteng, 'teng. A species of ox, Bos Banteng or B. Sondaicus, a local race in the Malayan Archipelago.

Bantu, 'tu. A name applied to the African family of tongues. One peculiarity, especially of the Kaffir branch, is the use of clucks or clicks in speaking.

Banyan Tree.

Banyan, Banyan-tree, 'yan-trē. An Indian tree of the fig gen., the Ficus indica, ord. Moraceæ. remarkable for its vast rooting branches which take root when they reach the ground, and enlarge into trunks. The tree on the banks of the Nerbudda is a tree with 350 stems, each equal to a large tree, and 3,000 smaller ones, which has been known to shelter 7,000 men.

Baobab tree.

Baobab, bā'ō-bab. The Adansonia digitata, group Bombaceæ, the Ethiopian sour-gourd or African calabash-tree. It is one of the largest trees, often 30 feet in diameter, though it rises only from 40 to 70 feet high. The only other species of this gen. known is the Australian sour-gourd or cream-of-tartar tree.

Baphia, baf'i-a. A gen. of African trees, ord. Leguminosæ.

Baphomet, 'ō-met. The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites.

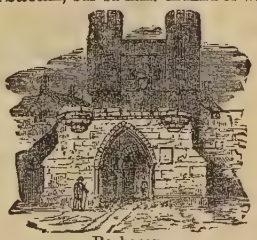
Baptist, bap'tist. One who administers baptism; specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ. As a contraction of Anabaptist, one who objects to infant baptism.

Baptistery, 'tis-ter-i. A building or tank in which is administered the rite of baptism. In the early Christian Church it was distinct from the basilica. About the end of the 6th century it began to be absorbed into the church. Some detached baptisteries still remain in use, as those of St. John Lateran, Rome.

Bar, bär. A piece of solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness, serving as a lever, an axis, a connecting piece, but especially for an obstruction; as a capstan bar; the bars of a grate; the bars of a gate. A bank of sand, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor. The railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts. The place where prisoners are stationed. All who can plead in a court. The inclosed place of a tavern where liquors, &c., are served.

Barb, bärb. A horse of the Barbary breed, introduced by the Moors into Spain, remarkable for endurance and docility. The Barbary pigeon.

Barbacan, bär'ba-kan. A kind of watch-



Barbacan.

tower. An advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or fortified town. An opening in the wall through which guns are fired upon an enemy. A channel in a parapet to discharge water.

Barbadoes, bär-bā'doz. The principal island of the Windward group, the most easterly of the W. Indies. They belong to Great Britain, and Bridgetown on B. is the capital and residence of the colonial governor. Pop. 180,300.

Barbadoes Cherry The fruit of the Malpighia urens, ord. Malpighiaceæ.

Barba-Hispanica, 'ba-his-pan''i-ka. Spanish moss; the horse-hair like fibers

of the Tillandsia usneoides; an epiphyte, used in America for stuffing cushions, &c.

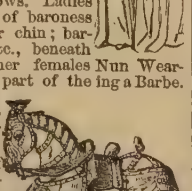
Barbary, bär'bah-re. The name given to the entire northern portion of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic, and from the Mediterranean to the Greater Atlas Mountains. It includes the states of Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco; the region S. of the Lesser Atlas is called Beled-ul-Jerid, "Country of Dates." Carthage, which disputed the sovereignty of the world with Rome, was situated in Barbary.

Nun Wearing Barbe.

Barbary Ape. A species of tailless monkey, the Magot (Macacus Inuus). It has been the showman's ape from time immemorial.

Barbe, bärb. A piece of linen, generally plaited, worn by nuns and widows. Ladies above the rank of baroness wore it over their chin; baronesses, nuns, &c., beneath their chin; other females from the lower part of the throat. In Mil. to fire en barbe is to fire cannon over the parapet.

Barbe. One of the pieces of armor with which the war-horses of knights were anciently clad, sometimes made of mail and sometimes of leather studded with iron plates.


Horse-armor.

Barbecue, bär'bē-kū. An entertainment in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole. A terrace surrounding a house. A circular floor of smooth stone, on which coffee-beans are sun-dried in Ceylon.

Barbel, 'bel. A fresh-water fish, gen. Barbus. A small cylindrical vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch. A knot of superfluous flesh growing in a horse's mouth.

Barberry, 'be-ri. A plant, gen. Berberis (B. vulgaris); Pipperidge bush.

Barbule, 'būl. A small beard; a beard-like apex to the peristome of some mosses, as in the gen. Tortula.

Barbus, 'bus. A gen. of fishes, fam. Cyprinidæ, which seek their food by rooting in the soft banks.

Barbet, 'bet. A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle. One of a group of scansorial or climbing birds, the type of the fam. Bucconidæ, approaching the cuckoos and trogons, divided into several genera, as Pogonias, Bucco, or true barbets, and Tamatia, or puff-birds.

African Barbet.

Barcarolle, 'ka-rol. A simple melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.

Barcelona, bär-se-lo'nah. A celebrated Spanish seaport on the Mediterranean, formerly well fortified. Founded by Hamilcar Barca, of Carthage, father of Hannibal, B. C. 200. Pop. 206,112.

Barcon, 'kon. A freight vessel used in the Mediterranean.

Bar-cutter, 'kut-er. A shearing machine which cuts metallic bars.

Bard, bärd. A poet and a singer among the Celts, whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of heroic achievements, generally to the accompaniment of the harp.

Bardesanist, bär-des'an-ist. One of the followers of Bardesanes, of Mesopotamia, in the 2d century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject, and denied the incarnation of Christ.

Barge-board, 'börd. A board used on gables where the roof extends over the wall; projecting from the wall. The earliest barge-boards belong to the 14th century, and many of those are beautifully decorated.

Barge-board of 15th Century.

Barguest, bär'gest. A kind of hobgoblin or ghost believed in in the north of England, sup-

posed to prognosticate death or other great calamity.

Barege, ba-rāzh'. A gauze-like fabric for ladies' dresses, usually made of silk and worsted.

Barge, bärj. A pleasure-boat; a vessel or boat of state. A flat-bottomed vessel for loading and unloading ships, and conveying goods from one place to another. A boat of spacious construction, for the use of admirals and captains of ships of war. A boat without sails or power, and towed by a steamboat.

Barilla, ba-ril'la. A plant, the Salsola sativa, ord. Chenopodiaceæ, cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained. The commercial name for impure carbonate and sulphate of soda.

Barillet, bar'il-let. The barrel or case containing the mainspring of a watch; the funnel of a sucking pump.

Bar-iron, bär'i-ern. Iron wrought into malleable bars by puddling and rolling.

Barita, ba-rī'ta. A gen. of gregarious conirostral birds, otherwise called Psilorhinus or Strepera. The piping crow of N. S. Wales is the best known species.

Bark, bärk. The exterior covering of oxogenous plants, composed of cellular vascular tissue, and consisting of four layers. Endogenous plants have no true bark. Bark contains many valuable products, as gum, tannin, &c. The cry of the dog.

Barkantine, 'an-tin. A 3-masted lake vessel, differing from 3-masted schooners in having a brigantine's foremast.

Barker's Mill, 'erz mill. An ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, forming one of the simplest water-mills ever constructed. As modified it is extensively employed under the name of the turbine.

Barker's Mill.

Barking-bird, 'ing-berd. The Pteroptochos rubecula, a tenuirostral bird. Its cry resembles the cry of a dog.

Barking-iron, -i-ern. An instrument for removing the bark of trees used for tanning.

Barley, bär'li. A grain obtained from Hordeum, ord. Gramineæ, used especially for making malt, from which is distilled beer, ale and porter; also the name of the plants yielding the grain.

Barleycorn, -korn. A grain of barley. A measure equal to the third part of an inch. John or Sir John B., a humorous personification of the spirit of malt liquor.

Barm, bärm. Yeast; the scum or foam rising upon malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread. It is a fungus, Torula Cerevisiæ.

Barn, bärn. A covered building for securing farm produce; also for stabling horses or cattle.

Barnabas, St., bär'nah-bas. One of St. Paul's converts and his associate in the ministry for some time. His name was Joses, but the surname B., or "Son of Eloquence," was conferred upon him for his ready oratory. He was a son of a sister of St. Mark, the evangelist.

Barnacle, bär'na-kl. A stalked cirriped, gen. Lepas, fam. Lepadidæ, often found on the bottoms of ships; the goose-mussel. A species of goose (Anser Bernicla).

Barnacles, -klz. An instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose to confine him.

Barnes, Albert. A Presbyterian divine, B. in New York State in 1798; D. 1870. A prolific writer, and author of "Notes on the New Testament," a work of world-wide reputation.

Barney, Joseph, bär'ne. A commodore in the American navy, B. in Maryland, 1759; D. 1818. His principal exploit was the capture of the General Monk, a British vessel of 20 guns, his own ship, the Hyder Ali, only carrying 16. The battle took place off the Delaware Capes in 1782. Com. B. was in command of the flotilla which defended the Chesapeake during the British invasion of 1812, and was severely wounded in the battle of Bladensburg.

Barograph, bar'ō-graf. An instrument for recording the variations in the pressure of the atmosphere.

Barology, ba-rol'o-ji. The science of weight or gravity of bodies.

Barometer, ba-rom'et-er. An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. B. gauge, an apparatus attached to the boiler of a steam-engine or other chamber to indicate the state of the vacuum.

Baron, bar'on. A title or degree of nobilty; the lowest rank in the peerage. The children of barons in Great Britain have the title of Honorable. The word

was introduced under the Norman princes. Barons of the exchequer, the judges that try cases relating to the revenue. Barons of the Cinque Ports, members of the Commons formerly elected by the Cinque Ports, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea and Rye.

Baronet, -et. A hereditary rank or degree of honor next below a baron, not a member of the peerage, but having precedence before all knights except those of the Garter. The order was founded by James I. in 1611. The number originally created was 200. Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia were an order founded by Charles I., with the professed object of colonizing Nova Scotia.

Barony, -i. The title or honor of a baron; also the territory or lordship of a baron. In Ireland, a territorial division (252 in all), corresponding nearly to the English hundred; originally the district of a native chief.

Barosma, ba-ros'ma. A gen. of plants, ord. Rutaceæ. The leaves of B. crenata constitute the article of materia medica called buchu.

Barouche, ba-rōsh. A four-wheeled two-horse carriage with a falling top.

Barouchet, bā-rō-shā'. A small barouche.

Barrack, bar'ak. A hut or house for soldiers in garrison; the permanent buildings in which soldiers are lodged.

Barracoon, -a-kōn'. A negro barrack; a slave depot. Barracoons used to exist at various points of the west coast of Africa, also in Cuba, Brazil, &c.

Barracuda, -kū'da. A species of percoid fish, Sphyræna Barracuda.

Barrad, 'rad. A conical cap of very ancient origin, worn by the Irish as late as the 17th century.

Barras, bā'ras. The resin obtained from Pinus maritima; galipot.

Barrel, bar'el. A wooden vessel, round and bulging in the middle, made of staves and bound with hoops; a cask. The quantity which a barrel contains. Anything hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun. The cylindrical case in a watch, within which the mainspring is coiled. The cylinder studded with pins which in the barrel organ opens the key-valves, and in the music box sets in vibration the teeth by which the sound is produced. B. of the ear, a cavity situated within the membrane of the tympanum, by which it is separated from the meatus.

Barricade, ba-ri-kād'. A fortification made of anything that will obstruct the progress of an enemy. A wooden fence erected around any space to be kept clear.

Barrigudo, bär-ē-gō'dō. The Brazilian name for the gen. Lagothrix, the largest S. American monkeys.

Barringtonia, bar-ing-ton'i-a. The type gen. of the Barringtoniaceæ. B. speciosa yields lamp-oil from its seeds; B. racemosa yields drugs.

Barris, 'is. A name given in Guinea to the chimpanzee and mandrill.

Barrister, -ter. A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead in protection of clients. In the U. S., a counsellor at law.

Barrow's Straits. The strait connecting Baffin's Bay and the Polar Sea; 200 m. long and 60 m. wide.

Barry, Sir Charles. A distinguished English architect, who planned imposing Parliament buildings; B. 1795, D. 1860.

Barry, John. A distinguished American commodore, a native of Ireland, and one of the first holding a commission of the Republic; B. 1745, D. 1803.

Bar-shear, bär'shēr. A machine for cutting metal bars.

Bar-shot, 'shot. Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a round head at each end.

Bartlett, Joshia. An American statesman, a member of the Continental Congress, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and first Governor of New Hampshire; a native of Massachusetts; B. 1729, D. 1795.

Bartizan, 'ti-zan. A small over-hanging turret, pierced with apertures for an archer, projecting from the angles on a tower, or from the parapet.

Bartizan.

Bartsia, bärt'si-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Scrophulariaceæ, containing about thirty species, parasitic on the roots of other plants.

Bartholomew, St. One of the twelve apostles, whose mission field was the southern part of Arabia. The Massacre of St. B. in France occurred on August 24, 1572, St. Bartholomew's Day. It was ordered by Charles IX. and Catherine de Medicis, and it was intended that all the principal Protestants should be included in the slaughter. Accounts widely differ

as to the number of victims, some putting this as low as 3,000, while others insist that it reached 70,000.

Baruch, bā'ruck. The friend and secretary of the Prophet Jeremiah, and author of the Book of B., recognized as canonical by the R. C. Ch., but as apochryphal by Protestants. He is believed to have been the brother of the Prophet Seraiah, and to have died in Egypt, about B. C. 580.

Barystrontianite, bar-i-stron'shi-an-īt. A mechanical mixture of carbonate of strontia, sulphate of baryta and lime.

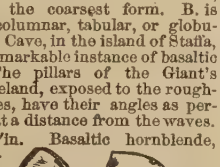
Baryta, ba-rī'ta. Oxide of barium, called also heavy earth, its specific gravity being 4.7.

Barytocalcite, 'tō-kal''sīt. A mixture of carbonate of lime with carbonate of baryta.

Barytone, bar'i-tōn. Ranging between tenor and bass. In Greek gram., having no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave being understood.

Basalt, ba-salt'. A fine-grained heavy crystalline rock, consisting of Labrador felspar, augite, magnetic iron, and sometimes olivine. Anamesite is a coarser, and dolerite the coarsest form. B. is amorphous, columnar, tabular, or globular. Fingal's Cave, in the island of Staffa, furnishes a remarkable instance of basaltic columns. The pillars of the Giant's Causeway, Ireland, exposed to the roughest sea for ages, have their angles as perfect as those at a distance from the waves.

Basaltine, 'in. Basaltic hornblende, found in basalt, in lavas and volcanic scoriæ.



Visored Bascinet.

Coroneted Bascinet.

Bascinet, bas'i-net. A light helmet, originally without a visor, worn by infantry in the reigns of Edward II. and III. In the 14th and 15th centuries a neck-piece of chain mail, called camail, was attached as a defense for the sides of the face, throat and chest.

Base-ball, bās'bal. A game in which the players on one side stand within certain marked-off spaces at the corners of the playing field, while those on the other side occupy the rest of the field. The ball with which the game is played.

Basellaceæ, bas-el-lā'sē-ē. A nat. ord. of monochlamydeous dicotyledonous herbs and shrubs; climbing plants.

Basement, bās'ment. The lowest story of a building, whether above or below the ground. B. membrane, a delicate membrane found beneath the epidermis or epithelium on all free surfaces of the body.

Bashi-bazouk, bash'ē-ba-zūk. One of the irregular soldiery in the Turkish army, consisting of men hastily collected in times of emergency.

Basil, baz'il. A labiate plant, Ocymum Basilicum, used in cookery, and known as sweet or common basil.

Basil, St. One of the most eminent of the early Christian theologians, surnamed The Great. He became Bishop of Cæsarea in 370, and checked the spread of Arianism; B. 326, D. 380.

Basil I. Emperor of Constantinople, and author of the body of laws called the Basilica, which, enlarged and amended by his son and successor, Leo the Philosopher, was in force till the fall of the empire; B. 822, crowned 866, D. 886. Basil II., B. 958, crowned 975, D. 1025, having reigned 50 years, and almost continually at war with the Bulgarians and Saracens.

Basilian, 'i-an. Belonging to the order of St. Basil, an order of monks founded in the 4th century in Cappadocia; 14 popes are said to have belonged to the order.

Basilica, ba-zil'ik-a. Originally, the name applied by Romans to their public halls of justice, exchange, or other business. The ground-plan of these buildings was generally followed in the early Christian churches, and it is still applied to some of the churches in Rome.

Basilica, 'ik-a. A code of laws of the Byzantine empire, adapted from the laws of Justinian by order of Basil I. in the 9th century.

Basilicon, 'ik-on. An ointment consisting of yellow wax, black pitch, resin and olive oil.

Basilidian, baz-i-lid'i-an. One of the followers of Basilides, an Alexandrian Gnostic of the 2d century, who held that Christ's body was immaterial, and that Simon of Cyrene died in his stead.

Basilisk, 'il-isk. A fabulous creature, variously regarded as a serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice. It inhabited the deserts of Africa and even its look was fatal. A gen. of Saurian reptiles (Basiliscus), fam. Iguanidæ.

Basket, bas'ket. A vessel made with twigs or other flexible materials interwoven. The contents of a basket. In hat-making a wire screen for receiving the filaments. Hair in the operation of bowing. In Arch. the central portion of the Corinthian capital.

Basket-fish, -fish. A star fish, gen. Astrophyton.

Basking-shark, 'ing-shärk. Selache maxima, so called from its habit of lying on the surface of the water; called also sail-fish and sun-fish.

Basle, bäle. A canton and city of Switzerland, the city being one of the most important commercial centers of the confederacy. Pop. of canton, 96,400; of the city, 41,200. The important Œcumenical Council of 1431-1447 was held at B.

Basque, bäsk. A peculiar tongue spoken in the Pyrenees on both sides of the border between France and Spain, supposed to be that of the Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain. No connection between it and any other language has as yet been made out. A short-skirted jacket worn by ladies.

Bas-relief, **Basso-rilievo**, bä-rē-lēf, bäs'sō-re-lē-ā'vō. Low relief, a mode of sculpturing on a flat surface, the figures being raised, but not so much as in high relief, or alto-rilievo.

Bass. English name of the fish gen. Labrax, fam. Percidæ. The American linden or lime-tree.

Bass, bās. The lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental.

Bassano, Hugo Bernard Maret, Duke of. Napoleon's intimate friend and secretary before he became emperor; afterwards Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs, remaining faithful to the last; B. 1763, D. 1839.

Bassaris, bas'a-ris. A gen. of Mexican carnivores, fam. Viveridæ, allied to the genets, and resembling a cat.

Basset, 'set. A game at cards resembling modern faro. A miner's term for the surface edge of any inclined stratum.

Basset-horn, -horn. A clarinet of enlarged dimensions and extended compass.

Bass-horn, 'horn. A modification of the bassoon, but lower and deeper in tone.

Bassia, 'si-a. A gen. of tropical trees, ord. Sapotaceæ, yielding oleaginous or butyraceous matter.

Basso-di-camera, bäs'sō-dē-kä-mā-rä. A double-bass reduced in size and power, but not in compass; has four strings of the same quality as those of a violoncello, but thicker.

Bassoon, bas-sōn. A musical wind instrument of the reed order, holed and keyed like the clarinet. It serves for the bass. A reed-pipe stop in an organ.

Bassoon.

Bassorine, 'sō-rin. A substance extracted from gum tragacanth and gum of Bassora.

Bass-viol, bās'vī-ol. The violoncello. An old form of bass fiddle, with five, sometimes six strings, and a fretted finger-board.

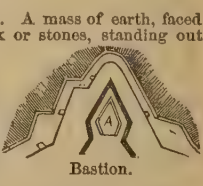
Bast, bast. The inner bark, liber, or endophlœum of exogenous trees. Hemp, flax, jute, are bast fibers.

Bastard, bas'terd. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. Spurious; not genuine; false; adulterate. B. type, having a face larger or smaller than that usual to a body of given size.

Bastile, -tēl. Originally a temporary wooden tower used in warfare. The B., an old castle in Paris built between 1369 and 1383, later used as a state prison, and demolished by the enraged people, 1789.

Bastinado, -ti-nä'dō. To beat with a stick or cudgel; to beat on the soles of the feet.

Bastion, 'ti-on. A mass of earth, faced with sods, brick or stones, standing out from a rampart, consisting of two flanks, commanding and defending the adjacent curtain, and two faces making an acute angle called the salient angle, commanding the outworks.


Bastion.

Baston, 'ton. In Her. a staff or cudgel, generally borne as a mark of bastardy. Called also Bastard Bar, Baton Sinister.

Batatas, ba-tā'tas. A gen. of plants, ord. Convolvulaceæ, containing about twenty species; the sweet-potato.

Batavia, bah-tä've-ah. Capital of Java and of the Dutch Possessions. B is the principal commercial center of the Asiatic Archipelago; founded 1619; pop. 123,500.

Bate, bāt. The alkaline solution in which hides are steeped after being limed, to remove or neutralize the lime.

Bateau, bā-tō. A light boat, long in

proportion to its breadth. A pontoon of a floating bridge.

Bat, bat. One of a group of wing-handed, flying mammals, ord. Cheiroptera, the in

Great Horseshoe Bat.

sectiverous or carnivorous and the fruit-eating.

Bath, bäth. A Hebrew liquid measure, corresponding to the ephah, being the tenth part of a homer. Knights of the B., a British order supposed to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. It received this name from the candidates being put into a bath to denote purification, and that they were now to commence a new life. The present order of the Bath was instituted by George I. in 1725. It was a military order, and consisted, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand-master and companions. In 1815 the order was greatly extended, and in 1847 opened to civilians.

Bathometer, ba-thom′et-er. An apparatus for taking soundings, in which a line is dispensed with.

Bat-horse, bat′hors or ba′hors. A horse allowed to a batman in the British army.

Bath-stone, bäth′stōn. A species of limestone, called also Bath-oolite and Roe-stone.

Bathybius, ba-thib′i-us. Huxley's name for masses of animal matter covering the sea bottom at great depths, consisting of a tenacious, viscid, slimy substance, corresponding to protoplasm.

Bathyergus, bath-i-er′gus. The gen. of mammals to which the sandmole of S. Africa belongs; called also the Coast-rat.

Batideæ, ba-tid′ē-ē. The Batis maritima, a succulent shrub growing in the W. Indies, used in pickles.

Batiste, bā′tēst. A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy; cambric. E. India goods of similar quality.

Batman, bat′man. An Oriental weight. In Bokhara, 291 lbs.; in Turkey the great batman is about 157½ lbs., the lesser only one-fourth of this; at Aleppo and Smyrna, 17 lbs.; in Persia, 13¼ lbs. A person allowed by the British government to every company of a regiment on foreign service to take charge of the cooking utensils, &c.

Batolite, ′ō-līt. A gen. of straight, cylindrical bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites.

Baton Rouge, bāt′ong-roozh. Formerly the capital of Louisiana, situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 230 m. from the Gulf, and 15 m. above New Orleans, the present capital. Pop. 8,400.

Bat-printing, bat′print-ing. The mode of printing on glazed ware.

Batrachia, ba-trā′ki-a. The 4th ord. in Cuvier's arrangement of class Reptilia.

Batrachite, bat′ra-kīt. A fossil resembling a frog; toadstone. A variety of mineral chrysolite, composed of silicates of lime and magnesia.

Batrachospermeæ, ba-trak′ō-sper″-mē-ē. A fam. of fresh-water confervoid algæ.

Battering-ram, bat′ter-ing-ram. In Mil. antiq. an engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. A heavy blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

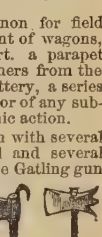
Batter-rule, -rōl. A plumb-line attached to a triangular frame, one side of which is fixed at the required angle with the line.

Battery, -i. A body of cannon for field operations, with complement of wagons, artillerymen, &c. In Fort. a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners from the enemy's shot. Galvanic battery, a series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action.

Battery-gun, -gun. A gun with several barrels, or with one barrel and several chambers, like a revolver, the Gatling gun or mitrailleuse.

Battle, ′l. A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing armies.

Battle-axe, -aks. An axe anciently used as a weapon of war.



Battle-axe.

Battledore, -dōr. An instrument with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.

Battlement, -ment. A notched or indented parapet, formed by a series of rising parts called cops or merlons, separated by

Battlement.

openings called crenelles or embrasures. Originally military, they are used freely in buildings by way of ornament.

Battalion, -tal'yon. A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1,000 men, forming a division of a regiment.

Bauble, ba'bl. A short stick with a fool's head, anciently carried by the fools attached to great houses. A trifling piece of finery.

Bauge, baj. A French drugget fabricated of coarse wool.

Bauhinia, ba-hin'i-a. A gen. of twining plants, ord. Leguminosæ, often stretching from tree to tree like living cables.

Baulite, bal'it. A transparent mineral, found in the matter ejected by Krabla, in Iceland; a variety of glassy felspar.

Bavaria, bah-vā'ri-ah. A kingdom of S. W. Germany, composed of two provinces, eastern and western, the latter called Rhenish B., or the Palatinate. The government is a hereditary monarchy created by Napoleon in 1805; education is compulsory and full religious toleration prevails. Pop. 6,470,000.

Bawbee, ba-bē. A Scotch half-penny.

Bawd, bad. A female who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues.

Baxter, Richard. The eminent author and preacher; B. in Shropshire, England, 1615; D. 1691. He was a nonconformist, and suffered great persecution. His chief works are the "Saint's Everlasting Rest," "Dying Thoughts," and "Call to the Unconverted."

Bay, bā. A recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a gulf. A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building; the part of the window included between the mullions. A kind of mahogany obtained from Campeachy Bay.

Baya, 'ya. The weaver, a very interesting E. Indian passerine bird, whose nest resembles a bottle, and is suspended from the branch of a tree, with the entrance from beneath, so that neither apes, serpents nor squirrels can reach it. It is easily tamed, and will fetch and carry at command.

Bayadeer, -ya-dēr'. In the E. Indies, a dancing girl; a prostitute.

Bayard, Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier, bā'yahr. A celebrated French knight, to whom the adage is yet applied: "The soldier without fear, the man without reproach." B. 1476, D. 1522, from a wound received at the battle of the Sesia. His most notable exploit was his single-handed defense of the bridge over the Garigliano against a strong Spanish force.

Bayberry, 'be-ri. The fruit of the bay-tree or Laurus nobilis. The fruit of Myrica cerifera. The plant Myrica cerifera (wax-myrtle). B. tallow, a substance obtained from bayberry or wax-myrtle.

Bayonet, 'on-et. A triangular sword or dagger, with an iron handle and ring which go over the muzzle of the gun, so that the soldier fires with bayonet fixed.

Bayou, bi-ō'. The outlet of a lake; a channel for water.

Bay-rum, bā'rum. A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay tree.

Bay-salt, 'salt. Coarse grained salt, obtained by evaporation of sea water.

Bay-window, 'win-dō. A window forming a recess or bay in a room, projecting outwards.

Bazaine, Francois Achille. A French marshal, B. 1810, D. 1883. Distinguished himself in Algeria and the Crimea, and S. Gen. Forey in Mexico; surrendered Metz and his army to the Germans in 1870, for which he was tried in 1873, found guilty and imprisoned, escaping in 1874. He was a faithful adherent of Napoleon III.

Bazaar, ba-zär'. In the East, a place where goods are exposed for sale, usually consisting of small shops or stalls in a narrow street, frequently shaded by a light material, and sometimes arched over. A sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of a charitable purpose; a fancy fair.

Bdellium, del'li-um. An aromatic gum resin, used as a perfume and a medicine.

Bdellostoma, del-los'to-ma. A gen. of cyclostomous fishes nearly allied to the glutinous hag.

Beach, bēch. The shore of the sea or of a lake; the strand; sometimes used for the shore of large rivers.

Bead, bēd. A perforated ball of amber, glass, or the like, strung on a thread, and either worn on the neck as an ornament or used, under the name of a rosary, by Roman Catholics in numbering their prayers. Any small globular body, as a piece of metal on a gun-barrel to take aim by; a drop of liquid. In Arch. a small round molding cut into embossments; an astragal.

Bead-roll, 'rōl. In the R. C. Ch. a catalogue of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be

said or counted off on the beads of a chaplet rosary; a roll of prayers or hymns.

Bead-proof, bēd′prōf. Spirituous liquors on whose surface a crown of bubbles will stand for some time; spirits which come up to a certain standard of strength.

Beagle, bē′gl. An English hound, formerly kept to hunt hares; smaller than the harrier, and little larger than the lap-dog. A local name for several species of sharks.

Beakiron, bēk′ī-ern. An anvil with a long beak or horn, used by workers in sheet-metal.

Beam-engine, bēm′en-jin. A steam-engine in which the motion of the piston is transmitted to the crank by means of an overhead-beam and connecting-rod.

Beaming-machine, ′ing-ma-shēn. A machine by which chains or webs are put on the beam; a kind of roller-mill.

Beam-tree, ′trē. Pyrus Aria, also called white-beam.

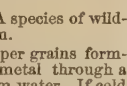
Bean, bēn. A name given to several kinds of leguminous seeds and the plants producing them: Faba, garden and field bean; Phaseolus, French or kidney-bean; and Dolichos, tropical bean. The common bean (F. vulgaris) is extensively cultivated as food.

Bean-fly, ′flī. A beautiful fly, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called mida.

Bean-goose, bēn′gōs. A species of wild-goose, the Anser segetum.

Bean-shot, ′shot. Copper grains formed by pouring melted metal through a perforated ladle into warm water. If cold water is used, flakes are formed, called feather-shot.

Bear-trefoil, ′trē-foil. A small leguminous tree, the Anagyris fœtida.


Bear.

Bear, bār. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, gen. Ursus, fam. Ursidæ. The teeth are 42 in number, as in the dog, but there is no carnassial or sectorial tooth. The brown or black bear is a native of the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The American black bear is rarely above 5 feet in length. The grizzly bear, an inhabitant of the Rocky Mountains, is a ferocious animal, sometimes exceeding 9 feet in length. The Siberian bear is perhaps a variety of the brown bear. The polar or white bear is possessed of great strength and fierceness, and is 7 to 8 feet in length. The native bear of N. S. Wales is the **koala**, of the marsupial gen. Phascolarctos. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear. In the tail of the Lesser Bear is the pole-star.

Beard-moss, bērd′mos. A lichen, Usnea barbata.

Beardy, ′i. The whitethroat. A Scotch name of the loach, a small fresh-water malacopterygian fish, fam. Cyprinidæ.

Bearing-rein, bār′ing-rān. The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

Bear-pit, ′pit. A pit for the keeping of bears in zoological gardens.

Beast, bēst. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes and man. A brutal man.

Beauharnais, Eugene de, bo-hār′nai. Son of Josephine, wife of Napoleon I., adopted by the latter; B. 1781, D. 1824. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars, and was appointed Viceroy of Italy. After Napoleon's fall he retired to Münich, and married the daughter of the King of Bavaria.

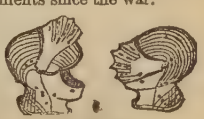
Beauharnais, Hortense Eugenie de. Daughter of Josephine; B. 1783, D. 1837. She was married against her will to Louis, youngest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, from whom she separated in 1810, after he was driven from the throne of Holland. Her son by him was the late Napoleon III.

Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron de, bō-mar′shay. An eminent Frenchman, B. 1732, D. 1799. He warmly espoused the cause of the Americans in the Revolution, and sent more than 50 officers to assist them at his own expense, among these being Baron Steuben and Pulaski.

Beau Monde, bō mond. The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety.

Beauregard, Peter Gustavus Toutant. A Confederate general; B. in N. Orleans, 1816. A graduate of West Point, he resigned from the Federal army when South Carolina seceded, and commanded at Charleston when Fort Sumter was captured; also at the first battle of Bull Run. Surrendered to Gen. Sherman with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Has held Federal appointments since the war.

Beaver. The movable face-guard of a helmet, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink; a visor.


Helmets.

Beaver, bē′ver. A rodent quadruped,

Beaver.

gen. Castor (C. fiber); valued for its fur.

Beaver-rat, -rat. The common name applied to the gen. Hydromys; admirable swimmers and divers.

Beaver-tree, -trē. A deciduous tree, gen. Magnolia (M. glauca), ord. Magnoliaceæ.

Bebeerine, -bē′rin. The active principle o. the bark of the bebeeru, analogous to quinine.

Bebeeru, ′rō. A tree of British Guiana, ord. Lauraceæ, the timber of which is called green-heart.

Beccafico, bek-a-fē′kō. A passerine bird, fam. Sylviadæ, resembling a nightingale, the greater petty-chaps and garden-warbler.

Beccaria, Cæsar Bonesara, Marchese di, bek′ka-re-a. An Italian publicist, B. 1735, D. 1793; author of the celebrated "Treatise on Crimes and Punishments," which is the source of modern criminal law and practice.

Bechuana, bech-ụ-ā′na. One of a people inhabiting the interior of S. Africa, described as superior to the Kaffirs.

Becket, St. Thomas a, ah-bĕk′ĕt. A celebrated R. C. divine, B. in London, 1119; assassinated on the altar steps of Canterbury Cathedral, of which he was archbishop, on a supposed order from the king, Henry II., 1170; canonized, 1173.

Becuiba-nut, bā-kwē′bā-nut. A nut produced from a Brazilian tree, from which a balsam is drawn, used in rheumatism.

Becuna, be-kū′na. A ferocious fish, fam. Sphyrænidæ, resembling the pike.

Bedagat, bed′a-gat. The name given to the sacred books of the Buddhists in Burmah.

Bed-bug, bed′bug. The Cimex lectularius, infesting beds.

Bed-chamber, bed′chām-ber. An apartment intended for sleep and repose. Lords of the Bed-chamber, officers of the British royal household under the groom of the stole. In the case of a queen regnant these posts are occupied by ladies, called Ladies of the Bed-chamber.

Bede, the Venerable, bēd. England's earliest historian, a monk, B. 673, D. 735. His "Ecclesiastical History of England," issued in Latin in 734, and translated by King Alfred the Great, is still an esteemed standard.

Bedegar, bed′ē-gär. A spongy excrescence or gall, also termed sweet-brier sponge, found on roses, produced by insects as receptacles for their eggs, as the Cynips-rosæ.

Bedlam, ′lam. A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics.

Bedlamer, -er. The name given by seal hunters to the hooded seal when a year old, from its frantic actions when captured.

Bedouin, bed′ō-in. One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs, who live in tents.

Bee, bē. An insect of the gen. Apis, the honey-bee being the most interesting.

Beebee, -bē. In the East Indies, a lady. A Hindu concubine.

Bee-bird, ′berd. The spotted fly-catcher.

Bee-bread, ′bred. The pollen of flowers collected by bees as food for their young.

Beech, bēch. A tree, gen. Fagus, ord. Cupuliferæ. The common beech grows to a large size. The mast or nuts are eaten by animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. The wood is manufactured into a great variety of tools.

Beecher, Henry Ward, Rev. Son of Lyman Beecher, an eminent New England Congregational preacher and theologian; B. 1813; entered the Congregational ministry in 1834, and in 1847 became pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a relation which still continues. Mr. B. is considered by many as the most eloquent divine of the century, and he is scarcely less distinguished as a writer and lecturer on popular subjects.

Beech-hopper, ′hop-er. One of the Coleoptera, fam. Curculionidæ or weevils.

Beech-oil, ′oil. A bland, fixed oil expressed from the nuts of the beech-tree, used in parts of France instead of butter.

Beef-eater, bēf′ēt-er. An African insessorial bird, gen. Buphaga. One of the yeomen of the British royal guard.

Beef-wood, ′wụd. The timber of Australian trees, gen. Casuarina, chiefly used in fine ornamental work.

Bee-glue, bē′glū. A soft, unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to the hives; called also propolis.

Bee-hawk, ′hạk. The honey-buzzard,

so called from preying on hymenopterous insects, such as wasps, &c. Lepidopterous insects, gen. Sesia, are also often called bee-hawks.

Beehive-house, 'hīv-hous. The popular name of certain small conical buildings in Ireland, formed of stones, the upper layer always overlapping the one beneath it. No cement is used. They occur single or clustered, the latter sometimes encircled by a stone wall for defense.

Beelzebub, -el'ze-bub. A god of the Philistines who had a famous temple at Ekron.

Beelzebul, -bul. A name given by the Jews to the prince of demons, being an opprobrious change on the term Beelzebub.

Beer, bēr. An alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, generally barley, which is malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. To this infusion hops or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness is added, and it is boiled, the liquor being then suffered to ferment in vats. A fermented extract of various plants, as ginger, spruce-sap, molasses, &c.

Bees'-wax, bēz'waks. The wax secreted by bees.

Bees-wing, 'wing. A gauzy film in port wines indicative of age.

Beet, bēt. A plant, gen. Beta, ord. Chenopodiaceæ, the root of which is largely used for food; sugar is also extracted from the root, and it has been used in place of malt.

Beet-fly, bēt-flī. A two-winged insect (Anthomyia betæ) infesting crops of beet.

Beethoven, Ludwig von, ba-to'ven. The eminent musical composer, B. at Bonn, Germany, 1770; D. 1827.

Beetle, bē'tl. A heavy wooden mallet. A machine for producing figured fabrics by pressure from corrugated rollers.

Beetle. Any insect belonging to the ord. Coleoptera, but sometimes restricted to Scarabæidæ, a tribe of this order embracing more than 3,000 species. Beetles vary in size from a pin's head to a man's fist.

Beetle-stone, -stōn. A nodule of coprolitic ironstone.

Befana, bā-fā'na. In Italy, a witch or fairy who it is pretended brings presents to children on the eve of Epiphany. A rag-doll exhibited by children in Italy on the eve of Epiphany, supposed to represent the befana.

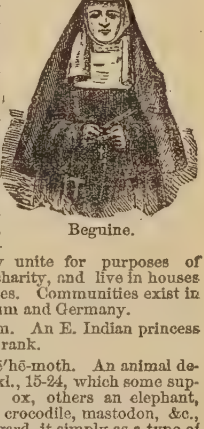
Beg, Bey, beg, bā. In Turkey, a governor; more particularly, the lord of a sanjak or banner. In Tunis, the prince or king.

Beghard, be-gārd. One of a body of religious enthusiasts which arose in Flanders in the 13th century. They refused to submit to the rules of any order, but bound themselves to a life of sanctity without quitting their secular vocations. They were subjected to severe persecution, and gradually dispersed.

Beglerbeg, beg'ler-beg. The governor of a province in the Turkish Empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

Begoniaceæ, bē-gō'ni-ā''sē-ē. An ord. of exogens. By some botanists all the members of this order are included in the gen. Begonia; others make many genera.

Begtashi, beg-tā'shē. A secret religious order in Turkey resembling the Freemasons, employing passwords and signs of recognition in some cases identical with those of this order.



Beguine.

Beguine, bagēn. One of an order of females which sprung up in Germany and Belgium in the 11th century. Without taking monastic vows, they unite for purposes of devotion and charity, and live in houses called beguinages. Communities exist in Holland, Belgium and Germany.

Begum, bē'gum. An E. Indian princess or lady of high rank.

Behemoth, bē'hē-moth. An animal described in Job xl., 15-24, which some suppose to be an ox, others an elephant, hippopotamus, crocodile, mastodon, &c., while many regard it simply as a type of the largest land animals.

Behring Straits. The channel connecting the Pacific and Arctic oceans, and separating Asia and America; 36 m. wide at its narrowest.

Beidelsar, bī-del'sār. A plant used in Africa as a remedy for fever and the bites of serpents; supposed to be the Asclepias procera. The Egyptians used the down of its seeds as tinder.

Bejaria, be-jā'ri-a. A gen. of S. American alpine plants, ord. Ericaceæ.

Bekah, bē'kȧ. A Jewish half-shekel.

Belaying-pin, bē-lā'ing-pin. A wooden or iron pin on a vessel for belaying running-ropes to.

Belcher, belsh'er. A neckerchief with blue ground, white spots and a dark blue spot in the center of each; named after an English pugilist.

Beldame, bel'dām. An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

Belemnitidæ, bel-em-nit'i-dē. An extinct fam. of cephalopodous mollusks, sec. Decapoda, nearly allied to the existing Sepia, abundant in the chalk and Jurassic limestone. There are four known genera—Belemnites, Belemnotenthis, Belemnitella and Xiphoteuthis.

Bel Esprit, 'es-prē. A fine genius or man of wit.

Belfast. The commercial capital of northern Ireland; situated in County Antrim, at the head of Belfast Lough; pop. 126,264.

Belfry, 'fri. Anciently, a wooden tower erected by besiegers to the height of the walls of the place to be assailed; mounted on wheels and covered with raw hides to protect those under it. A stationary tower furnished with a bell to give the alarm to the garrison, and also to summon the vassals of a feudal lord. A bell tower.

Belgium, bel'je-um. A European kingdom bounded by the North Sea, France, the Netherlands, Holland and Germany, having an area of 11,313 sq. m., and a pop. of 6,312,000. Brussels is the capital, and the government is hereditary, constitutional and representative monarchy. The present kingdom was established in 1839. The prevailing religion is R. C., but full tolerance prevails.

Belgic, 'jik. Pertaining to the Belgæ, who in Cæsar's time possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine, and the ocean. They were of Teutonic origin, and colonies established themselves in the southern part of Britain.

Belgravian, -grā'vi-an. Belonging to Belgravia, an aristocratic portion of London around Pimlico; aristocratic.

Bell. A metallic vessel which gives forth a ringing sound, made of a composition called bell-metal. The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, cast in 1653, computed to weigh 193 tons. The phrase employed on shipboard, as "o'clock" is on shore, to denote the divisions of daily time. To curse by bell, book and candle, a solemn mode of excommunication used in the R. C. Church, the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful.

Belladonna, -la-don'na. Atropa belladonna, or deadly night-shade, ord. Solanaceæ. All parts of the plants are poisonous. The inspissated juice is known as extract of belladonna. B. lily, a species of Amaryllis.

Belladonna Lily.

Bellatrix, 'la-triks. A glittering star in the left shoulder of Orion.

Bell-bird, 'berd. The Arapunga alba, a passerine bird, so named from its sonorous bell-like notes. Also the Myzantha melanophrys, fam. Meliphagidæ.

Bell-crank, 'krangk. A rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90°, and by which its velocity, ratio and range may be altered at pleasure.

Belleric, -ler'ik. The astringent fruit of Terminalia Bellerica, used by calico-printers.

Bellerophon, bĕl-lĕr'o-fon. In Myth. the son of Glaucus, who incurred the hatred of Antæa, wife of Bellerus, king of Argos, by refusing to second her amorous advances, and killed Bellerus in defending his own life. He engaged in various adventures under Jobates, father of Antæa, and king of Lycia, in one of which he destroyed the Chimera by the aid of Pegasus, the winged horse. He finally married a sister of Antæa.

Bellerophon, 'o-fon. A gen. of fossil nautiloid shells, allied to the Heteropoda.

Belles-lettres, -let-tr. Polite or elegant literature.

Bell-gable, gā-bl. A term applied to the gable of a religious edifice surrounded by a small turret for the reception of bells.

Bell-gable.

Bell-glass, 'glas. A covering for plants shaped like a bell.

Bellini, Vincenzo, bĕl-lē'ne. The illustrious Italian composer, B. 1806, D. 1835; author of

"Il Pirata," "La Sonnambula," "Norma" and "I Puritani."

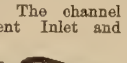
Bellis, bel'lis. The daisy, a small gen. of annual or perennial herbs.

Bell-metal, 'met-al. An alloy of 80 parts of copper and 20 of tin, used for making bells. Small shrill bells generally contain zinc.

Bellona, -lō'na. In Rom. myth. the goddess of war. In Astron. an asteroid.

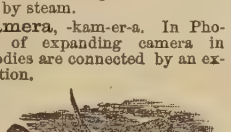
Bellot Straits, bēl'lo. The channel connecting Prince Regent Inlet and Franklin Channel.

Bellows, bel'lōz. An instrument for producing a current of air, principally used for blowing fire in forges. Bellows of great power are called blowing machines and are operated by steam.


Bellows.

Bellows-camera, -kam-er-a. In Photog. a form of expanding camera in which the bodies are connected by an expansible portion.

Bellows-fish, An acanthopterygious fish, fam. Fistularidæ, gen. Centriscus, called also the Trumpet-fish or Sea-snipe.


Bellows-fish.

Bellows-pump, -pump. An atmospheric pump.

Bell-pepper, 'pep-per. Guinea-pepper, the fruit of Capsicum grossum.

Bell-telegraph, 'tel-ē-graf. A telegraphic apparatus in which two differently toned bells give the signals.

Belmont. A village in Missouri, on the Mississippi River, the scene of the first victory won by Gen. Grant over the Confederates under Gens. Polk and Pillow, Nov. 7, 1861.

Belooche, bel-ụ'che. A native or inhabitant of Beloochistan.

Beloochistan, bel-oo-chīs'tan. A country of Asia, S. of Afghanistan, with a seacoast on the Indian Ocean of 600 m.; area, 200,000 sq. m.; pop. 706,000. The inhabitants are called Belooches and Brahooces, of mixed Tartar and Persian blood, and the country is governed by several chiefs who pay nominal allegiance to the Khan of Kelat.

Belshazzar, bel-shá'zhar. King of Babylon, and the last of the Chaldean dynasty. He was B. about 520, crowned about 554, and D. 538 B. C. The romantic history of his reign is familiar to all readers of the Scriptures.

Belt. Two straits (Great and Little) connecting the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat.

Belt, belt. A girdle in which a sword or other weapon is hung. In Astron. one of certain rings which surround the planet Jupiter. In Her. a badge given to a person when he was raised to knighthood. In Mach. a band passing around two wheels, communicating motion from one to the other.

Beltane, bel'tān. The name of an ancient fire festival still kept up in remote parts of Ireland and Scotland, no doubt derived from the worship of the sun or fire, formerly practiced among the Celts and other heathen nations.

Belt-lacing, belt'lās-ing. Leather thongs for lacing together ends of a belt.

Belt-shifter, 'shift-er. A contrivance for shifting a belt from one pulley to another.

Belt-speeder, 'spēd-er. A contrivance for transmitting various rates of motion.

Beluga, bē-lū'ga. A gen. of Cetacea, fam. Delphinidæ or dolphins. The B. arctica, leucas or albicans, called white whale.

Belvedere, bel've-dēr. In Italian Arch. the upper story of a building, open to the air. In France, an elevated summer-house.

Belvidere, 'vi-dēr. A plant, Kochia scoparia (broom-cypress), much esteemed in China as a salad.

Belvisiaceæ, -vis'i-ā''sē-ē. An ord. of plants closely allied to the Myrtaceæ, including only two genera, Napoleona and Asteranthus.

Bem, Joseph, Gen. A gallant Polish officer, B. 1795, D. 1850. He fought under Napoleon I. against Russia, in the Polish revolution in 1830, in the Hungarian revolt against Austria in 1848, defeating the Austrians in several battles, and on the failure of the revolution escaped to Turkey, became a Mohammedan, and was appointed a pasha.

Bema, bē'ma. In Greek antiq. a stage or pulpit on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly. In the early Christian church, a part raised above the rest reserved for the higher clergy.

Bembecidæ, bem-bes'i-dē. A fam. of solitary aculeate or sting-bearing hymenopterous insects, resembling wasps or

bees, and with the Sphegidæ, and other kindred families, known as sand-wasps. Bembex is the typical gen.

Bembridge Beds, 'brij-bedz. A fossiliferous division of the upper eocene strata, consisting of marls and clays, resting on a compact limestone; their distinctive feature is the mammalian remains of the Palæotherium and Anoplotherium.

Ben, ben. A Gaelic word prefixed to the names of many of the most elevated summits of northern Scotland, as, Ben Nevis, Ben Cruachan, &c.

Benedicite, -e-dis'i-tē. A canticle or hymn used in the Anglican Church at morning prayer after the first lesson, called the hymn of the Three Children in the fiery furnace, and as old as the time of St. Chrysostom.

Benedict, 'e-dikt. A sportive name for a married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor. Also applied to a bachelor.

Benedick, Ludwig, Gen., bĕn'e-dik. A distinguished Austrian Commander, B. 1804. He won distinction in the wars with Italy, 1848 and 1859, and in the Hungarian revolt, 1849, but was disastrously defeated by the Prussians at Sadowa, July 3, 1866.

Benedict, -dikt. The name assumed by fourteen popes, commencing with B. I., who S. John III., 575, and ended with B. XIV., who S. Clement XII., 1740, and D. 1758. B. VI. was martyred; B. IV. was deposed for his vices; B. X. was irregularly elected and compelled to resign his dignity to Nicholas II.; B. XII. was French, and the third pope who reigned at Avignon; B. XIV., Cardinal Lambertini, was a strict reformer, and encouraged education in all directions.

Benedict, St. Founder of the Benedictine order of Monks, B. in Italy in 480, D. 543. He was renowned for his austere life, his eloquence and his reputed power of performing miracles. The first Benedictine monastery was created at Monte Cassino, on the site of the temple of Apollo.

Benediction, ben-e-dik'shon. The act of invoking a blessing; a giving praise to God.

Benedictus, ben-e-dik'tus. A portion of the mass introduced, with English words, into the morning prayer of the English Church.

Bengal, bĕn-gawl'. An E. Indian presidency, lying on both sides of the Ganges, covering 860,204 sq. M.; pop. 39,461,700. Calcutta, Delhi, Agra and Benares are its chief cities; the Ganges and Brahmapootra its principal rivers. The inhabitants include Hindus, Sikhs, Rajpoots, Moguls, Mahrattas, and a large number of British. B. Bay is a port of the Indian Ocean between India proper and Farther India.

Bengal. A thin stuff made of silk and hair for women's apparel. An imitation of striped muslin.

Bengal-light, 'līt. A species of fireworks used as signals.

Benitier, bā-nē-tē-ā. A stone font for containing holy water, in a R. C. church.

Bénitier.

Benne, ben'e. The Sesamum orientale, ord. Pedaliaceæ, from the seeds of which a valuable oil is expressed.

Benne-oil, -oil. A bland fixed oil expressed from the nuts of the Sesamum orientale and S. indicum, used like olive-oil.

Bennett, James Gordon. An American journalist, founder of the N. Y. Herald,; B. in Scotland, 1800, D. 1872. His son, James Gordon, Jr., S. his father and still conducts the paper, in many respects the greatest journal in the world.

Ben-nut, 'nut. The seed of the ben or horse-radish tree of India, which yields an oil called ben-oil, remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years. It is used as the basis of scents and is employed by watchmakers for lubricating delicate works.

Bentham, Jeremy, bĕnt'ham. A distinguished English writer on political economy and jurisprudence; B. 1748, D. 1832.

Benthamia, ben-tham'i-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Cornaceæ. B. frugifera yields an edible fruit.

Benzoate, ben'zō-āt. A salt of benzoic acid.

Benzoin, ben-zō'in. Gum benjamin; a resinous juice from Styrax Benzoin, ord. Styracaceæ, properly a balsam, used in cosmetics, perfumes and in incense.

Benzole, ben'zōl. A liquid obtained by distilling 1 part of crystallized benzoic acid and 3 parts of slaked lime, used in the preparation of varnishes and for cleaning

gloves, removing grease-spots, &c. Called also benzine.

Benton, Thomas H., běn'tun. An eminent American statesman, B. in N. Carolina in 1782, D. 1858, after holding a seat in Congress from Missouri for 30 years. He was a consistent Jackson Democrat in politics. His "Thirty Years' View" embraces a history of the government from 1820 to 1850, and is recognized as a standard authority.

Beranger, Pierre Jean de, bā-ron-zhah'. The French printer who became the foremost lyric poet of his country; B. 1780, D. 1857. His poems contributed largely to the revolution of 1830.

Berber, ber'ber. A person belonging to a group of tribes, estimated at 3,000,000, inhabiting parts of Barbary and portions of the Sahara.

Berberis, ber'ber-is. A gen. of plants, ord. Berberidaceæ, known as barberry or berberry. The berries are acid and astringent, and form with sugar an agreeable preserve. The stem and bark are excessively astringent, and are employed as a mordant. The root yields a yellow dye.

Berean, be-rē'an. One of a sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, who profess to follow the ancient Bereans mentioned in the Acts.

Berengarian, ber-en-gā'ri-an. One of a sect which followed Berenger in the 11th century.

Beresina. A Russian river which empties into the Dnieper, made famous by its disastrous passage by Napoleon's army on its winter retreat from Moscow.

Bergamo, ber'ga-mō. A coarse tapestry.

Bergamot, -mot. A variety of pear. The lime, the essential oil from the rind of which is in high esteem as a perfume.

Bergander, 'gan-der. The Sheldrake or Burrow-duck.

Bergmannite, berg'man-īt. A mineral classed with analcime, in the fam. of zeolites.

Bergmehl, 'māl. Mountain-meal or fossil farina, a geological deposit, consisting of the silicious frustules or cell-walls of diatoms. It is eaten in Lapland mixed with corn and bark.

Berlin, bair'lĭn. The ancient cap. of Prussia, and now of the German Empire; founded in the 12th century, on the river Spree, in Bradenburg; it is surrounded by a wall 7 m. in length. Pop. about 1,300,000.

Berlin-ware, 'lin-wār. A kind of pottery which resists the action of almost all chemical reagents.

Berm, berm. In Fort. a space of ground between the rampart and fosse. The side of a canal opposite the towing-path.

Bermuda Islands. A group of the W. Indies, 300 in number, belonging to Great Britain. St. George is the principal, its chief city, Hamilton, being the capital.

Bernardine, ber'nārd-in. The name given in France to the Cistercian order of monks.

Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules. A marshal of France, under Napoleon I., B. 1764; elected king of Sweden and Norway on the death of Charles XIII., assumed the throne under the title of Charles John XIV., and in 1813 commanded the united armies of Germany against Napoleon. D. 1844, after a wise and prosperous reign.

Bernard, St., (Great), bair'nar. A noted Alpine Mountain pass between the Valois and Piedmont, at the summit of which is the Hospice, founded by St. Bernard in 862, for the care and succor of travelers, and ever since maintained. The pass has been utilized for the passage of invading armies, the most notable instance being that of Napoleon with 30,000 men in May, 1800.

Bernard, St. Abbot of Clairvaux; B. at Dijon, 1091, D. 1153, canonized 1174. The most eloquent and fearless preacher of the age. He was equally renowned for quick, unerring judgment, and his advice was sought by popes and princes. His writings were voluminous, and he is accorded the distinguished title of "Last of the Fathers." Christians of all denominations pay cheerful tribute to his piety and abilities.

Berne, bern. A canton and city (the latter the cap.) of Switzerland; pop. 506,141.

Bernhard, bŭrn'hărd. Duke of Saxe Weimar; B. 1600, D. 1639. He was among the bravest and most successful generals of his day.

Beroe, 'ō-ē. A gen. of small phosphoric marine animals, class Cœlenterata, ord. Ctenophora.

Berry, be'ri. A succulent or pulpy fruit, the flesh of which contains several seeds, as the gooseberry, strawberry and currant. The name is sometimes extended to superior fruits, like the grape.

Berserker, ber'ser-ker. A kind of wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia.

Berthier, Alexandre. Prince of

Neufchâtel and Wagram; B. 1753, D. 1815. He served under Lafayette in the American Revolution, and returning to France attached himself to Napoleon, toward whom he for years maintained the most intimate personal relations, acting as his secretary as well as aide; made marshal and vice constable of France, he acquiesced in the restoration of the Bourbons, but after Napoleon's return from exile, committed suicide in a moment of remorse.

Bertholletia, -thol-lē'ti-a. A gen. of Myrtaceæ, of which only one species (B. excelsa) is known. The fruit is the Brazil-nut.

Bertrand, Henri Gratien, Comte, bĕr'-tron'. One of Napoleon's generals, and his companion on Elba and St. Helena; B. 1770, D. 1844.

Beryl, ber'il. A variety of emerald, always pale, owing to absence of chromium. Its crystals are six-sided and larger than those of the emerald. Some of the finer transparent varieties are called aqua-marine.

Berzelius, Johan Jakob, Baron. The most eminent of Swedish chemists, whose partial discoveries gave the first impulse to modern methods; B. 1779, D. 1848.

Bessemer's Process, bes'e-merz prō'-ses. A process for decarbonizing pig iron, so as to convert it into steel, or into malleable iron.

Beta, bē'ta. A gen. of apetalous plants, ord. Chenopodiaceæ; the beets.

Betel, bē'tl. A species of pepper, Chavica Betel, ord. Piperaceæ. The leaves are employed to inclose a piece of the betel-nut and a little lime into a pellet, which is extensively chewed in the East.

Betelgeuse, 'tel-jūz. A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Orion.

Betel-nut, -nut. The kernel of the fruit of Areca Catechu, which is eaten both in its unripe and mature state.

Bethany, bĕth'ah-ne. The Judean village on the Eastern slope of Mt. Olivet, where lived Lazarus and his sisters, Mary and Martha, the especial friends of Christ, often visited by him, and the scene of the miracle in which Lazarus, after being dead three days, was restored to life. It is now a collection of huts, called Aziriyeh, a name derived from Lazarus.

Bethlehem, bĕth'lē-hem. A town or village in Judea, about 6 miles southeast of Jerusalem, noted as being the place of Christ's nativity. A famous hospital for lunatics in London, originally called the priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem. Corrupted into Bedlam.

Bethlehemite, -īt. An inhabitant of Bethelehem. One of an order of monks who wear a star with five rays, in memory of the star which appeared at the nativity of our Saviour One of an order founded in the 17th century for the service of the hospitals in S. America.

Betso, bet'sō. The smallest Venetian coin.

Bettong, 'tong. The kangaroo-rat, about the size of a common hare, forming the gen. Hypsiprymnus. H. cuniculus is the Tasmanian rat.

Betulaceæ, -ū-lā'sē-ē. An ord. of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, of which Betula is the typical gen., and containing besides this only the gen. Alnus.

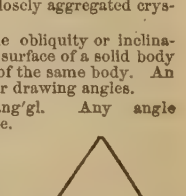
Betulin, 'ū-lin. A substance discovered in the bark of the white birch, crystallized, fusible, volatile and inflammable.

Beudantite, bū'dan-tīt. A mineral occurring in small closely aggregated crystals.

Bevel, bev'el. The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body. An instrument used for drawing angles.

Bevel-angle, -ang'gl. Any angle except a right angle.

Bevel-gear, -gēr. A species of wheel-work in which the axis of the leader forms an angle with that of the wheel driven. The wheels are called conical.



Bevel-gear.

Bevy, 'i. A flock of birds, especially a flock of quails or larks. A herd of roebucks; a company of females.

Bey, bā. The governor of a Turkish town or district; a prince; a beg.

Bezant, bez'ant. A gold coin of Byzantium, current in England from the 10th century till the time of Edward III. In Her. a circle in or argent representing this coin, in which the soldiers in the holy wars are supposed to have been paid.

Beze, Theodore de, bai'zā. The eminent French Protestant, s. of Calvin; B. 1519, D. 1605.

Bezetta, bē-zet'ta. Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in pigments; the pigment

itself. Red bezetta is colored with cochineal, and used as a cosmetic. Blue is prepared from the juice of some euphorbiaceous plants, treated with dung and urine, and used to color the rind of Dutch cheese.

Bezique, be-zēk'. A game of cards which can be played by two, three, or four persons.

Bezoar. A name for calculi or concretions found in the stomach or intestines of some animals, generally formed round a bit of wood, straw or hair. Fossil B., formed like the animal bezoar. B. mineral, an oxide of antimony, or antimonic acid.

Bezoar-goat, -gōt. A name given to the gazelle from its producing the bezoar.

Bezonian, -zō'ni-an. An indigent wretch; a beggar or scoundrel.

Bhadoee, bä'dō-ē. The earliest of the three annual crops in Hindustan, planted in April and May, and reaped in August and September.

Bhang, bang. An Indian variety of hemp, the resin obtained from which is highly narcotic and intoxicant. A drug prepared from the resin—a highly popular stimulant, called Hashish, also employed in medicine.

Bianco secco, bē-äng'kō sek'kō. A white used in fresco painting, consisting of lime and pulverized marble.

Bias, be'as. An Ionian philosopher, one of the seven sages of Greece; B. 550, D. abt. 456 B. C.

Bib, bib. Morrhua lusca, a fish of the cod fam., called also the Pout, in Scotland Smeltie.

Bible, bī'bl. The book, by way of eminence, the sacred Scriptures. It consists of two parts. The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek. The authorized English version of the Bible was commenced in the reign of James I. in the year 1604, and published in 1611, being based on several previously existing translations. The New Version was published in 1881.

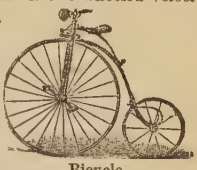
Bibliographer, bib-li-og'ra-fer. One versed in bibliography, who composes or compiles the history of books.

Bibliolatry, -ol'a-tri. Worship or homage paid to books; specifically applied by R. C. divines to the exaltation of the authority of Scripture over that of the Pope or the church.

Bibos, bī'bos. A gen. or sub-gen. of ruminant mammals, fam. Bovidæ, including the gayal, gour or gaur, and banteng.

Biceps, 'seps. A muscle having two heads; the name given to two muscles, one of the arm, the other of the thigh.

Bicycle, bī'si-kl. A two-wheeled velocipede; a vehicle, consisting of two wheels, one before and one behind, connected by a curved metal bar, and furnished with a seat. It is propelled by the feet of the rider acting on levers which move the large wheel, which may be turned at pleasure.



Bicycle.

Bidding-prayer, bid'ing-prā-er. In the R. C. Ch. the prayer for the souls of benefactors said before the sermon. In the Anglican Ch. a form of exhortation, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, used before all sermons.

Bidery, 'er-i. An alloy of copper, lead, tin and zinc Many articles of Indian manufacture, remarkable for elegance, are made of it.

Bidet, bi-det'. A horse formerly allowed to each French trooper for carrying his baggage. An article of bedroom furniture.

Biennial, bī-en'ni-al. Happening once in two years; as, a biennial election. In Bot. continuing for two years and then perishing.

Bier, bēr. A frame for conveying dead human bodies to the grave. A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth.

Bigamy, big'a-mi. The fact or state of having two wives or husbands at once. Having a plurality of wives or husbands.

Bigener, bī'gen-er. A cross between two species of different genera; a mule.

Biggin, big'in. A small wooden vessel; a can. A contrivance for holding coffee grounds; a bag or vessel perforated at the bottom, through which water is poured.

Biggonet, 'gon-et. A hood with ears, like those worn by nuns, particularly by the Beguines.

Bighorn, 'horn. A species of mouffion, sub-fam. Ovina, the Rocky Mountain goat. The fossil elk.

Bight, bīt. A bend in a shore or coast-line forming a bay; as, the Bight of Benin. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; a loop. The bent of a horse's chambrel and fore-knees.

Bignonia, big-nō'ni-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Bignoniaceæ, several species of which are used in medicines and the arts.

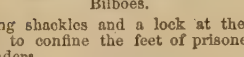
Bijou, bē'zhō. A jewel; something small and very pretty.

Bijouterie, -trē. Jewelry; trinkets.

Bikh, bik. A virulent poison derived from the root of a variety of Aconitum Napellus. The plant itself.

Bilberry, bil'be-ri. A shrub and its fruit, Vaccinium Myrtillus.

Bilboes, 'bōz. Long bars of iron with



Bilboes.

sliding shackles and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders.

Bildstein, bild'stīn. Agalmatolite figure-stone, or pagodite, cut into grotesque ornaments by the Chinese.

Bile, bīl. A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood by the primary cells of the liver. The use of bile is to separate the chyle from the chyme.

Bilimbi, bi-lim'bi. Malayan name of the fruit Averrhoa Bilimbi, much esteemed when made into syrup, candied or pickled.

Biliphæin, bil-i-fē'in. The pigment contained in bile and the intestines, and the substance coloring the fæces and the skin in jaundice.

Biliverdine, -i-ver'din. An ingredient in the bile of the ox, fishes, amphibia and birds, prized by painters.

Bill, bil. The beak of a fowl. An instrument with a concave cutting edge, used by plumbers, gardeners, &c. An ancient weapon, hook-shaped, having a pike at the back and another at the summit, attached to a long handle.

Bill, bil. A declaration in writing expressing some wrong or fault committed by some person against the law. In Com. acknowledgment of debt in writing. A form or draft of a law presented to a legislature. A paper giving public notice of something; a placard. An account of goods sold, services rendered, or work done. Any written paper containing a statement of particulars. B. of credit, authority given in writing from one person to another, to receive money from a third party. In the U. S., a paper issued on the credit of the state, designed to circulate as money. B. of exchange, an order for money drawn on a person in a distant place. B. of health, a certificate as to the health of a ship's company. B. of lading, a memorandum of goods shipped on board a vessel. B. of sale, a formal instrument for the transfer of personal chattels.

Billet, 'let. A small paper or note in writing; a short letter. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge. A small stick of wood. In Her. a bearing of an oblong form. In Arch. an ornament consisting of an imitation of wooden billets placed in a hollow molding.

Billet-doux, -le-dō. A love-note or short love-letter.

Bill-hook, 'hōk. A small hatchet curved inwards at the point for pruning.

Bill-hook.

Billiard-ball, 'yerd-bal. A ball used in billiards.

Billiard-cloth, -kloth. Green woolen cloth, manufactured to cover billiard-tables.

Billiard-cue, -kū. The stick with which billiard-balls are struck when playing.

Billiards, 'yerdz. A game played on a rectangular table with balls, which the players, by means of cues or maces, caused to strike against each other, and also to roll into pockets.

Billiard-table, -tā-bl. A table on which the game of billiards is played.

Billion, 'li-on. A million of millions; according to French computation a thousand millions.

Bimensal, bī-men'sal. Occurring once in two months.

Bimestrial, -mes'tri-al. Continuing two months.

Bimetallic, -me-tal'ik. Of or pertaining to two metals; a double metallic standard in currency.

Bin, bin. A box or inclosed place used as a repository. One of the sub-divisions of a cellar.

Binomial, -nō'mi-al. An expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the signs plus or minus; as $a + b$, $3a - 2c$.

Binary, bī'na-ri. Twofold; dual. B. arithmetic, the invention of Leibnitz, in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used in lieu of ten. B. engine, having the piston of one cylinder impelled by steam, which communicates its unutilized heat to some liquid, the vapor of which, by its expansion, yields additional force. B. logarithms, a system for facilitating musi-

cal calculations. B. star, a double star, whose members revolve around their common center of gravity.

Binnacle, bin'a-kl. A case or box on the deck of a vessel, containing the compass, sometimes divided into three apartments.

Binnacle.

Binny, 'i. A fish of the carp fam.; the barbel of the Nile.

Binocle, bī'no-kl. A dioptric telescope with two tubes, enabling a person to view an object with both eyes.

Binocular, -nok'ū-ler. Having two eyes. Pertaining to both eyes.

Biogenesis, -ō-jen'e-sis. That department of science which speculates on the mode by which new species have been introduced; specifically, which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents. Opposed to abiogenesis.

Biography, -og'ra-fi. The history of the life and character of a particular person.

Biology, -ol'o-ji. The branch of knowledge which treats of organized beings or animals and plants, including their morphology, physiology, origin or development and distribution.

Bioplasm, -ō'plazm. The albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cell in plants and animals. Called also Germinal Matter. It differs from protoplasm chiefly in being informed with life.

Biotite, -tīt. Magnesia or hexagonal mica, occurring in tabular prisms.

Biparous, -pā'rus. Bringing forth two at a birth.

Biped, 'ped. An animal having two feet, as man.

Bipennis, -pen'nis. An ax with two blades, one on each side of the handle, usually seen depicted in the hands of the Amazons.

Biquadrate, bī-kwod'rāt. In Math. the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number of quantity by itself. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the biquadrate of that number.

Birch, berch. The common name for Betula alba and other plants of the same gen. In Lapland, Norway and Sweden birch twigs are woven into mats and twisted into ropes; the outer bark forms a covering for houses, and the inner bark is used as a substitute for bread. An oil extracted from the bark is employed in the preparation of Russia leather.

Birch-water, 'wa-ter. The juice of the birch, obtained by boring the stems. Fermented it forms an effervescent wine.

Bird, berd. A feathered animal; one of the feathered race, winged, oviparous and warm-blooded. A term of endearment to a young child or young woman. Birds of passage migrate in the season and always breed in the country to which they resort in summer.

Bird-call, 'kal. An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them.

Bird-cherry, 'che-ri. A species of cherry, Prunus Padus, only fit for birds.

Bird of Paradise. One of a fam. of conirostral birds (Paradiseidæ), which in-

Bird of Paradise.

cludes several genera and species, some remarkably beautiful. The feathers of the P. major and P. minor are chiefly worn in plumes. They are confined to the male.

Biretta, bē-ret'ta. In the R. C. Ch. a square cap worn by persons in orders. For priests it is black; bishops, purple; and cardinals, red.

Biretta.

Birmingham, bûr'ming-hăm. An English city, 100 m. N. W. from London, the most extensive iron manufacturing center in the world; pop. 409,862.

Bird's-eye, berdz'ī. The popular name of a gen. of plants, called also Pheasant's-eye, known by the generic term Adonis. One of a kind of artificial glass eyes. Bird's-eye view, a mode of perspective representation. Bird's-eye limestone, a lower Silurian rock with eye-like mark-

ings, regarded as the filled-up burrows of marine worms. Bird's-eye maple, curled maple, much used in cabinet-work.

Bird's-foot, 'fụt. A common name for several papilionaceous plants, gen. Ornithopus.

Bird's-nest, 'nest. The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young. Among the most remarkable are the edible birds' nests of the Malayan Archipelago. A name popularly given to several plants, as Neottia nidus-avis, Monotropa Hypopitys, and Asplenium Nidus.

Biscay, bis'kaĭ. One of the Spanish Basque provinces. The Bay of B. is a large body of water off the coasts of France and Spain.

Biscuit, bis'ket. A hard dry bread, so prepared as not to spoil while being kept; a small cake variously made. In Pottery, a term used to denote earthenware before glazing. In Sculp. a species of unglazed porcelain of which figures are formed in imitation of marble.

Bissextile, -seks'tīl. Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February on account of the excess of 6 hours which the civil year contains over 365 days. This excess being 11 minutes 8 seconds too much, at the end of every century divisible by 4 it is necessary to retain the bissextile day.

Bishop, bish'up. In the early Christian Church, an overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church. At present a prelate or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. Bishops in partibus (infidelium), have no actual see, but are consecrated as if they had. Such titles are given to missionary bishops in countries imperfectly Christianized. A name common to hemipterous insects, div. Heteroptera, fam. Corisiæ.

Bisk, bisk. Soup made by boiling several meats together. Odds at tennis-play; specifically, a stroke allowed the weaker player.

Bismarck-Schonhausen, Karl Otto, Prince von. Chancellor of the German Empire, and confidential adviser of the Emperor Wilhelm I., since 1862; B. 1813. To his talents and energy is largely due the unification of the scattered German states.

Bismillah, bis-mil'lä. An adjuration or exclamation common among the Turks—"In the name of God."

Bismuth, biz'muth. A metal harder than lead and when cold so brittle as to be easily reducible to powder. It is used in the composition of pewter, in the fabrication of printers' types, and other mixtures. Magistery of B., the basic nitrate, used as a paint and cosmetic. Called also Pearl White.

Bison, bī'son. The name of two bovine quadrupeds, Bos or Bonassus bison being the European bison or aurochs, Bison americanus the American bison. The latter is usually but improperly called the buffalo, the buffalo being a distinct species.

Bisque, bisk. A variety of unglazed white porcelain, much employed for statuettes, &c.

Bisulphate, bī-sul'fāt. A salt of sulphuric acid, one-half of the hydrogen being replaced by a metal.

Bisulphite, 'fīt. A salt of sulphurous acid, one-half of the hydrogen being replaced by a metal.

Bisulphuret, 'fū-ret. A compound of sulphur and another element containing two atoms of sulphur.

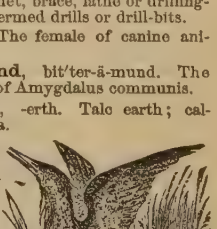
Bit, bit. A small piece of anything. Often used to express extent or degree. Any small coin; specifically, a small W. Indian coin, and applied in the Southern States of N. America to the Spanish shilling, or any sum representing one-eighth of a dollar. The metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse. The name common to boring tools applied by means of the carpenter's brace. The drill-bow, ratchet, brace, lathe or drilling-machine, are termed drills or drill-bits.

Bitch, bich. The female of canine animals.

Bitter-almond, bit'ter-ä-mund. The bitter variety of Amygdalus communis.

Bitter-earth, -erth. Talc earth; calcined magnesia.

Bittern, 'tern. A name given to several grallatorial birds, fam. Ardeidæ, gen. Botaurus.



Bittern.

Bittern. In salt-works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. Used in the preparation of Epsom and Glauber's salts; it contains also chloride of magnesium, iodine

and bromine. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, &c., used in adulterating beer; also called bittering.

Bitter-nut, 'ter-nut. The Carya amara or swamp hickory; the kernel is not eaten by any animal.

Bitters, 'terz. Bitter medicines generally, as cinchona, quinine, &c.; specifically, a liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped.

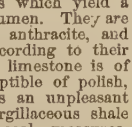
Bitter-wood, -wud. The timber of the species Xylopia, all noted for their extreme bitterness.

Bitt-heads, 'hedz. Pieces of ship timber to which the cross-pieces are let in and bolted.

Bitumen, bi-tū'men. A mineral substance of a resinous nature, known by different names, from naphtha, the most fluid, to petroleum and mineral tar, less so; thence to maltha, which is more or less cohesive, and lastly to asphaltum and elastic bitumen, solid. It burns like pitch, and consists of 84 to 88 of carbon and 12 to 16 of hydrogen. It is used for making roofs, &c., water-tight, for street and other pavements, for fuel, and extensively for illuminating purposes. The bricks in the walls of Babylon are said to have been cemented with bitumen.

Bituminous, 'min-us. Having the qualities of bitumen. B. cement, a mastic in which asphalt is the principal ingredient. B. coal, the coals which yield a large percentage of bitumen. They are softer and lighter than anthracite, and are called dry or fat according to their richness in bitumen. B. limestone is of lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a dark color, and emits an unpleasant smell. B. schist, an argillaceous shale very common in the coal measures, worked for the production of paraffine and other useful products. B. springs, springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, &c.

Bivalve, bī'valv. An animal of the molluscous class, having two valves, as the oyster, cockle, mussel, &c. It is opposed to univalve.


Bivalve.

Bixa, bik'sa. A gen. of plants, ord. Flacourtiaceæ. The pulp of the fruit of Bixa Orellana affords arnotto.

Bixin, 'sin. The coloring principle of arnotto. A variety of arnotto having six to ten times the coloring power of common arnotto.

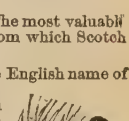
Bizarre, bi-zär'. A variety of carnation in which the white ground-color is striped with two colors, one darker than the other.

Black, blak. The darkest color, or rather the negation of all color; the opposite of white.

Black-art, 'ärt. Necromancy; magic; the art of performing feats by supernatural means, derived from the assistance of the powers of evil.

Black-band, 'band. The most valuable kind of clay-ironstone, from which Scotch iron is manufactured.

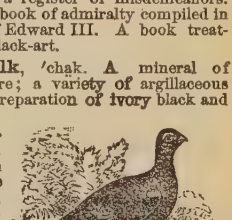
Black-bird, 'berd. The English name of a species of thrush (the Turdus Merula) common throughout Europe. In America this name is given to the Gracula quiscala, or crow blackbird, and to the Oriolus phœniceus, or red-winged blackbird. Blackbirds is a cant term for a cargo of slaves.


Blackbird.

Black-book, 'bųk. A book of the Exchequer in England, composed in 1175 by Gervais of Tilbury. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII. A book kept at some universities as a register of misdemeanors. An ancient book of admiralty compiled in the reign of Edward III. A book treating of the black-art.

Black-chalk, 'chak. A mineral of slaty texture; a variety of argillaceous slate. A preparation of ivory black and fine clay.

Black-cock, 'kok. An English name for the heath-cock, the male of the black-grouse, the Tetrao tetrix, a gallinaceous bird, fam. Tetraonidæ.


Black-cock.

Black-death, 'deth. The name given to an Oriental plague which attacked London and England generally in 1663-65.

Black-extract, 'eks-trakt. A preparation from cocculus indicus, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

Black-fish, 'fish. A fish of the mackerel family (Centrolophus pompilus); the tautog (Tautoga americana). A name

given to various whales. In Scotland, foul fish or fish newly spawned.

Black-flux, 'fluks. A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used in melting metallic substances.

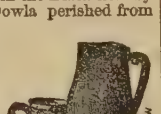
Black-foot, 'fůt. In Scotland, a match-maker. The name of a tribe of N. American Indians.

Black-forest, 'for-est. A forest in Germany, part of the ancient Hercynian Forest.

Blackfriar, 'frī-ar. A friar of the Dominican order.

Black-hole, 'hōl. A dungeon or dark cell in a prison. Associated with a horrible catastrophe which occurred at Calcutta, June 18, 1756, when all but 22 of 146 Englishmen confined in the Black-hole by the Nabob Suraja Dowla perished from want of air.

Black-jack, 'jak. A capacious can, now made of tin, but formerly of waxed leather. The ensign of a pirate. A name given by miners to blende. The Quercus nigra, or barren oak.



Leathern Black-jacks.

Black-leg, 'leg. One who tries to win money by cheating; a rook; a welsher.

Black-letter, 'let-er. The old English or modern Gothic letter, introduced into England in the 14th century.

Blackmail, 'māl. A certain rate anciently paid in the north of England, and in Scotland, to men allied to robbers, to be protected from pillage; levied in the districts bordering the Highlands till the middle of the 18th century. Extortion in any mode by means of intimidation.

Black-nob, 'nob. A workman who refuses to join a trades' union; a knob-stick.

Black-pepper, blak'pep-er. The dried unripe fruit of Piper nigrum, ord. Piperaceæ.

Black-pigment, blak'pig-ment. A fine carbonaceous lampblack, used in the manufacture of printers' ink.

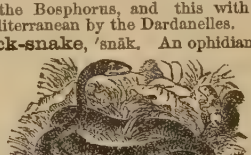
Black-pine, 'pīn. Pinus austriaca, containing more resin than any other European tree.

Black-rod, 'rod. In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter.

Black-rood, 'rōd. A relic brought to Scotland by the wife of Malcolm Canmore, consisting of a piece of the true cross, set in an ebony figure of the Saviour. It was carried to England by Edward I., and all trace of it is now lost.

Black Sea (The Euxine). The sea dividing a large part of Eastern Europe and Asia, 700 m. long by 380 m. in breadth. A third of the waters of Europe are believed to be discharged into the B. Sea. It is connected with the Sea of Marmora by the Bosphorus, and this with the Mediterranean by the Dardanelles.

Black-snake, 'snāk. An ophidian reptile, fam. Colubridæ, the Coluber constrictor. It has no poisoned fangs. The black-snake of Jamaica is the Natrix atra.



Black-snake.

Blackstone, Sir William, blāk'stun. The eminent legal authority, b. in London, 1723; d. 1780. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and his "Commentaries on the Laws of England" is a standard text book and authority.

Black-tea, 'tē. A generic name for Bohea, Congou, Pekoe, and Souchong.

Black-varnish Tree, 'vär-nish trē. Melanorrhœa usitatissima, ord. Anacardiaceæ, which yields a poisonous black varnish, called theet-see or kheu. The wood is known as the lignum-vitæ.

Black-vomit, 'vom-it. A discharge from the stomach of substances of a black appearance, as in yellow fever, &c.

Black-wadd, 'wod. An ore of manganese used as a drying ingredient in paints.

Black-walnut, 'wal-nut. The Juglans nigra, the wood of which forms a beautiful material for cabinet-work.

Bladder, blad'er. A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid; the urinary bladder.

Blade, blād. The leaf, stalk or spine of gramineous plants. The lamina or broad part of a leaf. A thing resembling the cutting part of an instrument. The broad part of an oar. A commercial name for

the large plates of the carapace of the turtle.

Blade-smith, 'smith. A sword cutler.

Blanchimeter, blan-shim'et-er. An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate of lime and potash.

Blanc-mange, bla-manzh. Preparations of the consistency of jelly, composed of isinglass, arrow-root, flour, &c., with milk and flavoring substances.

Blanket, blang'ket. A soft cloth of wool, used for beds, for covering horses, &c. In printing, woolen cloth to lay between the tympans ór on cylinders. In cloth-printing, the cover of the printing table.

Blanquette, blan-ket. A white fricassee; also a minced dish. A crude soda, obtained by the incineration of Salsola Tragus and S. Kali.

Blapsidæ, blaps'i-dē. A fam. of nocturnal black beetles. Blaps sulcata, dressed with butter, is eaten by Egyptian women to make them grow fat.

Blase, blä-zā. Lost to the power of enjoyment; having the healthy energies exhausted.

Blasphemy, blas'fēm-i. An indignity offered to God by words or writing. In R. C. countries, speaking disrespectfully of the Virgin Mary or the saints is held to be blasphemy.

Blast-furnace, blast'fer-nās. The common smelting-furnace used for obtaining iron from its ores. The exterior consists of massive masonry, the body part being lined with two shells separated to allow for expansion, generally filled with sand, to hinder the radiation of the heat. The charging of the furnace goes on day and night, a charge consisting of a barrow of coal and one of ore, char and lime, the last acting as a flux. The molten metal is drawn off at stated periods, the furnace being kept filled. The ore takes about 36 hours before it comes out as iron.

Section of Blast-furnace.

Blaze, blāz. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning. Brilliant sunlight; effulgence. A white spot on the forehead of a horse or other quadruped. A spot made on a tree by removing the bark with a hatchet.

Blazing-star, 'ing-stär. A comet. A plant, the Aletris farinosa, called also in America, Devil's Bit.

Blazonry, 'zn-ri. The art of describing coats-of-arms in proper heraldic terms.

Bleaching, blēch'ing. The act or art of freeing textile fibers and fabrics from their natural color, and rendering them white.

Bleaching-powder, blēch'ing-pou-der. Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine.

Bleek-boc, blāk'bok. The Scopophorus Curebi, the pale-buck of South Africa, one of the Antilopidæ.

Blend, blend. A mixture; specifically, mixture of spirits from different distilleries.

Blende, blend. An ore of zinc; called also Mock-lead, False Galena and Black-jack. Also employed in compound terms, as manganese-blende, zinc-blende, ruby-blende.

Blenheim, blen'em. A breed of spaniels, preserved at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire, England, since the beginning of the 18th century.

Blewits, blū'its. Agaricus personatus, a purplish mushroom.

Blind-beetle, blīnd'bē-tl. The cock-chafer, so called from flying as if blind; a small beetle also destitute of eyes.

Blind-fish, 'fish. The Amblyopsis spelæus, fam. Heteropygidæ, inhabiting the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

Blindman's-buff, 'manz-buf. A play in which one person is blind-folded and tries to catch some other of the company.

Blind-shell, 'shel. A bomb-shell which has fallen without exploding; or one used at night to indicate the range.

Blind-tooling, 'tōl-ing. In book-binding, the impressions of heated tools upon leather.

Blister-steel, blis'ter-stēl. Steel bars covered with blisters, from the expansion of bubbles of air, used for welding to iron for certain pieces of mechanism, but not for making edge-tools.

Block, blok. Any solid mass of matter, with one or more plane faces. The mass of wood on which criminals lay their necks when beheaded. A mechanical contrivance to transmit power or change the direction of motion. Blocks are single, double, treble or four-fold. A connected mass of buildings. A portion of a city inclosed by streets. A mold or piece on

which something is shaped. A piece of wood on which an engraving is cut; a piece fitted into the angle formed by the meeting edges of two pieces of wood, &c.

Blockade -ād'. The shutting up of a place by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships.

Blockade-runner, 'run-er. A vessel engaged in running a blockade. A person engaged in blockade-running.

Block-house, blok'hous. An edifice supplied with loop-holes for musketry and sometimes with embrasures for cannon; when of more than one story the upper ones overhang, so that a perpendicular fire can be directed against the enemy.

Block-system, 'sis-tem. In Rail. a system of working the traffic according to which the line is divided into sections with a signal and telegraphic connection at the end of each section, no train being allowed to enter upon any one section till it is signaled clear.

Blomary, blōm'a-ri. The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore.

Blonde, blond. A person of fair complexion, with light hair and blue eyes.

Blond-lace, 'lās. Lace made originally of unbleached silk, now of white, black or colored silk. Also a kind of thread lace.

Blond-metal, 'met-al. A variety of clay ironstone of the coal-measures.

Blood, blud. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body and animals, essential to the preservation of life and nutrition of the tissues. The specific gravity of human blood varies from 1.045 to 1.075, and its normal temperature is 99° Fahr. B. corpuscles or globules, red and white bodies floating in the serum of blood; the red ones give color to the blood and are flat disks, oval in birds and reptiles, and round in man and most mammals. The white corpuscles are the same as the lymph or chyle corpuscles. The color of the red corpuscles is due to globulin and hematin. The word blood is used to designate relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity. The blood, the royal family or lineage. Also applied to horses and other animals of known and distinguished strains.

Blood-baptism, 'bap-tizm. A term applied by the primitive Christians to the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized, regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism.

Blood-heat, 'hēt. A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, marked on thermometers as 98°.

Blood-horse, 'hors. A breed derived from a cross with the Arabian horse.

Blood-hound, 'hound. A dog remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, and

Blood-hound.

employed to recover wounded game or prey. In former times blood-hounds were trained to hunt fugitive slaves.

Blood-rain, 'rān. Red showers formerly supposed to come from the clouds, but now known to result from a unicellular alga, Protococcus nivalis or red snow. Also a fermentation fungus consisting of minute oval cells, Palmella prodigiosa.

Blood-spavin, 'spav-in. A dilatation of the vein on the inside of the hock of a horse.

Bloodstone, 'stōn. A stone imagined to be a preventive of bleeding at the nose. Red hematite. A species of heliotrope dotted with spots of jasper.

Blood-vessel, 'ves-sel. Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

Bloom, blōm. A blossom; an expanded bud. The act or state of blossoming. The delicate rose hue on the cheek indicative of health; a flush. The beautiful powdery appearance on coins, medals, and the like, when newly struck. The fawn-colored deposit from the tanning liquor on the surface of leather.

Bloom. A lump of puddled iron, which leaves the furnace in a rough state.

Bloomer, 'er. A woman who assumes the dress and principles adopted by Mrs. Bloomer. A semi-male costume for women.

Blossom, blos'som. The flower of a plant. The color of a horse that has white intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs.

Blotting-paper, blot'ing-pā-per. Paper without size, serving to imbibe superfluous ink.

Blouse, blouz. A loose upper garment

worn by men. A similar dress worn by children.

Blowen, blō'en. A showy, flaunting female; a prostitute.

Blower, 'er. One who blows; one employed in a blowing-house for smelting tin. A metal plate used to increase the current of air in a chimney by being placed in front of a fire. In mining, a jet of carbureted hydrogen emitted from a fissure in a coal-mine. A machine for producing a blast. A name for a whale, from its spouting up water.

Blow-hole, 'hōl. The nostril of a cetacean. A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.

Blow-pipe, 'pīp. An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through a flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it. The most powerful is the oxyhydrogen, the heat produced being such as to consume the diamond and to dissipate most known substances. A tube by which poisonous arrows are blown by the breath.

Blow-tube, 'tūb. A hollow iron rod, with which the glass-blower gathers up the fluid metal from the pot.

Blubber, blub'er. A bubble. The fat of sea animals from which train-oil is obtained. A gelatinous substance; hence the sea-nettle; a medusa.

Blucher, bluch'er. A strong leather half boot or high shoe.

Blucher, Lebrecht von, bloo'kair. A dashing Prussian general, whose strategy in deceiving Marshal Grouchy and forced march against Napoleon's flank at Waterloo decided the battle and the fate of the French emperor; B. 1742, D. 1819.

Bludgeon, bluj'on. A short loaded stick used as an offensive weapon.

Blue, blū. One of the seven colors into which the rays of light divide themselves; the color of the clear sky or deep sea. A dye or pigment of this hue. The sky; the atmosphere, from its blue tinge. A term applied to a pedantic, literary female, The name of the British Royal Horse Guards, or Oxford Blues, raised in 1661.

Blue-bird, 'berd. A small dentirostral, insessorial bird, the Erythaca, or Sialia Wilsoni.

Blue-black, 'blak. Ivory-black; a color resembling ivory-black.

Blue-blood, 'blud. Aristocratic blood; blood flowing in the veins of old families.

Blue-bonnet, 'bon-net. The blue titmouse. A name given to the soldiery of Scotland, when it was a separate kingdom.

Blue-book, 'bụk. Reports and other papers, printed by order of Parliament, or issued by departments of the British government. In the U. S., a book containing the names of all civil employés of the government.

Blue-breast, 'brest. The blue-throated red-start (Phœnicura Suecica), a dentirostral, insessorial bird, fam. Turdidæ.

Blue-cat, 'kat. A Siberian cat, valued for its fur.

Blue Copper-ore, 'kop-er-ōr. Finely crystallized subcarbonate of copper.

Blue-devils, 'dev-ilz. A slang phrase for hypochondria, or lowness of spirits. Also applied to delirium tremens.

Blue-gown, 'goun. One of an order of paupers in Scotland, called also the King's Bedesmen, to whom the kings annually distributed alms. The practice was discontinued in 1833.

Blue-grass, 'gras. Wire-grass, a perennial (Poa compressa).

Blue-jack, Blue-john, 'jak, 'jon. Fluor-spar, fabricated into vases and other ornaments.

Blue-jacket, 'jak-et. A sailor.

Blue-light, 'līt. A composition used as a night-signal.

Blue-ocher, 'ō-ker. A mineral color; a sub-phosphate of iron.

Blue-ointment. 'oint-ment. Mercurial ointment.

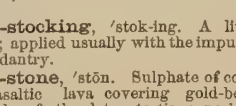
Blue-peter, 'pē-ter. A blue flag having a white square in the center, used as a naval signal.

Blue-ribbon, 'rib-on. The ribbon embroidered with gold worn by members of the order of the Garter. A member of the Garter. The badge of a body of total abstainers, called the Blue Ribbon army, instituted by Francis Murphy; it is in the form of a knot worn on the left breast of a male, or at the neck of a female member.

Blue-stocking, 'stok-ing. A literary lady; applied usually with the imputation of pedantry.

Blue-stone, 'stōn. Sulphate of copper. A basaltic lava covering gold-bearing gravels of the later tertiary periods in Australia.

Blunderbuss, blun'der-bus. A short



Blunderbuss.

fire-arm with a large bore, intended to do

execution at a limited range without exact aim.

Bluff, bluf. A high bank, almost perpendicular, especially one overhanging water.

Blunger, blunj'er. A machine used in potteries for mixing clay.

Boa, bō'a. A gen. of the largest ophidian reptiles, fam. Boidæ. It includes the constrictor. Though destitute of venom, the boas have immense muscular power, which renders them terrible. An article of ladies' dress for the neck, made of fur.

Boa Constrictor.

Boabdil, Abu Abdallah Mohammed, bō'ăb-dil. (El chico.) The last Moorish king of Grenada; B. 1454; S. to the throne, 1482; defeated and dethroned by Ferdinand of Aragon 1490; D. in Africa 1498.

Boanerges, bō-a-ner'jez. Sons of Thunder, a name given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples James and John. Sometimes applied to a loud, powerful preacher.

Boar, bōr. The male of swine not castrated. Wild boar (Sus scrofa), an ungulate or hoofed mammal, fam. Suidæ, the original of the hog kind. In Her. the wild boar and its head are used as a common bearing in coat armor.

Boarding-pike, bōrd'ing-pīk. A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship.

Board-rule, bōrd'rōl. A scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without calculation.

Boat, bōt. A small open water craft, usually moved by oars. The boats belonging to a ship-of-war number eight; to a merchant vessel, six. Every passenger ship is required to carry a number of boats, varying with its tonnage. Any sailing vessel.

Boat-bill, 'bil. A bird of the gen. Cancroma, fam. Ardeidæ or herons.

Boat-fly, 'flī. An aquatic hemipterous insect, gen. Notonecta.

Boatswain, 'swān or bō'sn. An officer of a ship who has charge of the equipment. His office is also to summon the crew to their duty. Boatswain's mate, the assistant of the boatswain.

Boat-tails, 'tālz. A sub-fam. of American birds, fam. Sturnidæ, the Quiscalinæ.

Bobbin, bob'in. A reel for holding thread. Round tape.

Bobbinet, -in-et'. A cotton net imitated from lace made by a pillow and bobbins.

Bobolink, 'ō-lingk. The Dolichonyx oryzivorus, a conirostral passerine bird, fam. Icteridæ; the rice or reed bird.

Bob-white, 'whīt. The Odontophorus Virginianus, or American partridge.

Boccaccio, Giovanni, bōk-kaht'cho. The celebrated Italian novelist, author of the "Decameron;" B. in Paris, 1313; D. 1375. He was the friend of Petrarch, and was the first to bring copies of the Iliad and Odyssey from Greece to Naples.

Bocconia, bok-kō'ni-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Papaveraceæ.

Bodice, bod'is. A waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women; stays; a corset.

Bodkin, 'kin. An instrument with a sharp point for making holes by piercing, A like instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape or ribbon through a loop, &c. A printer's tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting.

Bodle, bo'dl. A copper coin formerly current in Scotland, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of an English penny.

Bodleian, bod'lē-an. Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who restored the public library of Oxford University in 1597.

Body-politic, bŏ'di-pol'i-tik. The collective body of a nation.

Body-snatcher, -snach-er. One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead for the purpose of dissection; a resurrectionist.

Boer, bōr. A Dutch colonist of the Cape of Good Hope engaged in agriculture.

Bog, bog. A piece of wet, spongy ground, composed mainly of decayed vegetable matter; a piece where peat is found.

Bog Iron-ore, 'i-ern-ōr. A porous earthy ore of iron found in bogs, swamps and lakes, occasionally in such quantities as to be of industrial importance.

Bog-oak, 'ōk. Trunks and branches of oak preserved by the antiseptic properties of peat for many ages. A plant, the Quercus palustris.

Bogota. Cap. of the United States of Colombia, S. America; pop. about 42,000.

Bog-trotter, -trot-er. One who trots over bogs, or lives among bogs; a contemptuous appellation given to the Irish peasantry.

Bogus, bō'gus. Counterfeit; originally applied to counterfeit bills; notes, &c., but now to any spurious object.

Bohea, -hē'. An inferior kind of black tea. Sometimes applied to black teas in general.

Bohemia, bō-hē'mi-ah. A division of Austria, formerly an independent kingdom; area 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 5,347,000. Cap. Prague. One of the titles of the Emperor of Austria is King of Bohemia.

Bohemian, bō-hē'mi-an. A native of Bohemia. The native tongue of Bohemia, a member of the Sclavonic family of Aryan tongues. An artist or literary man who leads a free, often dissipated live, despising conventionalities generally.

Boiar, Boyar, boi'ăr. A member of a peculiar order of the old Russian aristocracy next in rank to the ruling princes, abolished by Peter the Great, who gave its members a place in the Russian nobility.

Boil, boil. An inflamed and painful suppurating tumor; a furuncle.

Boiler, 'er. A person who boils. A vessel in which anything is boiled. A strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought-iron plates riveted together, in which steam is generated for driving engines or other purposes.

Bokhara, bŏk-hah'răh. One of the divisions of Independent Turkistan, Asia; area 135,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 2,400,000. Cap. Bokhara, a rich commercial center, noted as a seat of Mohammedan culture.

Bola, bō'la. A stone or iron ball attached to the end of a line or cord, used as a weapon by tribes of S. America.

Bole, bōl. In Geol. any friable clayey shale or earth used as a pigment. In Mineral. an amorphous earthy hydrous bisilicate of alumina, with iron peroxides in various proportions, and with a little magnesia when soapy or greasy; probably an altered felspathic or aluminous mineral.

Boleyn, Anne, bŭl'lĕn. Second wife of Henry VIII., of England, and mother of the celebrated Queen Elizabeth. She married the king after his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, against the vigorous protest of the Pope, and this marriage was the cause of the separation of the English Church from that of Rome. She enjoyed royal honors only four years, when the king charged her with infidelity, and she was convicted and beheaded; B. 1507, crowned 1532, D. 1537.

Bolide, bō'lĭd. A meteoric stone or aerolite which explodes on coming in contact with our atmosphere; a fire-ball; a bolis.

Bolivar, Simon, bŏl'e-vär. The "Liberator" of S. America from Spanish rule; B. in Caracas 1783, D. 1830. He waged war against the Spaniards in 1810, and completed the emancipation of Central and S. America in 1823. He was President of Colombia twice, and Dictator of Peru, voluntarily relinquishing power.

Bolivia, bo-liv'e-ah. A republic of S. America, N. and W. of Brazil; area, 842,780 sq. m.; pop. about 3,400,000; cap. Chuquisača. About three-fourths of the inhabitants are Indians. It was named in honor of Simon Bolivar, who drew its original constitution in 1826. Also called Upper Peru.

Bollandists, bol'land-ists. Jesuit writers who published, under the title of Acta Sanctorum, the well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the R. C. Church.

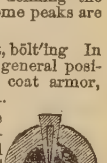
Bologna-phial, bō-lō'nya-fī-al. A small phial of unannealed glass, which flies in pieces when its surface is scratched by a hard body, whereas a lead bullet may be dropped into it without causing injury.

Bologna, bō-lō'nya. One of the principal interior Italian cities, prov. of Æmilia, famous for centuries as a seat of art and education; pop. 102,470.

Bolor-Tagh, bō-lŭr-tăh. The great mountain range of C. Asia, defining the W. boundaries of China. Some peaks are 20,000 feet above sea level.

Boltant, Bolting, bōlt'ant, bōlt'ing In Her. terms applicable to the general position of hares and rabbits on coat armor, and imply springing forward.

Bomb, bom. A destructive projectile, consisting of a hollow shell of cast-iron, filled with explosive materials, fired from a mortar, and exploded by a fuse, which is ignited by the discharge. Bombs are now commonly termed shells, though the latter has a wider meaning. In Geol. a block of scoriæ ejected from the crater of a volcano.


Bomb.

Bombardier-beetle, bom-bär-dēr'bē-tl. A coleopterous insect. fam. Carabidæ, genera Brachinus and Aptinus. They possess a remarkable power of expelling a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a smart report.

Bombyx, 'biks. A gen. of Lepidopterous insects, type of a fam. (Bombycidæ) including many genera of moths. The

caterpillar of the B. mori is the well-known silkworm.

Bombardon, 'don. A large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet kind, in tone not unlike the ophicleide.

Bombardon.

Bombasin, Bombazine, -ba-zēn'. A twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. An inferior kind is made of cotton and worsted.

Bombay, bom-bā'. A division of India, the first occupied by the British; area, 142,043 sq. m.; pop. abt. 1,400,000. Cap. Bombay, on the Arabian Sea, is the principal commercial emporium of the E. Indies, with an excellent harbor, but has few superior buildings; pop. 967,435.

Bonaparte, bō'nah-pärt. The family name of Napoleon I. and III., emperors of France, founded by Carlo Bonaparte, a lawyer of the island of Corsica, B. 1746, D. 1785, and Letitia Ramolino, his wife. They had 5 sons and 3 daughters, the oldest son being Joseph, King of Spain, and the second Napoleon I., Emperor of France, and conqueror of nearly the whole of Europe.

Bone, bōn. An integral portion of the skeleton of an animal; the substance of which the skeleton of vertebrate animals is composed.

Bone-black, 'blak. Animal charcoal, the carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination.

Bone-breccia, 'bre-chi-a. A conglomcrate of fragments of bones and limestone, cemented into a rock by a red calcareous concretion, and found in later tertiary bone caverns.

Bonheur, Rosa, bōn-her'. A distinguished female painter, whose animals are unexcelled; B. at Bordeaux, France, 1822.

Boniface, bon'i-fās. The name of nine popes. B. I. s. Zozimus, 418, D. 422. B. VII. usurped the papacy on the death of Benedict VI., 974; was deposed, but again seized the power on the death of John XIV., dying suddenly shortly afterward, 984. B. VIII. s. Celestine V., 1294. Having provoked Philip the Fair, King of France, by an interdict, the latter invaded Italy, and took the pope prisoner; he was rescued, but died within a few months, 1303.

Bonito, bō-nē'to. A name of several acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Scomberidæ. One of these is Thynnus pelamys, the striped-bellied tunny.

Bonnet, bon'net. A covering for the head worn by men; a cap. A covering for the head worn by women. In Fort. a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades, communicating with the covered way. An additional part laced to the foot of a sail. A cast-iron plate to cover the valve chambers of a pump. A frame of wire-netting over the chimney of a locomotive engine. A cover of iron-plate over the head of a miner. A wind-cap for a chimney.

Bonnet-piece, -pēs. A gold coin of James V. of Scotland, the king's head on which wears a bonnet.

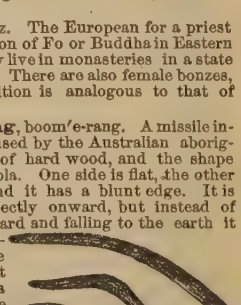
Bonnet-rouge, -ne-rōzh. A red republican: so named because a red cap was assumed as a distinguishing mark by the leaders of the first French revolution.

Bonspiel, 'spēl. A match between two parties, as two parishes, at archery, golf, curling on the ice, &c.; generally applied to the last mentioned.

Bon-ton, -tong. The style of persons in high life; high mode or fashion; fashionable society.

Bonze, bonz. The European for a priest of the religion of Fo or Buddha in Eastern Asia. They live in monasteries in a state of celibacy. There are also female bonzes, whose position is analogous to that of nuns.

Boomerang, boom'e-rang. A missile instrument used by the Australian aborigines. It is of hard wood, and the shape is a parabola. One side is flat, the other rounded, and it has a blunt edge. It is thrown directly onward, but instead of going forward and falling to the earth it slowly ascends in the air till it reaches a considerable height, when it begins to retrograde, and finally falls near the thrower. A similar instrument was known to the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians.



Boomerangs.

Book, bụk. A number of sheets of paper or other material bound together on edge, blank, written, or printed; a volume. A literary composition, written or printed. Specifically, the Bible. A particular part

of a literary composition. That which sometimes is enrolled or preserved, a register or record. A volume in which accounts are kept. An arrangement of bets recorded in a book. In whist, the first six tricks taken by either party.

Boone, Daniel. The celebrated Kentucky pioneer; B. in Bucks Co., Pa., 1735, D. 1798.

Boot, boot. A covering for the leg and foot, generally of leather. An ancient instrument of torture fastened on to the leg, between which and the boot wedges were driven with such violence as to crush both muscles and bones. The boots and thumb-screw were the special Scotch instruments of torture. A covering for a horse's foot. A box at either end of a coach. An apron for a carriage to defend persons from rain and mud.

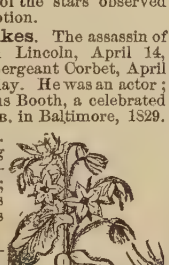
The Boot.

Bootes, bo-ō′tēz. A northern constellation, consisting of 54 stars. Alpha Bootis, or Arcturus, is one of the stars observed to have a proper motion.

Booth, John Wilkes. The assassin of President Abraham Lincoln, April 14, 1865; was shot by Sergeant Corbet, April 26, dying the same day. He was an actor; son of Junius Brutus Booth, a celebrated English tragedian; B. in Baltimore, 1829.

Boracite, bō′ras-īt. A mineral consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium; remarkable for its electrical properties when heated.

Boraginaceæ, bo-raj′i-nā″sē-ē. A nat. ord. of monopetalous dicotyledons, containing a large number of herbs or shrubs. The borage may be taken as the type. Alkanet, comfrey and the forget-me-not belong to this family.



Common Borage.

Borax, bō′raks. Biborate of soda; a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with soda. It is an excellent flux in assaying operations, and used in soldering metals and in making glass and artificial gems.

Bordeaux, bor-dō′. The most important commercial city in the S. of France, cap. of dept. of Gironde; pop. 247,690. It is situated on the river Garonne, 60 m. from the Atlantic, and is connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi.

Bordeaux, Henri, Duc de. Count de Chambord, son of Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berry, grandson of Charles X. and heir to the throne of France under the title of Henri V.; B. in Paris, 1820, D. 1883.

Boreas. In Myth. the personification of the N. wind. The reputed son of Astræus and Aurora.

Borecole, bōr′kōl. A variety of Brassica oleracea, a cabbage with the leaves curled or wrinkled, and having no disposition to form into a hard head: for winter use.

Borgia, bor′jah. A notorious Italian family of Spanish descent. Alfonso B. was elected Pope in 1445, as Calixtus III., and his son, who became Alexander VI., was father of several children by Rose Vanozza. Two of them, Cesare and Lucrezia, are charged with committing the most infamous and bloody crimes.

Borneo, bōr′ne-o. A Malaysian island in the Pacific, next to Australia in size; area, 300,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,200,000. Great Britain and Holland have large colonies on the island.

Bornite, bor′nīt. Tetradymite, a variety of telluric bismuth, consisting of bismuth, tellurium and selenium. A valuable ore, consisting of about 60 parts copper, 14 iron and 26 sulphur.

Boron, bō′ron. In Chem. the characteristic element contained in borax, prepared by igniting boron fluoride with potassium. Crystallized boron is nearly as hard as diamond, and much less susceptible of oxidation.

Borough, bur′rō. Formerly, a fortified town; a town or city in general. In England, a corporate town or township. If it sends representatives to Parliament it is a parliamentary borough, if not, a municipal borough. In some of the States, a town or village incorporated with certain privileges.

Borrelist, bor′rel-ist. One of a sect of Christians in Holland who reject the use of the sacraments, public prayer and all external worship, but lead a very austere life.

Bort, bort. A name given to coarse diamonds useless for purposes of decoration; also to fragments too small for jewelry, split from diamonds. Both are reduced to powder and used for grinding and polishing.

Bos, bos. The ox gen.; ruminant quadrupeds, sub-fam. Bovidæ. The species are the common ox; aurochs, or bison of Europe; buffalo of N. America; proper buffalo of the Eastern continent; Cape buffalo; yak of Thibet, &c.

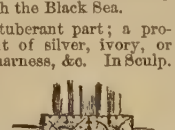
Bosa, bō'za. A popular Oriental drink, made by boiling millet-seed in water, and fermenting the infusion, adding astringents. An inebriating mess made of darnel meal, hemp-seed and water. A preparation of honey and tamarinds.

Bosch-vark, bosh'vārk. The bush-hog of S. Africa (Choiropotamus afrjcanus), one of the most formidable of the swine family. Kaffirs fear it, but esteem its flesh.

Bosnia, bŏs'ne-ah. A semi-independent Turkish pashalic, comprising Bosnia proper, Turkish Croatia and Herzegovina; Cap. Bosna-serai; pop. 1,370,000. B. was put under Austrian protection in 1878. The inhabitants are Sclavs, but Mohammedans.

Bosphorus, bos'-fō-rus. A strait or channel between two seas. The strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; also the strait of Caffa, connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea.

Boss, bos. A protuberant part; a protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, on harness, &c. In Sculp. a projecting mass to be afterwards cut or carved. In Arch. an ornament placed at the intersection of groins in vaulted or flat roofs, frequently richly sculptured. Any projecting ball or knot of foliage, &c.



Boss.

In Mech. the enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed. A die used for shaping metals.

Bossuet, Jacques Benigne, bŏs'swā. A celebrated French priest, bishop of Meaux; B. 1627, D. 1704. He is said to have preached his first sermon at the age of 13.

Bostangi, bos-tan'jē. A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now employed about his person, numbering about 600.

Boston. The cap. of Massachusetts, chief commercial city of New England, and fourth in size in the United States; pop. 632,451.

Botany, bot'a-ni. The science which treats of the vegetable kingdom, dealing with the forms of plants, their structure, the vital phenomena connected with them, their arrangement into groups, according to affinities, and the classification of these groups so as to exhibit their mutual relations and their positions in the vegetable kingdom as a whole.

Botargo, bō-tär'gō. A food relish made of the roes of the mullet or tunny strongly salted after they have become putrid, used on the Mediterranean coast as an incentive to drink.

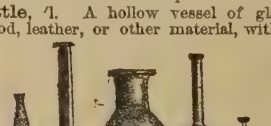
Bothnia, bŏth'ni-a. Formerly a Swedish province, but now divided between Sweden and Russia; situated N. and W. of the Gulf of Bothnia, the N. arm of the Baltic Sea.

Botryogen, bo-trī'ō-jen. A mineral, consisting of the hydrous sulphates of protoxide of iron, oxide of iron, magnesia and lime, said to have been found on Vesuvius.

Botryolite, bot'ri-o-līt. A variety of datolite or borate of lime, occurring in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in beds of magnetic iron in gneiss, usually as a deposit on calc-spar. It differs from datolite in containing two atoms of water instead of one.

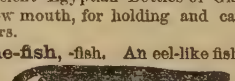
Bott, bot. The larvæ or maggots of several species of gadfly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c. The botts with which horses are troubled are the larvæ of the Œstrus equi.

Bottle, ′l. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors.



Ancient Egyptian Bottles of Glass.

Bottle-fish, -fish. An eel-like fish, fam.



Bottle-fish inflated.

Murænidæ, gen. Saccopharynx, the S. ampullaceus. The body is capable of being inflated like a sack or bottle, hence the name.

Boudoir, bo-dwar. A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

Boulder, bōl'der. A water-worn stone, too large to be regarded as a pebble. In Geol. applied to ice-worn and smoothed blocks lying on the surface of the soil or imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation of the pleistocene period.

Boulevard, bōl-vär. Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town. The name is now applied to any broad street or walk.

Bouquet, bō-kā. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; hence, anything resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones. An agreeable aromatic odor, such as is perceived on drawing the cork of any of the finer wines.

Bourbon, bōōr-bong. A distinguished French family, descended from Hildebrand, brother of the Emperor Charles Martel, and in 1589, in the person of Henry IV. of Navarre, succeeded to the throne of France. They were finally expelled in 1848. The Spanish Bourbons are descendants of Philip V., grandson of Louis IV. of France, made king of Spain in 1700; the Italian Bourbons from the same ancestor, through Charles, 3d son of Philip, who was made king of Naples in 1735.

Bourignonist, bōr-in'yon-ist. One of a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, who in 1658 assumed the Augustine habit, and traveled extensively. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but an inward feeling and supernatural impulse.

Bourran, bōr'ran. A peculiarly fierce snow-storm, often lasting twenty hours at a time, on the Russian steppes.

Bourse, bōrs. An exchange; a place where continental merchants assemble for general business.

Bovey-coal, bō'vi-kōl. A tertiary lignite or brown coal, occurring in beds in pipe-clay, in Devonshire, England. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling bituminous coal.

Bovidæ, -dē. A sub-fam. of the Cavicornia, or hollow-horned quadrupeds, consisting of gregarious ruminant mammals. It includes the arnee, bison, buffalo, ox, musk-ox, urus, &c.

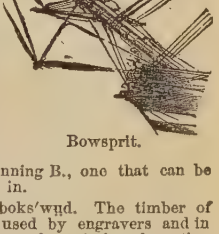
Bow. A missile weapon made of elastic material, with a string stretched from end to end, on which an arrow is made to rest endwise. The bow is bent by drawing the string, which is suddenly let go, when the bow springs back, and by its elastic force throws the arrow to a great distance. The use of the bow is called archery. Anything bent or in form of a curve, as the rainbow. The part of a yoke which embraces the animal's neck, &c. In Music, an instrument by means of which the tone is produced from stringed instruments. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners for turning wood; with hatters for breaking fur and wool. In Arch. the part of a building which projects from a straight wall.

Bower, bou'er. An anchor carried at the bow of a ship in constant working use. A shelter made with boughs or twining plants; an arbor; a shady recess.

Bower-bird, -berd. A name of certain Australian conirostral birds, fam. Oriolidæ, genera Ptilonorhynchus and Chalamydera, remarkable for erecting bowers, called runs, and adorning them with bright-colored objects; used as places of resort, but not as nests.

Bowie-knife, bō'i-nīf. A knife with a blade from 10 to 15 inches long, worn as a weapon in parts of the United States.

Bowsprit, 'sprit. A boom or spar which projects over the stem of a vessel. Beyond it projects the jib-boom, and beyond that again the flying jib-boom. A standing B. is permanently fixed; a running B., one that can be eased out and in.



Bowsprit.

Box-wood, boks'wud. The timber of the box-tree, used by engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments.

Boyle's Law, boilz' la. In Chem. the law expressing the inverse ratio of a volume of a gas to the pressure under which it exists at a given temperature. Called also Mariotte's law.

Boyne, boin. One of the principal rivers of Ireland, celebrated as giving name to the battle, July 1, 1690, near Drogheda, in which the English under William III. disastrously defeated the Irish under James II.

Boyuna, boi-ū'na. A large serpent of

America, having an intolerable smell. A harmless reptile or snake, common in Ceylon.

Bozarris, Marcus, bŏ-zā'ris. A gallant Greek officer, who was killed at Missolonghi, Aug. 18, 1823, in the war of independence.

Bracelet, brās'let. An ornament for the wrist, among the earliest personal ornaments, as seen from the ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. A piece of defensive armor for the arm.

Brachiopoda. brā-ki-op'o-da. A class of molluscoid animals, including the lamp-shell, &c. The principal genera are Lingula, Terebratula and Rhynchonella.

Bracket, 'et. One of the Brachiopoda. A short supporting piece or combination of pieces, generally of a triangular outline, projecting from a perpendicular surface. A triangular wooden support for a shelf or the like. An ornamental piece supporting a hammer-beam. In Mach. a piece attached to a wall, beam, &c., for supporting a line of shafting. In Gun. the cheek of a mortar carriage. In printing, one of two marks used to inclose a reference, explanation, &c.; thus, [ ]. A gas-pipe projecting from a wall.

Bracteated, 'te-āt-ed. A term applied to coins or medals covered over with a thin plate of some richer metal, as brass plated with gold, they are to be found even among genuine ancient coins.

Brad, brad. A headless nail used in work where it is desired to drive nails entirely into the wood.

Braganza, brah-gän'tha. The name of the reigning families of Portugal and Brazil, descended from John VIII., Duke of B., the latter representing the male line, the former the female.

Bragg, Braxton, Gen. An American officer, who served with gallantry as captain in the Mexican war, and as general in the confederate service during the civil war; b. in N. Carolina, 1815, d. 1876.

Brahe, Tycho, brāh. The most distinguished astronomer of the 16th century; b. 1545, d. 1601. A native of Denmark, his active life was passed in Germany.

Brahman, 'man. Among the Hindus one of the sacred or sacerdotal caste who claim to have proceeded from the mouth of Brahma, and to be the sole depositaries and interpreters of the Vedas. There are seven sub-divisions, originating with seven penitents of high antiquity. Theoretically the Brahmans venerated equally the three gods of the Hindu trimurti or trinity, but, practically, the worship of Brahma having fallen into desuetude, they are divided into two sects—the devotees of Vishnu and those of Siva, the former wearing an orange-colored dress with the nama, or mark of the trident of Vishnu, on the forehead, the latter being distinguished by the lingam, or emblem of the male organ of generation. Called also Brahmin.

Brahma, brā'mā. In Indian myth. one of the deities of the Hindu trimurti or triad. He is termed the Creator, or the grandfather of gods and men; his brothers Vishnu and Siva being respectively the preserver and destroyer. Brahma is usually represented with four heads and four arms, and attended by the goose or swan. Brahma is not worshipped, as, since the creation of the world, he has ceased to have any functions to perform. It will not be till the tenth avatar or incarnation (when the world will undergo total annihilation) that his services will be again put into requisition.

Brahma.

Brahmanas, -mä'naz. The prose portions of the Vedas, which contain injunctions for the performance of sacrifices, explain their origin, and the occasions on which the mantras had to be used.

Brahmo-somaj, -mō-sō'maj. The monotheistic religion of India, abolishing caste and ancient superstitions, founded by Rammohun Roy. Called also Bramoism.

Brahmapootra, bra-mah-poot'rah. A river of S. Asia, 1,500 m. in length, emptying into the Bay of Bengal, in conjunction with the main branch of the Ganges. Its navigation is dangerous on account of its rapid current.

Brain-coral, 'ko-ral. A variety of aporose coral, gen. Meandrina, fam. Astræidæ, occurring in hemispherical lobes.

Brain, brān. That mass or viscus in-

closed in the cranium of man and other vertebrate animals, forming the center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition. In it the nerves and spinal marrow terminate. According to Vauquelin the human brain contains 80 parts water, 7 albumen, 4.58 white fatty matter, 0.70 red fatty matter, 1.12 osmazome, 1.5 phosphorus: acids, salts and sulphur 5.15. Later chemists have detected cholesterine in the brain, and from 2 to 2.5 per cent. phosphorus.

Brain.

Bramante, bra-măn'tai. A distinguished Italian architect, whose real name was Donato Lazzari; B. 1444, D. 1514. He built the Vatican, and planned St. Peter's church. He introduced Raphael to the Papal court.

Branch, bransh. A portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant springing from the stem; a bough larger than a shoot or twig. Something resembling a branch; as the branch of a candlestick, of an artery, of a stag's horn; a river running into a larger one. Any member or part of a body or system; a department. A line of family descent, as the English or Irish branch of a family. The metal piece on the end of a hose of a fire-engine to which the nozzle is screwed. In Fortification, the long side of a horn or crown work. The diploma or commission given to an English pilot. Branches of ogives, the ribs of groined vaults traversing from one angle to another.

Branchiogasteropoda, brang'ki-o-gas'ter-op''o-da. A division of gasteropodous Mollusca, constructed to breathe air by means of water. The B. are divided into three orders—Prosobranchiata (sexes extinct, gills inclosed), as whelks, &c.; Opisthobranchiata (sexes united in the same individual, gills exposed), as sea-slugs, &c.; Heteropoda (free-swimming gasteropods), as Carinaria.

Branchipoda, -ki-op'o-da. An ord. of crustaceous animals, whose gills are situated on the feet, divided into the families Cladocera, Phyllopoda, Ostracoda and Trilobita.

Branchiostoma, brang-ki-os'to-ma. A gen. of fishes, also called Amphioxus, including the lancelet (B. lanceolatum or Amphioxus lanceolatus) the most anomalous of all living animals. Although recognized as a vertebrated animal it has no vertebræ, but only a persistent notochord, no definite brain, no true heart, no eyes, nor proper bones, the muscles being attached to soft cartilage, and no proper fins. It has the respiratory system of an ascidian and the circulatory system almost of an annelid. This gen. constitutes an ord.—Leptocardii or Pharyngobranchii.

Brandenburg, brăn'den-boorg. The German prov. of which Berlin, the cap. of the empire, is the chief city; area, 15,505 sq. m.; pop. 3,476,522.

Brandy, bran'di. A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine press, with an average proportion of alcohol of from 48 to 54 per cent. In France the finest brandy is called cognac, and an inferior sort eau de vie. The name is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States particularly to that from cider and peaches. Much of the brandy sold in Britain is made from grain whisky by adding argol, bruised plums, French wine-vinegar, and a small quantity of Cognac, and redistilling.

Brandywine Creek. A stream which rises in Pennsylvania and empties into Christiana Creek, near Wilmington, Del., noted for the battle fought Sept. 11, 1777, between the Americans, under Washington, 13,000 strong, and the British under Gen. Howe, 18,000. The former was defeated, leaving Philadelphia to the occupation of the British.

Brass, bras An alloy of copper and zinc, more fusible than copper, and not so apt to tarnish. It is malleable and ductile, and is much tougher than copper. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine, or oxide of zinc, with granulated copper. German watch maker brass has two proportions of zinc to one of copper. In Mach. a pillow, bearing, or bush, supporting a gudgeon. A plate of brass inlaid on stone, with effigies, coats of arms, &c., engraved in outline upon it.

Brass of Eleanor Bohun in Westminster Abbey.

Bravo, brā'vo. A daring villain; one who sets laws at defiance; an assassin or murderer.

Brassart, brās'art. Plate armor for the upper part of the arm, reaching from the shoulder to the elbow.

Brassarts.

Brassica, bras'si-ka. A gen. of cruciferous plants, containing the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, borecole, rape, turnip, colza, curled kale, kolerabi, or turnip-stemmed cabbage, Brussels sprouts, &c.

Braze, brāz. To solder, especially with an alloy of brass and zinc. To cover or ornament with brass.

Brazil, brah-zil'. The largest State of S. America; area, 3,609,160 sq. m.; pop. 12,694,800. B. is a constitutional empire, the reigning family being the male line of the Portuguese Braganzas. Rio Janeiro is the cap., and Bahia, Para and Pernambuco the chief cities. The Amazon, the largest river on the globe, runs through the W section, and the Madeira, Parana, Uruguay and Paraguay are also considerable rivers. The Andes bound B. on the W., and two extensive mountain ranges run parallel N. and S.

Brazil, Brazil-wood, bra-zil', bra-zil'-wụd. A very heavy wood of a red color, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries, used for dyeing red, the produce of Cæsalpinia echinata and C. Braziliensis.

Brazil-nut, 'nut. The seeds of the fruit of Bertholletia excelsa, a tree, ord. Lecythidaceæ. Besides being used as an article of dessert, a bland oil, used by watch-makers and others, is expressed from the nuts.

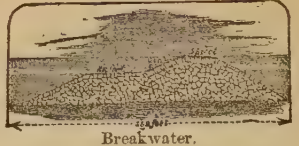
Bread, bred. A food made from the flour or meal of some species of grain or other plants, the dough being often caused to ferment. Food or sustenance in general.

Bread-fruit Tree. The Artocarpus incisa. The fruit is roasted before being eaten, and forms the principal article of food in the South Sea Islands.

Bread-fruit.

Breakfast, brek'fast. The first meal in the day.

Breakwater, brāk'wa-ter. Any structure, as a mole, wall or sunken hulk serving to break



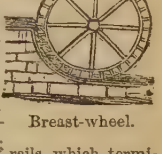
Breakwater.

the force of waves and protect a harbor or anything exposed to the force of the waves.

Breastpin, brest'pin. A pin worn for a fastening or for ornament on the breast.

Breastplate, 'plāt. A metal plate worn on the breast as a part of defensive armor. A strap that runs across a horse's breast. In Jewish Antiq. a part of the vestment of the high priest, set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes. It also contained the Urim and Thummim. A plate which receives the butt end of a boring tool.

Breast-wheel, 'whēl. A water-wheel, in which the water is delivered at a point a little below the level of the axis.



Breast-wheel.

Breastwork, 'werk. In Fort., a work thrown up breast-high for defense. Naut. a balustrade of rails which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore-ends, and also incloses the forecastle. The parapet of a building.

Breccia, bre'chi-a. An aggregate composed of angular fragments of rock united by a matrix or cement. The varieties are the siliceous, calcareous and trap breccias. When rounded stones and angular fragments are united the aggregate is called conglomerate. Osseous breccia is composed of bones.

Breckinridge, John C., brĕk'n-rij. An American statesman and general; b. in Kentucky, 1821, d. 1875. He was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Buchanan.

Breeches, brēch'ez. A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; less properly, used in the sense of trousers or pantaloons.

Breeching, 'ing. Hard, clotted wool on the buttocks of a sheep. A rope fastened to the cascabel of a cannon by a thimble, and clenched to ring-bolts in the ship's side to check its recoil. That part of a horse's harness which enables him to

push back the vehicle. A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace.

Breeching-loop, -lōp. A loop of metal at the breech-end of a naval gun, through which the breeching is passed.

Breech-loader, 'lōd-er. A fire-arm loaded at the breech, giving expedition and accurate adjustment of the diameter of the ball to the caliber of the piece. The earliest fire-arms were breech-loaders.

Brehon, bre'hon. An ancient Irish judge. Such judges existed also in Scotland during its Celtic period. B. laws, the ancient system of Ireland, originally unwritten, and developed by the sacerdotal order, but embodied at a very early period in certain ancient writings known now as B. Tracts. This system was abolished by Edward III.

Bremen, brĕm'n. One of the N. German free cities, on the Weser, its port being called Bremerhaven; pop. 111,376. It is the commercial metropolis of N. W. Germany, and is the point of departure for nearly all the large German emigration.

Brennus. A general of the Gallic Senones, who defeated the Romans and entered the city. The garrison retreated to the citadel. The Gauls scaled the Tarpeian rock, and would have surprised the citadel but for the cackling of geese, which aroused them and they repulsed the enemy. B. was defeated by Camillus and his army almost annihilated.

Breslau, bres'low. A Prussian city, cap. of Silesia, next in size to Berlin; pop. 254,871.

Brest, brĕst. A French city on the Atlantic, strongly fortified, and having a large commerce; pop. 84,670.

Breteche, bret-ăsh. A name common to several wooden, crenellated and roofed erections, used in the middle ages in sieges both by assailants and besieged. Later, the name was given to a roofed wooden balcony, sometimes over a gate-way, and sometimes projecting from the angle of a building, standing out from the latter like a storm-window, so that it commanded three directions.

Bretèche.

Bretwalda, bret'wal-da. A title applied to one of the Anglo-Saxon tribe chiefs, chosen by the other chiefs to be a dictator in their warfare against the Britons.

Breunnerite, broin'er-īt. A mineral consisting of the carbonates of magnesia and iron. It occurs granular and in rhombohedral crystals. Called also Brownspar.

Brevet, bre-vet'. A commission to an army officer which entitles him to a rank above that which he actually holds, without corresponding advance in pay. A commission; a royal act conferring some privilege or distinction.

Breviary, brē'vi-a-ri. An abridgment; an epitome. In the R. C. Ch. a book containing the daily offices. The English Book of Common Prayer is based on it. The Greek Ch. also has a breviary.

Brevier, bre-vēr'. A printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

Breviped, 'vi-ped. A bird having short legs.

Brevipennate, -pen-āt. A bird having short wings.

Brewery, brō'er-i. A brew house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

Brewing, 'ing. The process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, called ale or beer. The quantity brewed at once. A collection of clouds portending a storm.

Brewsterite, 'ster-īt. A pellucid mineral of the zeolite family; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, strontium and barium.

Brian Boru, Boroimhe, bri'an-boroo'. A celebrated Irish chief, King of Munster, and afterward sovereign of all Ireland; B. 937, D. 1014. He defeated the Danes in 40 battles, his last victory being at Clontarf, where he was killed. He was equally distinguished for his patronage of learning and piety.

Briareus. In Myth. the sacred name of a famous giant, son of Cœlus and Terra, (Heaven and Earth). He is represented as having 100 hands and 50 heads, and his name among mortals was Ægeon.

Brick, brik. A kind of artificial stone made of clay formed in a mold, burned in a kiln, or dried in the sun.

Brick-kiln, 'kil. A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; or a pile of bricks, with arches underneath to receive the fuel.

Brick-tea, 'tē. The large leaves of the tea-plant softened by steam and molded into a brick-shaped mass, extensively sent overland to Russia. In Asia, articles are valued by bricks of tea.

Bricole, brē-kōl. Harness worn by men for dragging guns where it is impossible to use horses.

Bridewell, brīd'wel. A house for the temporary confinement of disorderly persons.

Bridge, brij. Any structure raised over a river, road, valley, or the like, for the purpose of a convenient passage. Sometimes formed of boats or logs, covered with planks, and called floating bridges. In suspension or chain bridges, the main body is supported on iron chains or rods

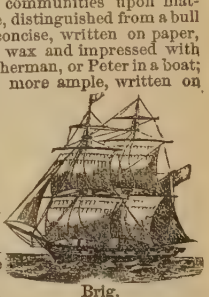
Lattice-bridge.

hanging in the form of an inverted arch from one point of support to another. A flying bridge is made of pontoons, light boats, hollow beams, empty casks, or the like, for the passage of armies. A tubular bridge is formed of a rectangular tube, and is employed where the span is wide and the weight to be sustained great. A lattice-bridge is constructed with cross-framing so arranged that the head of one rafter is over the bases of the two adjoining. The upper part of the nose. In engraving, a board on which the engraver rests his hand. In furnaces, a vertical partition for compelling the flame and heated vapor to ascend. In Gun. two pieces of timber between the transoms of a gun-carriage. In Metal. the platform by which ore, fuel, &c., are conveyed to the smelting furnace. In Mus. the part of a stringed instrument over which the strings are stretched. Naut., a range of planks which forms a communication between the paddle-boxes of a steam-vessel. Electric bridge, a term applied to several contrivances for determining the resistance of an element of an electric circuit.

Bridle, brī'dl. The portion of gear or harness fitted to the head of a horse by which he is directed and restrained, consisting of a head-stall, a bit and reins. The piece in the interior of a gun-lock which holds in place the tumbler and sear. Naut., a short piece of cable so secured as to enable a ship when moored to veer with the wind and tide.

Brief, brēf. An epitome; a short or concise statement. In law, an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case. A writ summoning a man to answer to any action. A papal or apostolical brief, letters which the Pope addresses to individuals or religious communities upon matters of discipline, distinguished from a bull in being more concise, written on paper, sealed with red wax and impressed with the seal of the fisherman, or Peter in a boat; while a bull is more ample, written on parchment and sealed with lead or green wax.

Brig, brig. A vessel with two masts, square-rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast. The term, however, is variously applied by the mariners of different nations,



Brig.

Brigade, bri-gād'. A division of troops, consisting of several regiments, squadrons or battalions. A body of individuals organized and acting under authority; as a fire brigade.

Brigadier-general, brig-a-dēr''-jen'er-al. The officer who commands a brigade; in rank next below a major-general.

Brigand, 'and. A robber; a freebooter; especially one of those who live in gangs in secret retreats.

Brigantine, brig'an-tīn. A light sailing vessel formerly much used by corsairs; a two-masted vessel partly square-rigged.

Bright, John, brīt. A distinguished English manufacturer, orator and statesman; b. 1811, and still in active life (1884). He is a member of the Commons, and an advanced Liberal.

Brighton, brīt'un. The most noted English watering-place, in Sussex, 47 m. s. of London; pop. 93,871.

Bright's Disease, brīts' diz-ēz. A disease characterized by a granular condition of the cortical part of the kidneys and inflammation of the malpighian bodies. Called also Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys.

Brilliant, bril'yant. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into faces and facets so as to reflect and refract the light in the most vivid manner. The principal face, called the table, is octagonal in form, and is surrounded by sloping facets. In print-

ing, a type a size less than diamond. In the manege, a high-spirited horse.

Brimstone, brim'stōn. Sulphur.

Brindle, rin'dl. A mixture of colors of which gray is the base, with bands of darker gray or black.

Brine, brīn. Water strongly impregnated with salt, like the artificial brine used for the preservation of flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, &c.

Brine-shrimp, 'shrimp. A branchiopodous crustacean, the Artemia salina, which lives naturally in a briny solution of sufficient strength to pickle beef.

Brinjaree, brin'ja-rē. A variety of greyhound, said to be the best hunting-dog in India.

Brinvilliers, Marquise de, bran-veel'e-ai. A notorious French woman, convicted of poisoning her father, brother and two sisters, also several hospital patients. She was guillotined and her body burned, 1676.

Bristle, bris'l. One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs from the back of the hog and wild boar, used by brushmakers, shoemakers, saddlers, &c. A similar appendage on plants.

Bristol, bris'tol. One of the oldest cities of England, a seaport at the junction of the rivers Avon and Frome, and third in commercial importance; pop. 196,400.

Bristol-stone, -stōn. Rock-crystal, or Bristol-diamond, small, round crystals of quartz.

Britain-crown, brit'an-kroun. An English gold coin of the reign of James I., a fourth part of a unity, of the value of 5s., afterward raised to 5s. 6d.

Britannia-metal, bri-tan'i-a-met'al. An alloy used chiefly for teapots, spoons, &c. The general proportions are 85½ tin, 10½ antimony, 3 zinc, and 1 copper.

Britinian, -tin'i-an. A monk of the order of St. Augustine, distinguished for their austerity. In 1256 they were merged in the general union of all the fraternities of the Augustine order.

Britzska, brits'ka. A Russian carriage with a calash top, and space for reclining.

Broad-arrow, brad'ā-rō. The British royal mark for government stores of every description, to obliterate or deface which is felony.

Broad-axe, 'aks. Formerly, a military weapon; battle-ax. A broad-edged ax.

Broad-cloth, 'kloth. A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

Broad-piece, 'pēs. A denomination of some old English gold-pieces, broader than a guinea, especially Carolusses and Jacobusses.

Broad-seal, 'sēl. The national seal of a country.

Broadside, 'sīd. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time. The side of a ship above the water from the bow to the quarter. A house-front. In printing, a sheet of paper, one side of which is covered by a single page.

Broadsword, 'sord. A sword with a broad blade and cutting edges, formerly the national weapon of the Highlanders.

Brobdingnaggian, brob-ding-nag'i-an. Gigantic, like an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

Brocade, brō-kād'. Silk or other stuff variegated with gold or silver, or having raised flowers, foliage or other ornaments.

Brocatel, 'ka-tel. Sienna marble, a calcareous stone or species of brecciated marble composed of fragments of various colors. A thin woolen cloth of silky surface, used for linings, &c.; linsey-woolsey.

Brochantite, brok'an-tīt. A mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of copper.

Brochure, brō-shōr'. A pamphlet, especially one on a matter of transitory interest.

Brocket, brok'et. A red-deer two years old; a pricket.

Broella, brō-el'la. A coarse kind of cloth used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the monastic clergy in the middle ages.

Broglie, Achille Leonce Victor Charles, Duc de. A distinguished French statesman; B. 1785, D. 1870. He married Mme. de Stael's only daughter.

Brogue, brōg. A coarse shoe made of raw or half-tanned leather; a stout, coarse shoe. A dialectical manner of pronunciation; especially applied to the mode of pronunciation peculiar to the Irish.

Broker, brō'ker. An agent or negotiator who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them for a fee or rate per cent. or who transacts other business for his employers.

Broma, 'ma. Aliment. A chocolate preparation from cocoa seeds or beans.

Bromal, 'mal. A compound obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It has a penetrating odor which attacks the eyes.

Bromine, 'mīn. A simple non-metallic element resembling chlorine and iodine, existing in minute quantities in sea-water,

the ashes of marine plants, animals, and salt springs. It has bleaching powers like chlorine, and is very poisonous. Its combinations are termed bromides.

Bromoform, 'mo-form. A liquid produced by bromine with caustic potash acting on wood-spirits or alcohol, analogous to chloroform, but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

Bromyrite, 'mi-rīt. Native bromide of silver, consisting of 57.5 parts silver and 42.5 bromine.

Bronchotomy, brong-kot'o-mi. An incision into the wind-pipe or larynx, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs. Called tracheotomy when the opening is made into the trachea, and laryngotomy when made into the larynx.

Bronte, Charlotte, brōn'te. A celebrated English novelist, "Currer Bell." B. 1813, D. 1855.

Bronteum, bron-tē'um. In ancient Greek theaters, a brazen vessel used for imitating thunder by rolling stones in it.

Brontozoum, -tō-zō'um. A name given to the animal producing certain bird-like footprints, 20 inches long, occurring in the new red sandstone of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Bronze, bronz. A compound of from 2 to 20 parts of copper to 1 of tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. It is brittle, hard and sonorous, and used for statues, bells and cannon. An ancient bronze generally contains 4 to 15 per cent. of tin. Any statue or other work of art, cast of bronze. A brown color resembling bronze; a pigment prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze. Imitation bronze, tombac, prince's metal, or Mannheim gold, terms applied to alloys of zinc and copper. An alloy of about 85 parts copper, 11 zinc, and 4 tin, is used for statues.

Bronze-liquor, 'lik-er. A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper, used for bronzing gun-barrels, &c.

Bronze-powder, 'pou-der. A powder mixed with oil-paint, for coloring objects in imitation of bronze. It is composed of pulverized brass or copper.

Bronze-steel, 'stēl. The name given to bronze condensed and hardened for the making of cannon.

Bronzite, 'īt. A mineral, a variety of diallage, nearly allied to Labrador hornblende or hypersthene, a silicate of magnesia and iron.

Brooch, brōch. An ornamental pin or clasp used for fastening the dress or for display, worn mostly by women, and at the throat; but formerly worn by men on the cap or hat. In painting, of one color.

Brooklyn, brook'lin. Cap. of Kings County, N. Y., situated on Long Island, and separated from Manhattan Island by the East River; pop. 625,000; the third largest city in the United States. It is connected with New York by the Brooklyn or East River bridge, one of the most massive and costly bridges on the globe, opened May 24, 1883.

Broom-corn, brōm'korn. Sorghum vulgare or Guinea-corn. The branched panicles are made into brooms and brushes.

Brora-beds, brō'ra-bedz. A series of strata of the lower oolite, remarkable for containing the thickest bed of true coal found in the secondary strata of Britain.

Brosimum, 'si-mum. A gen. of Artocarpaceæ, one species of which is the cow-tree of South America. B. Alicastrum produces nuts, which, when roasted, are used as bread.

Brougham, brō'am. A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled.

Brougham and Vaux, Henry, Lord, broom. One of England's most distinguished orators and statesmen; B. 1779, D. 1868.

Broussonetia, brōs-on-ē'shi-a. A gen. of trees, ord. Moraceæ. B. papyrifera, or paper-mulberry, affords the chief paper-making material in China and Japan; cloth is made from the inner bark.

Brown, Jacob, Gen. An American officer, who gained distinction in Canada in 1814; became commander-in-chief of the army in 1821; B. in Pennsylvania, 1775, D. 1828.

Brown, John. A distinguished anti-slavery agitator, B. in Conn., 1800; executed for treason against Virginia at Charleston, Dec. 2, 1859.

Brownie, broun'i. In Scotland, an amiable imaginary spirit that haunts farm houses.

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. One of England's most prolific and delightful poetesses, wife of Robert Browning, also a well-known poet; B. 1809, D. 1861.

Brownist, 'ist. A follower of Robert Brown, a Puritan or dissenter from the Church of England in the 16th century.

Brown-spar, 'spär. A crystallized variety of dolomite containing carbonate of iron, and having the crystals straight. Siderite and breunnerite are also called brown-spar.

Bruce, Robert. The heroic King of

Scotland, who totally defeated the English under Edward II. at Bannockburn; B. 1274, crowned 1309, D. 1378.

Brucine, brōs'in. A vegeto-alkaloid, discovered in the bark of the Brucea antidysenterica, and afterward as accompanying strychnia in nux vomica.

Brucite, 'it. A native hydrate of magnesia, a mineral found in thin foliated plates. Another name for Chondrodite.

Bruin, brō'in. A name given to the bear.

Brumaire, brū-mār'. The 2d month in the calendar adopted by the first French republic, beginning on the 23d October and ending 21st November.

Brunel, Isambard, Sir. The English engineer who built the Thames tunnel; B. 1769, D. 1849. His son, Isambard Kingdom, designed the Great Eastern, the largest steamship ever built; B. 1806, D. 1859.

Brunette, brō-net'. A person with a brown or dark complexion.

Brunonian, brŭ-nō'nian. A theory of medicine founded by John Brown, according to which diseases are divided into those resulting from a deficiency, and those due to an excess of excitement.

Brunswick, Duchy, of, brŭnz'wik. A small State of N. Germany; area, 1,526 sq.m.; pop. 509,476. The reigning family is descended from the Geulphs. B., the cap., is an ancient city on the Ocker, containing many fine mediæval buildings; pop. 61,000.

Brush, brush. An instrument made of bristles or similar material bound together, used for dressing the hair, removing dust from clothes, laying on colors and the like. The small trees and shrubs of a wood. A skirmish; a slight encounter; a collision. In Elec. the luminous appearance of electric matter issuing in diverging rays from a point. The bushy tails of some animals.

Brussels, brus'elz. Cap. of Belgium, on the Senne, 50 m. from the sea; pop. 174,612.

Brussels-lace, brus'elz-lās. A lace made at Brussels.

Brute, brōt. A beast; any animal destitute of reason. A brutal person; a low-bred, unfeeling man.

Brutus, Lucius Junius, brū'tŭs. In Rom. ant. son of Tarquinia, sister of Tarquin, the Proud. His father and brother were assassinated by the king, and he escaped by assuming semi-idiocy. After the cruel rape and outrage upon Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin, he threw off his disguise, roused the people, expelled the Tarquins, and established a republic, of which Collatinus and himself were selected consuls. He sentenced his two sons to death for conspiring to restore the monarchy, and lost his own life in a personal encounter with Aruns, son of Tarquin, whom he slew; B. abt. 560, D. 507 B. C.

Brutus, Marcus Junius. Nephew of Cato and a partisan of Pompey, whom he deserted for Cæsar, but later joined in the conspiracy against the latter, and was one of those who assassinated him. After flying from Rome B. was joined with Cassius in command of the army, and after the defeat at Philippi killed himself by falling on his sword; B. 85, D. 42 B. C.

Bryant, William Cullen. An American journalist and poet; B. in Mass., 1794, D. 1878. He was for many years chief editor and proprietor of the New York Evening Post. His first poems were written in his 14th year.

Bryology, brī-ol'o-ji. The science of mosses.

Buansuah, bō-an-sō'a. The native name of the Cuon (Chrysœus) primævus, or wild dog of Northern India, supposed to be the original type of the dog tribe.

Bubalus, bū'ba-lus. The gen. to which the buffalo belongs.

Bubo, bū'bō. A gen. of owls, including the great owl or eagle owl, and the Virginian horned owl.

Bubulin, 'bū-lin. A peculiar substance existing in the dung of horned and other beasts, applied to calico printing.

Buccaneer, buk'a-nēr'. A pirate; more especially the adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

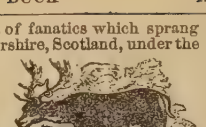
Bucentaur, bū-sen'tar. A mythological monster, half man and half ox. The state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate went to wed the Adriatic.

Bucephalous, bū-sĕf'a-lŭs. The war-horse of Alexander the Great, who suffered none but his master to mount him; fatally wounded in battle, he carried his master to a place of safety, and died soon after.

Buchanan, James. The 15th President of the U. S; B. in Penn. 1791; elected President 1856; D. 1868. The secession of the S. States, consequent upon the election of President Lincoln, began in the last year of B.'s term.

Buchanite, buch'an-īt. One of an ex-

traordinary sect of fanatics which sprang up in 1788, in Ayrshire, Scotland, under the leadership of a Mrs. Buchan.



Buck of Fallow-deer.

Buck, buk. The male of the fallow deer, goat, rabbit and hare. B. of the first head, in Her. a roe-buck in the fifth year. Great buck, a roe-buck in its sixth year or older. A fop, blood, dandy. The mark of a cuckold.

Buck-board, 'bōrd. A four-wheeled vehicle, consisting of a board resting directly on the axles of the wheels.

Buck-eye, 'ī An American name for different species of horse-chestnut. An inhabitant of Ohio, called the Buckeye State.

Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, buk'ing-hăm. A notorious profligate, favorite of King James I. and Charles I. of England; B. 1592, D. by assassination 1628.

Buckle, 'l. An instrument consisting of a ring or rim with a chape and tongue, used for fastening harness, &c., together.

Buckler, 'ler. A kind of shield, a piece of defensive armor worn on the left arm. One of two pieces of wood fitted together to stop the hawse-holes to prevent the ship taking in water.

Buckra, 'ra. A term applied to the white men by the native blacks.

Buckram, 'ram. A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended. Wild garlic.

Buckskin, 'skin. The skin of a buck. A soft leather made by treating deer-skins in a peculiar way, sometimes prepared from sheep-skins.

Buckwheat, 'whēt. The name commonly given to the Fagopyrum esculentum, or Polygonum Fagopyrum, ord. Polygonaceæ, and also to its seeds.

Bucranium, bū-krā'ni-um. A sculptured ornament representing an ox-skull adorned with wreaths, employed to decorate the frieze of the entablature in Ionic and Corinthian architecture.

Buda, bū'dăh. A Hungarian city, with Pesth, on the opposite bank of the Danube, the cap. of the state; pop. 59,442.

Buddha, bōd'da. The wise or enlightened: the sacred name of the founder of Buddhism, who appears to have lived in the 6th century B. C.

Buddhism, 'izm. The religious system founded by Buddha, one of the most prominent doctrines of which is that nirvâna, or an absolute release from existence, is the chief good. Its adherents are said to comprise about a third of the human race.

Buddhist, 'ist. Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism. B. architecture, the oldest and only true native style of Indian ecclesiastical architecture, the earliest specimens dating to 250 B. C.

Buddle, bud'l. A square frame of boards used in washing metalliferous ore.

Bude-burner, būd'bern-er. An arrangement of two or more concentric argand burners, each inner one rising a little above the outer, by which a very powerful light is produced.

Budge-barrel, buj'bar-el. A small barrel with only one head, used for carrying powder with a gun or mortar.

Budgero, 'e-rō. A cabined boat of the Ganges and Hoogly.

Buena Vista, bwe'nah vīs'tah. A Mexican village, 90 m. S. W. of Monterey, noted as the scene of the decisive battle, Feb. 22–23, 1847, between the Americans under Gen. Zach. Taylor and the Mexicans under Santa Anna, the latter being defeated.

Buenos Ayres, bō'nŏs ā'rīz. A prov. and city of the Argentine Confederation, S. America. The prov. has an area of 63,000 sq. m.; pop. 543,000. The city, cap. of the Confederation, is situated on the La Plata, 125 m. N. W. of Montevideo, and has the most extensive commerce of any S. American seaport; pop. 191,460.

Buff, buf. A leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like shammy. The bare skin.

Buffalo, bŭf'fah-low. A city of N. Y. State, at the junction of the Erie Canal with Lake Erie, and controls the western lake trade; pop. 164,205.

Buffalo. A large ruminant mammal, fam. Bovidæ, the best known species of which is the Bubalus Buffelus or Bos Bubalus, domesticated in India, Italy, &c. The female gives more milk than the cow, from which the ghee or clarified butter of India is made. The name is applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the bison of N. America.

Buffalo-robe, -rōb. The skin of the bison prepared with the hair on.

Buff-coat, 'kōt. A close military outer garment worn by soldiers in the 17th century as a defense.

Buffer, 'fer. Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and the one on which it strikes. A foolish fellow; a term expressive of extreme familiarity.

Buffet, 'fet. A cupboard, sideboard or closet, to hold china and like articles. The place set apart for refreshments in public places. That part of an organ that incloses the pipes.

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Count de, bŭf'fong. The most eminent of French naturalists; B. 1707, D. 1788.

Buffont, 'font. A projecting covering of gauze or linen for a lady's breast.

Buffoon, -fōn'. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks and vulgar pleasantries.

Bufonite, bū'fon-it. Toadstone; the petrified teeth of the Sphærodus, Pycnodus, and other mesozoic ganoid fishes.

Bug, bug. The name formerly applied loosely to insects, and still of wide application. In the United States the name is generally used where beetle would be used in England. The Cimex lectularius, the house-bug or bed-bug, or any member of this gen. or of the fam. Cimicidæ.

Buggy, 'i. A name given to several species of carriages or gigs.

Bugle, bū'gl. A hunting horn. A brass wind-instrument. A glass bead. The popular name for Ajuga reptans, a labiate plant.

Bugler, būg'ler. One who plays a bugle; specifically, a soldier who conveys the commands.

Buhl, būl. Unburnished gold, brass or mother-of-pearl worked into patterns, for inlaying; also ornamental furniture, &c., ornamented with buhlwork.

Bulbul, bŭl'bŭl. The Persian name of a species of nightingale.

Bulgaria, bŭl-gā're-ah. One of the Baltic provinces, formerly under exclusive Turkish control, but since 1877 having a Christian administration subject to Turkey; area 31,164 sq. m.; pop. 3,246,459.

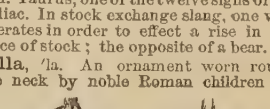
Bulgarian, bul-gā'ri-an. A member of the Bulgarian race. The language of the Bulgarians, two dialects—Old and New Bulgarian. The former is extinct as a living tongue, but is used as the sacred language of the Greek Church.

Bulgaric, -gar'ik. One of the four branches of the Finnish languages, the other three being the Permic, Ugric and Chudic.

Bull, bŭl. Originally the seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope. A letter, edict, or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order or decision, used chiefly in matters of justice or of grace. If the former, the lead or seal is hung by a hempen cord; if the latter, by a silken thread.

Bull. The male of any bovine quadruped. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. In stock exchange slang, one who operates in order to effect a rise in the price of stock; the opposite of a bear.

Bulla, 'la. An ornament worn round the neck by noble Roman children till



Leaden Bulla of Pope Alexander IV.

they were 17 years old; in later times, a leaden seal attached to a document.

Bull-baiting, 'bāi-ing. The practice of baiting bulls with dogs.

Bull-dog, 'dog. A species of dogs very strong and muscular, and of remarkable courage and ferocity. The great gun in the officers' ward-room cabin; also a general term for main-deck guns. A decomposed protosilicate of iron, used as a lining for the boshes of furnaces.

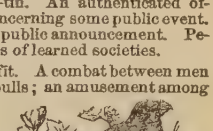
Bullen-nail, 'en-nāl. A short round-headed nail, tinned and lacquered.

Bullet, 'let. A small ball. A projectile intended to be discharged from fire-arms or other missile weapons.

Bulletin, 'le-tin. An authenticated official report concerning some public event. Any notice or public announcement. Periodical records of learned societies.

Bull-fight, 'fit. A combat between men and a bull or bulls; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese.

Bullfinch, 'finsh. An insessorial bird, Pyrrhula rubicilla, fam. Fringillidæ or finches.



Bullfinch.

Bull-frog, 'frog. The Rana pipiens, a

large species of frog, the hind legs of which are a table delicacy.

Bullidæ, 'l-dē. A fam. of tectibranchiate gasteropod mollusks, sec. Monœcia, with male and female organs in the same individual, including the genera Acera, Bullæa, Bulla, &c.

Bullion, 'yon. Uncoined gold or silver, not current or not in the form of current coin. A heavy twisted fringe, the cords of which are prominent. In glass-making, the bulb at the end of the blowing tube.

Bullock, 'ok. A young or little bull; an ox or castrated bull.

Bull's-eye, bụl'z-ī. An oval wooden block without a sheave. A round piece of thick glass, for the purpose of admitting light. A small cloud, supposed to portend a hurricane or storm. In Astron. Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus or the bull. A small lantern. In Archery and Gun. the center of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye. The knob in a sheet of glass marking where the tube by which it was blown was inserted. An old-fashioned watch.

Bull Run. An insignificant creek in N. Virginia, made famous by two great battles in the late civil war. The first, July 16–19, 1861, was between the Federal army, under Gen. McDowell, and the Confederates, under Gens. Beauregard and J. E. Johnston, the former being defeated. The second, Aug. 30, 1863, was between the Federals under Gen. Pope, and the Confederates under Gens. Lee, Longstreet and Jackson. The Federals were again defeated. The first is also called the battle of Manassas.

Bull-terrier, bụl'ter-i-er. A cross-breed between the bull-dog and the terrier.

Bull-trout, 'trout. A species of fish of the salmon fam., the Salmo eriox. A name given to the huso or Danube salmon.

Bulrush, 'rush. The popular name for large rush-like plants growing in marshes, not very definitely applied, but generally restricted to Scirpus lacustris, from which the bottoms of chairs, &c., are manufactured. The bulrush of Egypt is Juncus globulosus.

Bulse, buls. In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables; a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables.

Bultow, bụl'tō. A mode of fishing for cod, by stringing a number of hooks on one line.

Bumble-bee, bum'bl-bē. A large bee, sometimes called humble-bee.

Bumboat, bum'bōt. A boat for carrying provisions to a ship.

Bummalo, 'ma-lō. E. Indian name for a small glutinous, transparent teleostean fish, which when dried, is used as a relish; the Saurus ophiodon, fam. Scopelidæ.

Bungall, bun'gal. A base coin current in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At one time it went for sixpence, ultimately for a penny.

Bungalow, bung'ga-lō. In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor. Native bungalows are constructed of wood, bamboos, &c., tiled and invariably surrounded by a verandah. A dâk-bungalow is a house for travelers, constructed at intervals of from 12 to 15 miles on the high-roads at the expense of the authorities.

Bungalow.

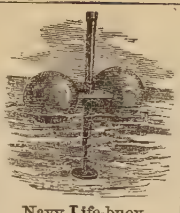
Bungarus, bung'ga-rus. A gen. of venemous serpents, fam. Elapidæ, closely allied to the Naja, called also Rock-serpent.

Bunker Hill. A height at Charlestown, Mass., noted as the scene, June 17, 1775, of a sanguinary engagement between the British regulars and American militia, the latter having hastily thrown up earthworks commanding Boston. The British succeeded in capturing the works after several repulses, the ammunition of the Americans having given out. The forces engaged numbered about 2,500 on each side; the loss of the Americans was 145 killed, 304 wounded; that of the British, 226 killed, 828 wounded. Gen. Warren, fighting as a volunteer, was killed in the battle, and a granite monument, 200 ft. in height, commemorates the battle and designates the spot where Gen. Warren fell.

Bunting, bunt'ing. The popular name of a number of insessorial birds, fam. Emberizidæ, chiefly included in the gen. Emberiza. The snow-bunting is one of the few birds of the polar regions. A thin woolen stuff, of which flags and signals are made; a vessel's flags collectively.

Bunyan, John, bŭn'yăn. Author of the celebrated allegories, Pilgrim's Progress and Holy War; b. in England, 1628, d. 1688. When young he was dissipated, but in early manhood reformed and joined the Baptists, becoming so zealous as to invite persecution. His great work was

written in Bedford jail.



Navy Life-buoy.

Buoy, bwoi. A floating object fixed at a certain place to show the position of shoals, rocks, &c., or to mark out the course a ship is to follow. An empty cask or piece of wood employed to float a cable in rocky anchorages. A floating object used to throw overboard for a person who has fallen into the water, called a life-buoy.

Buphaga, bū'fa-ga. A gen. of insessorial birds, fam. Sturnidæ (starlings), called beef-eaters or ox-peckers.

Buprestidæ, -pres-tl-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, distinguished by the uncommon brilliancy and highly metallic splendor of their colors.

Bur, ber. A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock. In Engr. a slight ridge of metal, and which is removed by a scraper, as it retains superfluous ink in printing. The rough neck left on a bullet in casting. The guttural pronunciation of the rough r common in some of the northern counties of England.

Burbot, 'bot. A fish of the fam. Gadidæ, gen. Lota (L. vulgaris).

Bureau, bū-rō'. A desk or writing-table, with drawers for papers; an escritoire. A department for the transaction of public business. A chest of drawers.

Burette, -ret'. A graduated glass tube used in the laboratory and assay office, for the purpose of dividing liquid into small quantities.

Burg, berg. Buildings of great antiquity, found in the north of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland, older than the Scandinavian invasions, and probably date almost from the bronze age.

Burganet, ber'ga-net. A helmet, with a small visor, its lower rim so fitted to the upper rim of the gorget that the head could be turned without exposing the neck.

Burgee, 'jē. A flag or pennant which ends in two points. A kind of coal for burning in the furnaces of engines.

Burgess, 'jes. An inhabitant of a borough or walled town; a citizen or freeman of a borough. A representative of a borough in Parliament. The term given before the Revolution to the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia. A magistrate of a corporate town.

Burgh, bu'rō. A corporate town or borough, the Scotch term corresponding to the English borough, applied to different kinds of corporations, and to towns and cities in Scotland.

Burgher, berg'er. An inhabitant who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman. One of a body of Scotch Presbyterians, constituting the majority of the early Secession Church.

Burgh-master, 'mas-ter. A burgomaster. An officer in tin mines who lays out the meers for the workmen.

Burglar, 'lar. One guilty of nocturnal housebreaking.

Burgomaster, ber'gō-mas-ter. The chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders and Germany, corresponding to mayor. An aquatic bird, the glaucous gull, common in arctic regions.

Burgoyne, John, Gen., bûr-goin'. An English officer in the American Revolution, who was defeated and surrendered his army to Gen. Gates at Saratoga in 1777; B. 1714, D. 1792.

Burgundy, bûr'gûn-di. An ancient province of N. France, which was acquired by Germany in 1033, afterward became a free state under the Dukes of B., and in 1477 was reunited to France. It is famous for its red wines.

Burgundy Pitch, 'gun-di pich. A resin from the Norway spruce and other pines.

Burin, bū'rin. A graver; a steel instrument for engraving on copper. The manner of execution of an engraver.

Burke, Edward, bûrk. A distinguished Irish statesman, writer and orator; B. in Dublin, 1730, D. 1797. He passed nearly 30 years in Parliament, and one of his orations on the trial of Warren Hastings occupied 9 days.

Burke, bûrk. To murder by suffocation so as to produce few signs of violence upon the victim. To smother; to shelve.

Burlingame, Anson, bûr'lin-gām. An American statesman and diplomatist; B. in N. Y., 1822; elected to Congress from Mass., 1854, '56, '58; appointed minister to China, 1861, and sent as Chinese Ambassador to the U. S. and the principal governments of Europe, 1867; D. in St. Petersburg, 1870.

Burmah, bûr'mâh. One of the largest empires of S. Asia, situated E. of the

Ganges; area, 2,000,000 sq. m.; pop. 9,400,000. The chief towns are Mandelay, the cap., Ava, and Bhamo; chief rivers, Irrawaddy, Si-tang and San-Luen; principal mountains, the Phungan, a range of the Himalayas. The government is a hereditary and absolute despotism; the religion Buddhism. The kingdom dates back to 543 B. C.

Burmese, bur'mēz. An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burmah. The language of the Burmese; one of the monosyllabic languages.

Burnett's Liquid, ben'net's lik-wid. A solution of chloride of zinc, employed to preserve dead bodies.

Burning Bush, bern'ing-bush. The emblem adopted by the Ch. of Scotland. The name applied to an ornamental shrub, Euonymus atropurpureus.

Burning-glass, -glas. A double convex lens which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a focus, producing an intense heat.

Burning-mirror, -mir'er. A concave mirror which, being exposed to the direct rays of the sun, reflects them to a focus, where their heat is concentrated.

Burnisher, ber'nish-er. The person who burnishes or makes glossy. An instrument used in burnishing by rubbing with pressure.

Burnoose, 'nōs. A white woolen mantle, with hood woven in one piece, worn by the Arabs. A kind of mantle worn by ladies.

Burns, Robert. The celebrated Scotch poet; B. 1759, D. 1796. He was of humble birth, and his songs appeal especially to the popular heart.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett, Gen. The successor of Gen. McClellan as Commander of the Army of the Potomac in the Rebellion; B. in Indiana, 1824; graduated from West Point 1857; entered the war as colonel, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and was soon after made major general; given command of the army Nov. 7, 1862, he was defeated by Gen. Lee at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, losing over 10-000 men. Relieved from the chief command soon after, he performed gallant service both in the West and the East. Entering political life at the close of the war, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island for several successive terms.

Burnt-ear, bernt'ēr. A disease in corn, in which the fructification of the plant is destroyed; minute germs of a parasitical mushroom, the Uredo carbo or U. segetum.

Burnt-offering, 'of-fer-ing. Something offered and burnt on an altar as an atonement for sin.

Burnt-sienna, 'sī en-na. Sienna earth submitted to the action of fire, by which it is converted into a fine orange-red pigment.

Burnt-stone, 'stōn. A term applied to antique carnelians found in ruins, which apparently have been acted upon by fire.

Burr, Aaron. A brilliant and notorious American politician, B. in New Jersey in 1756, served from 1775 to 1779 in the army, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel; in 1789 elected to the U. S. Senate, and in 1800 elected Vice-President on the ticket with Thomas Jefferson; engaged in a treasonable scheme to detach some of the S. States from the Union, and erect an independent government with them and a part or the whole of Mexico; tried at Richmond, Va., 1807, and acquitted, but never regained the confidence of his fellow-citizens; D. 1836. He killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel.

Burras-pipe, bur'as-pīp. A tube to contain lunar caustic or other corrosive.

Burrel-shot, 'el-shot. Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged at short range; an emergency shot.

Burr, ber. A name given to certain siliceous or silicco-calcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a burr or keen-cutting texture, used for millstones.

Bursar, bers'er. A treasurer or cash-keeper, as the bursar of a college. A student to whom a bursary is paid.

Burse, bers. A purse; now used only as the designation of one of the official insignia of the lord high chancellor of England. A receptacle for the corporal and chalice cover, placed over the chalice veil when the sacred vessels are carried to the altar.

Bursting-charge, berst'ing-chārj. A small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with coarse powder to insure the ignition of the latter. The charge required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

Busby, buz'bi. A military head-dress worn by hussars, artillerymen and engineers.

Buscone, bus'kōn. One who prospects for ores; also, a miner who pays part of the proceeds of his work to the owner of the mine.

Bush, bush. A lining of harder material let into an orifice to guard against wear-

ing by friction; the perforated box or tube fitted into certain parts of machinery.

Bush-buck, 'buk. The name given to several species of the gen. Tragelaphus, especially to T. sylvatica, an antelope of Caffraria and Cape Colony.

Bushel, bụsh'el. A dry measure containing 8 gallons.

Bush-hammer, 'ham-mer. A mason's breaking hammer; a hammer for dressing millstones.

Bushman, 'man. A woodsman; a settler in a new country. An aboriginal of Bushmanland, near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman.

Bush-metal, 'met-al. Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, &c.

Bush-ranger, 'rānj-er. In Australia, a criminal, generally an escaped convict, who lives by robbery.

Bush-shrike, 'shrīk. One of a sub-fam. (Thamnophilinæ) of the Formicariidæ or ant-birds.

Bush-whacker, 'whak-er. One accustomed to sojourn in the woods, or beat about bushes; irregular soldiers. A strong scythe for cutting bushes.

Busk, busk. A piece of steel, whalebone or wood, worn by women in front of their stays.

Buskin, bus'kin. A kind of boot or high shoe covering the foot and leg to the middle and tied underneath the knee. A similar covering worn by actors in tragedy among the ancients in contradistinction to the sock worn by comedians. In the R. C. Ch. a stocking of precious stuff worn by bishops when celebrating.

Buskins.

Bussu-palm, bụs'sŏ-pām. The manicaria saccifera, found in the swamps of the Amazon, whose leaves are often 30 feet long by 4 to 5 feet in breadth.

Bust, bust. The figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders and breast. The chest or thorax; the trunk of the human body.

Bust.

Bustle, 'l. A pad worn by ladies for the purpose of setting off the smallness of the waist, but more especially to relieve the weight of the clothes.

Bustard, bus'terd. A bird of the gen. Otis, ord. Cursores, approaching the waders. The great bustard is the largest European bird, often weighing 30 pounds.

Great Bustard.

But, but. The outer apartment of a house having only two apartments; the kitchen; the other apartment being the ben.

Butcher-bird, bŭch'er-berd. An insessorial bird, gen. Lanius, sub-fam. Laniinæ; shrike.

Buteo, bū'tē-ō. A gen. of raptorial birds, fam. Falconidæ, containing the buzzards.

Butler, but'ler. A servant in a household whose business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. An American politician, b. in N. Hampshire, 1818, he studed law and settled in Mass., where he became recognized as the leading Democrat of New England; a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore nominating conventions, he took a leading part in the movement which nominated Breckinridge and divided the party. He promptly entered the service at the outbreak of the civil war, and had command of the departments of the Gulf and of the S. Atlantic, acquiring no military fame but great notoriety for his arbitary civil regulations. Elected to Congress by the Mass. Republicans in 1866 and 1868, but defeated in 1874, he deserted that party, and in 1882 was elected governor by the Democrats; re-nominated in 1883, he was defeated.

Butt. The larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber; the thick end of a musket, whip-handle, &c. In Agri. an irregularly shaped piece of land. In Mach. the square end of a link, to which the bush-bearing is attached by a strap fastened to the butt by a cotter and gib. In Carp. a hinge for a door. The thickest part of tanned ox-hides, used for soles of shoes, trunks, &c. The metal ring at the ends of the hose of a fire-engine. A mark to be shot at. In rifle-practice, the protection in which the marker sits. A cask holding 126 gallons of wine or 2 hogsheads; called also a pipe.

Butte, but. An American term applied to a detached ridge rising abruptly, too high to be called a hill, without being high enough to be called a mountain.

Butter, 'er. An unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning, a concrete oil furnished by female Mammalia, especially by the cow and goat. B. and tallow tree, gen. Pentadesma, the P. butyracea. Rock butter, a peculiar mineral composed of alum and iron. Shea butter, a vegetable butter occurring in the nut of the Bassia Parkii of tropical Africa.

Butter-fish, -fish. A small acanthopterygious fish, allied to the blennies; the Murænoides guttatus, or spotted gunnel.

Butterfly, -fli. The common name of all the diurnal lepidopterous insects, corresponding to the gen. Papilio, in their fully developed state. A person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles.

Butterfly-shell, -shel. The popular name of a gen. (Voluta) of testaceous mollusks.

Butterfly-valve, -valv. In pumps, a species of double clack-valve, employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump buckets of condensing steam-engines.

Butterine, -in. An artificial butter made from animal fat, churned with milk, some sweet butter and the yelks of eggs, the whole of the contents being converted into butterine.

Butteris, -is. An instrument of steel set in wood for paring the hoof of a horse.

Butter-milk, -milk. The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.

Butter-nut, -nut. The fruit of Juglans cinerea, sometimes called oil-nut and white walnut. The nut of Caryocar butyracem and C. nuciferum; also, called Suwarra Nut.

Butter-tree, -trē. A species of Bassia, found in Africa, which yields a substance called shea butter.

Buttery, -i. An apartment in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept. In colleges, a room where refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

Button-tool, 'n-tōl. An instrument for cutting out the disks of leather which serve as nuts in the mechanism connected with the keys of the organ and piano.

Buttress, 'res. A projecting support to the exterior of a wall.

Butty, 'ti. A miner who raises coal or ore by contract, employing men to do the work. B. gang, a gang to whom a portion of the work in large enterprises is let, the proceeds being divided.

Butyric, bū-tir'ik. Pertaining to or derived from butter. B. acid, obtained from butter; it also occurs in perspiration, juice of flesh, cod-liver oil, &c. B. ether is formed from butyric acid.

Butyrin, 'ti-rin. A peculiar oleaginous matter derived from butter.

Buxina, buk'sin-a. An alkaloid obtained from the box-tree.

Buzzard, buz'erd. A gen. (Buteo) of large raptorial birds, falcon fam.

Byard, bī'ard. A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by men who drag wagons in coal-mines.

Bye. In cricket, a run made on a ball not struck by the batsman, but which the wicket-keeper and long stop have failed to stop.

Bye-altar, -al'ter. A minor or secondary altar, in distinction to the high altar. Anciently, a table for holding the vestments, the sacred vessels, &c.

By-law, 'lą. A local or private law; a law made by any incorporated body for the regulation of its own affairs.

Byron, George Gordon Noel, Lord. An English poet, B. 1788, D. 1824 at Missolonghi, in Greece, where he had gone to offer his services in the war of independence. His domestic life was infelicitous, he and his wife living together but a single year, when he left her and England, never returning. Much of his poetry is immoral.

Byrrhidæ, bir'ri-dē. A fam. of pentamerous coleopterous insects, commonly known as pill-beetles.

Byrrhus, 'us. The typical gen. of the above family, containing B. pilula, the common pill-beetle, which, when alarmed, simulates death.

Byssolite, bis-o-līt. An azure blue transparent mineral, in long, fine capillary crystals. A name given to the finer fibrous varieties of filamentous minerals, as amianthus, tremolite, actinolite, &c.

Byssus, 'us. Among the ancients, a cloth of exceedingly fine texture. One of the byssi, filamentous cryptogamic plants. A long, silky bunch of filaments, by means of which the Mytilus, Pinna and other bivalve mollusks are attached to fixed objects.

Byttneriaceæ, bit-nē-ri-ā'sē-ē. A nat. ord. of plants, sometimes included among the Sterculiaceæ. The typical gen. is Byttneria, but the most important is Theobroma, to which the tree yielding the cocoa-bean belongs.

Byzantine, biz-an tin. Pertaining to Byzantium, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosphorus. In the year

330 Constantine the Great fixed the seat of government of the Roman Empire at Byzantium, enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople. B. architecture, a style developed about A. D. 300, and which continued in use till the conquest by the Turks, A. D. 1453. Both the Norman and the Lombardic styles may be considered as varieties of the Byzantine, and all are comprised under the term Romanesque. The Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, and the Church of St. Mark's, Venice, are prominent examples of B. architecture. B. historians, Greek historians who lived between the 6th and 15th centuries.

C

C IS the third letter in the English alphabet and the second of the consonants. It represents two perfectly distinct sounds, namely, the guttural pertaining to k, and the hard or thin sound of s, the former being that which historically belongs to it; while it also forms with h the French digraph ch. In the Latin alphabet c had the k sound, and this was the sound which belonged to the letter in Anglo-Saxon. As a numeral, C stands for 100; CC for 200; &c.

Caaba, ka-ā'ba. An oblong stone building within the great mosque at Mecca, containing the famous black stone or Kebla presented by the angel Gabriel to Abraham on the occasion of building the original Caaba.

Caaing-whale, ka'ing-whāl. The round-headed porpoise (Globicephalus deductor, Delphinus melas, or D. globiceps), fam. Delphinidæ.

Cab, kab. A Hebrew dry measure, containing about 2 pints. A kind of hackney carriage, with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse. The covered part of a locomotive.

Cabala, 'a-la. A mysterious science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to Moses on Sinai, and transmitted by oral tradition, serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture. Every letter, word, number and accent of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the Cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science.

Cabalist, 'al-ist. A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.

Cabalistic, 'ik. Pertaining to the cabala or mysterious science of Jewish traditions. Containing an occult meaning.

Caballaria, -lā'ri-a. A feudal tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped when the lord had occasion for his service.

Caballero, yā'rō. A grave and stately Spanish dance.

Cabaret, kab'a-ret. A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.

Cabbage, kab'baj. The popular name of species of Brassica, ord. Cruciferæ, and especially applied to the garden varieties of B. oleracea, cultivated for food.

Cabbage-fly, -flī. Anthomyia Brassicæ, belonging to the same fam. as the house-fly, and the same gen. as the turnip and potato flies.

Cabbage-rose, -rōz. Rosa centifolia, having many varieties, eminently fitted for the manufacture of rose-water and attar from its fragrance; Provence rose.

Cabbage-tree, -trē. The cabbage palm (Areca oleracea). The unopened bud of young leaves is much prized as a vegetable, but the removal of it destroys the tree.

Cabeca, ka-bā'sa. Portuguese name of the finest silk received from India. A nominal money of account on the west coast of Africa.

Caber, kā'ber. A pole; a beam; in Highland games of strength a long stem of a tree for tossing or turning over.

Cabin, kab'in. A small room; a hut or small house. An apartment in a ship.

Cabinet, -et. A closet; a retired apartment. A private room in which consultations are held. The select council of a prince or executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a country. A piece of furniture, with drawers and doors. Any part of a building set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities, &c. C. picture, large-sized photograph, highly finished.

Cabiri, ka-bī'rī. Ancient Greek divinities. Very little is known regarding them.

Cable, kā'bl. A strong rope or chain used to retain a vessel at anchor, made of hemp, jute or iron. Submarine or electric telegraph cable is composed of copper wires

imbedded in a series of gutta-percha and resinous substances, each layer being separated from the others, and the whole protected by iron wires bound round it in the form of a spiral. Cable bends, small ropes for fastening the ends of a rope-cable so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring. In Arch. certain styles of molding.

Cablegram, -gram. A message sent by ocean telegraph.

Cablet, kā'blet. Any cable under 9 inches in circumference.

Cabocle, ka-bok'lā. The Brazilian name of a mineral resembling red jasper, containing phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, baryta, protoxide of iron and water.

Caboose, -bōs'. The cook-room of a ship. In smaller vessels, an inclosed hearth, or stove for cooking on the main deck. Also called a galley.

Cabot, -bō. In the Isle of Jersey, a variable dry measure. The potato and apple cabot weighs about 28 lbs.

Cabot, Sebastian. A British navigator, of Italian descent, B. in Bristol, Eng., 1477, D. 1557. He made a voyage to America under Spanish auspices, in 1524, but was afterward appointed Grand Pilot of England.

Cabul, kah-bool'. Cap. of N. Afghanistan, on C. River; pop. 67,000.

Cacao.

Cacao, -kā'ō. The chocolate-tree (Theobroma Cacao), ord. Byttneraceæ. Its fruit is contained in pods, each inclosing 50 to 100 seeds. These are very nutritive, of an agreeable flavor, and used both fresh and dried, as an article of diet. Cocoa and chocolate are prepared from them. The seeds when roasted and crushed are called cocoa nibs. They yield an oil called butter of cacao, used in pomatum and in making candles, soap, &c.

Cacatuinæ, kak'a-tu-ī''nē. A sub-fam. of scansorial birds, fam. Psittacidæ. The cockatoos.

Cachalot, kash'a-lot. A cetaceous mammal, the Catodon microcephalus, or blunt-headed sperm-whale, fam. Physeteridæ or Catodontidæ. Besides spermaceti it yields sperm-oil and ambergris.

Cache. A hole in the ground or ice for hiding and preserving provisions.

Cachiri, ka-shē'rē. A fermented liquor, resembling perry, made from the root of the manioc.

Cacholong, kash'o-long. A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal, often called Pearl-opal.

Cachou, ka-shō. A sweetmeat made of the extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, gum, &c., used to sweeten an offensive breath.

Cachuca, -chū'ka. A Spanish dance performed by a man and woman.

Cacique, ka-sēk'. Native chiefs of the W. Indies and parts of America when it was discovered.

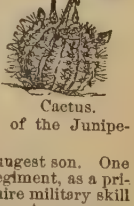
Cacography, ka-kog'ra-fi. Bad spelling or writing.

Cacolet.

Cacolet, kak-o-lā. A contrivance fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travelers, sick or wounded persons. The French were the first to employ cacolets in the Crimean war, 1854–5.

Cacoon, ka-kōn'. A commercial name for the large beans of the Entada scandens, ord. Leguminosæ, used for making scent-bottles, purses, &c.

Cacoxene, -kok'sēn. A silky mineral, a native ferric phosphate with water, containing peroxide of iron and phosphoric acid.


Cactus.

Cactaceæ, kak-tā'sē-ē. An order of dicotyledonous plants, the cactus or Indian fig. The principal genera are Melocactus, Echinocactus, Opuntia, and Mammillaria.

Cade, kād. A barrel or cask. A cade of herrings is 500; of sprats, 1,000.

Cade-oil, 'oil. An oil used for veterinary purposes, made of the fruit of the Juniperus Oxycedrus.

Cadet, ka-det'. The youngest son. One who carries arms in a regiment, as a private, with a view to acquire military skill and to obtain a commission. A young man in training for an officer in the army or navy, or in a military school.

Cadi, kad'i. A judge among the Turks.

Cadilesker, -i-les'ker. The chief judge in the Turkish empire.

Cadiz, kā'diz. Cap. of prov. of C., in Andalusia; situated on the Atlantic, and one of the principal commercial cities of Spain; pop. 70,000.

Cadmean, mē'an. Relating to Cadmus, a legendary prince of Thebes, in Greece, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet, which are therefore call C. letters. A C. victory, a proverbial phrase for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished.

Cadmium, 'mi-um. A metal found in carbonate of zinc.

Cadmium-yellow, -yel-lō. A pigment prepared from the sulphide of cadmium.

Cadrans, 'ranz. An instrument for measuring angles in cutting gems, and keeping them at a proper angle.

Caduceus, ka-dū'sē-us. In Class. myth. Mercury's rod; a wand entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office.

Cærebinæ, sē-rē-bī'nē. The guit-guits, a sub-fam. of tenuirostral passerine birds, fam. Nectarinidæ, of which the Cæreba Cyana may be taken as the type.

Cæsar, 'zer. A title, originally the surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was adopted by successive Roman emperors, and came to be applied to the heir presumptive. It was perpetuated in the Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire, first assumed by Charlemagne.

Cæsium, 'zi-um. A rare alkaline mineral found in mineral waters. The metal occurs in the mineral lepidolite, and is always found in connection with rubidium.

Caf, kaf. The name of the mountain which, according to the Mohammedans, environs the whole earth.

Cafe, -ā. A coffee-house; a restaurant. C. chantant, a coffee-house in France where the guests are treated with music.

Cafenet, 'e-net. In Turkey, a house of rest for travelers; a coffee-house.

Caffeine, ka-fē'in. A substance found in coffee-beans, tea-leaves, &c. Coffee contains from .8 to 3.6, and tea from 2 to 4 per cent. Called also Theine.

Caffeone, 'ōn. The aromatic principle of coffee, a brown oil.

Caffer-bread, kaf'er-bred. The pith of certain cycadaceous plants, gen. Encephalartos, used by the Caffres as food.

Caffer-corn, -korn. Indian millet, or Sorghum vulgare, cultivated in Africa as a cereal.

Caffila, kaf'f-lā. An official Persian caravan; a company of travelers or merchants.

Cage, kāj. A box for confining birds or beasts. Formerly, a place of confinement for petty malefactors. A skeleton framework of any kind. A cup containing animalcules to be examined under a microscope.

Caimacam, kā-ma-kam'. A lieutenant or a lieutenant-general in the Turkish service; a title of the deputy of the grand vizier, and governor of Constantinople.

Cainite, kān'īt. A member of a sect of the 2d century who professed to venerate Cain, Korah and the Sodomites.

Cainozoic, kā-no-zō'ik. A term applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged, with reference to the age of the fossils they include. It corresponds nearly with what has been called the age of mammals.

Cairn, kārn. A heap of stones; especially one of those common in Great Britain, of various sizes. Some are evidently sepulchral, others were erected to commemorate some great event, and still others for religious rites. The modern cairn is set up as a landmark.

Cairngorm, 'gorm. A variety of rock-crystal or crystallized silica, found on the Cairngorm range in Scotland.

Cairo, kī'ro. The cap. of Egypt, on the Nile, 5 m. from its delta; founded abt. 170 A. D.; pop. 325,000.

Caisson, kās'son. An ammunition wagon or chest. In Arch. a sunken panel, a lacunar. In Civil Engin. a vessel used as a flood-gate in docks; an apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated. A water-tight casing used in building structures in water too deep for the coffer-dam.

Cajeput, kaj'i-put. An oil resembling that of cardamons, obtained from the Melaleuca Cajuputi, or cajeput tree.

Cal, kal. A mining term for bastard metal found in tin ore; wolfram.

Calabar Bean, -a-bār'bēn. The seed of Physostigma venenosum, a leguminous African plant, nearly allied to the kidney-bean, a powerful narcotic poison.

Calabash-tree, -a-bash-trē. Popular name of the trees or shrubs, gen. Crescentia, because of their gourd-like fruits, the shells of which are made into domestic utensils. A name also given to the baobab

Calabria, kah-lā'bre-ah. The southernmost prov. of Italy, a long narrow mountainous peninsula; pop. 1,168,412.

Calade, ka-lād'. The slope or declivity of a manege-ground.

Calais, kā'la. A seaport of N. France, the nearest to England, being but 26 m. from Dover; pop. 13,719.

Calamanco, kal-a-mang'ko. A woolen stuff of a fine gloss and checkered in the warp.

Calamander Wood, -man'der wụd. A beautiful wood, the product of Diospyros quæsita, ord. Ebenaceæ, resembling rosewood, but extremely hard.

Calamary, 'a-ma-ri. The general name for decapod cuttle-fishes, fam. Teuthidæ, ord. Dibranchiata, but properly used to designate those of the gen. Loligo. Called also Squid, Sea-sleeve, Preke, or Penfish.

Calamine, -mīn. The native siliceous oxide of zinc, from which the metal is got by distillation.

Calamite, -mīt. A mineral, probably a variety of tremolite. Its structure is foliated, its luster vitreous. A fossil of the gen. Calamites.

Calamites, -a-mī'tēz. A gen. of fossil plants, characteristic of the carboniferous rocks.

Calamus, 'a-mus. In Scrip. the word used to translate a Hebrew term believed to mean an aromatic substance obtained from some kind of reed or cane. The root of the sweet flag or sweet rush. A gen. of palms, the stems of which are the rattan canes. In the R. C. Ch. a tube of precious metal, anciently used by communicants when partaking of the eucharist. The kings of France used it at their coronation when they partook of both kinds in the sacrament.

Calandra, ka-lan'dra. A species of lark, Alauda calandra. A gen. of coleopterous insects, section Rhynchophora, fam. Curculionidæ, very destructive.

Calapitte, kal'a-pit. A stony concretion occasionally present in the cocoa-nut, called also Vegetable Bezoar, worn by the Malays as an amulet,

Calash, ka-lash'. A light carriage with very low wheels. The folding top sometimes fitted to such a carriage. A cover for the head used by French ladies.

Calatrava, kal-ah-trā'va. An order of Spanish knighthood, founded by Sancho III., 1158, of which the ruling King of Spain is Grand Master.

Calcar, 'kär. In glass-works, a furnace used for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit.

Calchas, kal'kas. A noted Greek soothsayer who was present at the siege of Troy and prophesied the principal events of the long and eventful war.

Calcimine, kal'si-mīn. A superior wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.

Calcimurite, -si-mū'rīt. A species of earth consisting of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

Calcite, 'sīt. A term applied to various minerals, modifications of the rhombohedral form of calcium carbonate, including limestone, all the white and most of the colored marbles, chalk, Iceland-spar, &c.

Calcium, 'si-um. The metallic basis of lime, the most widely diffused of the alkaline metals.

Calcography, -kog'ra-fi. The art of drawing with colored chalks.

Calc-sinter, kalk'sin-ter. A stalactitic carbonate of lime, a variety of calcite, forming stalactites and stalagmites.

Calc-spar, 'spär. Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

Calculus, kal'kū-lus. In Pathol. a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body. In Math. a method of computation.

Calcutta, kál-kūt'ta. Cap. of British India, on the Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, 100 m. from Bay of Bengal; it ranks second to Canton, the commercial emporium of Asia; pop. 638,486.

Calderari, -dā-rā'rē. A politico-religious sect in Italy during the reign of Murat, opposed to the Carbonari.

Caledonite, 'i-do-nīt. A mineral, a cupreous sulphato-carbonate of lead.

Calefactor, -i-fak'ter. A small stove.

Calefactory, 'to-ri. A warming-room in a monastery. A chafing-dish placed upon the altar in cold weather.

Calemberre, -em-ber'. A rare species of Coromandel wood.

Calendar, 'en-der. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanac. An orderly enumeration of persons or things, as a list of criminal causes which stand for trial. C. month, a solar month as it stand in almanacs. A machine consisting of cylinders revolving so nearly in contact that cloth passing between them is smoothed and glazed by their pressure. An establishment in which woven fabrics are pressed, stretch-

ed, starched, &c. A person who manages such a business; a calenderer.

Calender. One of an order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia, of not very strict morals, who preach in the market places and live upon alms.

Calends, 'endz. Among the Romans, the first day of each month.

Calenduline, ka-len'dū-lin. A gum obtained from the marigold, the Calendula of botanists.

Calf, kaf. Properly the young of the bovine gen. of quadrupeds, but applied also to the young of the marine mammalia, as the whale. An ignorant, weak or cowardly man. Naut., a mass of floe-ice, breaking from under the floe, and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence.

Calhoun, John Caldwell. An American statesman and orator; b. in S. Carolina 1782, d. 1850. He was elected to Congress in 1810; appointed Secretary of War 1817; in 1824 elected Vice-President, and re-elected in 1828; resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1832, and was afterward elected to the U. S. Senate, being re-elected until his death. He was the author of the nullification law of S. Carolina, the basis of the later act of secession, and but for the firmness of President Jackson the Union would have been disrupted in 1829.

Caliatour-wood, kal'i-a-tör-wud. A dye-wood sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.

Caliber, -ber. The diameter of a body; usually the diameter of the bore of a fire-arm. Fig., compass or capacity of mind. C. compasses, or calipers, have arched legs to measure the diameter of globular bodies, or straight legs and retracted points, to measure the interior or bore of anything. C. rule, gunner's calipers, an instrument to determine, from a ball's weight, its diameter or caliber, and vice versa. C. square, a rule carrying two cross-heads, one of which is adjusted slightly by a nut, the other movable.

Calipers.

Calico, -kō. A term for any white cotton cloth. Calico was first manufactured in India. Printed cotton cloth coarser than muslin.

Calico-printing, -print-ing. The art of impressing calicoes with variegated figures and colors.

Caligula, Caius Cæsar, kah-lig'u-lăh. The 4th Roman emperor, son of Germanicus and Agrippina, b. a. d. 12, crowned 37, reigned 3 y. 10 m., and was assassinated 47 a. d. He was notorious in dissipation, cruelty and disregard of all moral restraint, one of his most disgusting performances being a decree appointing his favorite horse consul.

California. One of the Pacific States, admitted to the American Union in 1850; area 188,981 sq. m.; pop. 864,694; of which number 75,132 are Chinese. Its principal cities are San Francisco, Sacramento, the cap., San José and Stockton; chief rivers, the Sacramento and San Joaquin; mountains, the Monte Diablo range along the Pacific and the Sierra Nevada. The Bay of San Francisco is one of the finest harbors in the world, and the city of the same name, situated at its head, is the commercial emporium of the entire western coast.

Calin, kā'lin. A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like.

Calipash, kal'i-pash. That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield.

Calipee, -pē. That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield.

Caliph, kā'lif. A title given to the acknowledged successors of Mohammed, regarded as being vested with supreme dignity and power. The sultans of Turkey assume this as one of their titles.

Calippic, ka-lip'ik. Of or pertaining to Calippus, a Greek astronomer of the 4th century before Christ.

Calisaya Bark, kal-i-sā'a bărk. A name for the febrifugal inner barks of Cinchona flava.

Calixtine, ka-liks'tīn. One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was I demand to partake of the cup (calix) as well as of the bread in the Lord's Supper. A follower of George Calixtus, who died in 1656. He wrote against celibacy, and proposed a reunion of Catholics and Protestants upon the basis of the Apostles' Creed.

Calixtus, St., Pope. Succeeded Zephirinus 219; martyred 223. C. II., son of William of Burgundy, s. Pope Gelasius II., 1119, d. 1124. C. III. (Alfonso Borgia), s. Nicholas V., 1435, d. 1458; was uncle to Pope Alexander VI.

Calk, kak. A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole of the shoe to prevent slipping on the ice. The extremity of a horseshoe bent downward to prevent

the horse slipping. A ring of iron nailed to the heel of a shoe to make it wear longer.

Calking, 'ing. Copying a picture or design by rubbing the back with chalk or crayon, and tracing lines through with a point.

Callao, kăl-la'ō. The principal seaport of Peru, 6 m. from Lima, the cap.; pop. 21,400.

Call-bell, kal'bel. A stationary hand-bell rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger.

Callichroma, kal-i-krō'ma. A gen. of coleopterous insects, sec. Longicornes, fam. Cerambycidæ; the musk-beetle.

Callichthys, -ik'this. A gen. of fish, abdominal malacopterygians, fam. Siluridæ or sheat-fishes.

Calligraphy, -lig'ra-fi. The art of penmanship.

Calling-crab, kal'ing-krab. Popular name for the gen. Gelasimus.

Callionymus, kal-li-on'i-mus. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes of the goby fam., known as dragonets and gowdies.

Calliope.

Calliope, -li'o-pe. In class Myth. the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry. The name given to a steam musical instrument.

Callipeva, -i-pē'va. The Mugil liza, a river mullet of the W. Indies. Its scales are used for ornaments, and its roes form an excellent caviare.

Callisthenics, kal-is-then'iks. The practice of taking exercise for health, or grace of movement.

Callitris, kal'i-tris. A gen. of conifers which supplies the aromatic gum-resin called sandarac.

Calmuck, 'muk. A member of a remarkable branch of the Mongol race, spread over a large portion of Asia.

Calomel, 'o-mel. Hemi-, di-, sub-, or proto-chloride of mercury, or mercurous chloride; a preparation of mercury found native as horn quicksilver.

Calophyllum, -fil'um. A gen. of plants, ord. Guttiferæ. C. Inophyllum yields a medical resin, tacamahac. The seeds afford an oil which is used for burning, making ointment, &c.

Caloric, ka-lor'ik. A supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and phenomena of heat were formerly attributed. C. engine, a name given by Captain Ericsson to his improved air-engine.

Calorie, -lo-rē. The quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogramme of water one degree Centigrade.

Calorimeter, kal-o-rim'e-ter. An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat or the heat of bodies.

Calorimotor, ka-lor'i-mō''ter. A galvanic instrument which produces considerable heat, attended by small electrical power.

Calosoma kal-o-sō'ma. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Carabidæ.

Calotte, ka-lot' A plain skull-cap or coif of hair, worn in Catholic countries as an ecclesiastical ornament, and in England by sergeants-at-law on their wigs; also, a military skull-cap. Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt.

Calottist, 'tist. A member of a society which sprang up in Paris in the reign of Louis XIV., and formed a regiment under the name La Calotte (a flat cap worn by the priests), which was the symbol of the society.

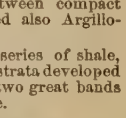
Calotype, kal'o-tīp. The process of producing photographs by the action of light upon nitrate of silver.

Caloyer, ka-loi er. One of a sect of monks of the Greek Church, divided into cenobites, anchorets and recluses.

Calp, kalp. A sub-species of carbonate of lime, intermediate between compact limestone and marl, called also Argillo-ferruginous Limestone.

Calp-slates, 'slāts. A series of shale, calp and flaggy sandstone strata developed in Ireland between the two great bands of carboniferous limestone.

Caltrop, kal'trop. An instrument with four iron points. They are used to obstruct the movements of cavalry. In Bot. the common caltrops is the star-thistle; the water caltrop is Trapa natans.



Caltrop.

Calumet, 'ū-met. A tobacco pipe used by the American Indians. The calumet of peace is smoked to ratify alliances, &c.; its rejection means war.

Calvary, kal'va-ri. A place of skulls; Golgotha; the place where Christ was

crucified. In R. C. countries, a chapel, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered.

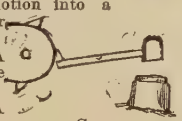
Calvinism, 'vin-izm. The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, who was born in Picardy in France, and in 1536 chosen professor of divinity and minister of a church in Geneva, Switzerland.

Calyptræidæ, ka-lip-trē'i-dē. A fam. of gasteropodous molluska, known as bonnet or chambered limpets.

Calyx, kā'liks. In Bot. the exterior covering of a flower within the bracts and external to the corola, which it incloses and supports. In Anat. small cup-like membranous canals which invest the points of the papillæ of the kidney.

Calyx.

Cam, kam. In Mach. a simple contrivance for converting a uniform rotatory motion into a varied rectilinear motion.



Cam.

Cambaye, -bā'. A cotton cloth made in India.

Camber, 'ber. A convexity upon an upper surface, as a deck amidships, a bridge. The part in a dockyard where timber is stored, and where cambering is performed.

Camber-beam, 'ber-bēm. In Arch. a beam laid upon the straining beam of a truncated roof, supporting the covering of the summit.

Camberwell Beauty, -wel bū'ti. A rare British butterfly, Vanessa Antiopa.

Cambistry, 'bis-tri. The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c.

Cambrasine, 'bra-sēn. A fine linen cloth fabricated in Egypt, resembling cambric.

Cambrian, 'bri-an. Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria. C. group, an extensive series of gritstones, sandstones, or slates, often metamorphosed into chlorite and mica schists, and gneiss, lying under the lower Silurian beds.

Cambric, kām'brik. A fine linen fabric, named from Cambray in Flanders, where it was first manufactured. An imitation is also made of fine cotton.

Cambro-Briton, kam'brō-bri-ton. A Welshman.

Camail, ka-māl. The chain-mail or armor appertaining to the casque or basinet, falling down over the shoulders.

Camaldolite, -mal'do-līt. A nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in 1018, by St. Romuald; they wear white robes.

Camarilla, kam-a-ril'a. A company of secret counsellors or advisers; a cabal; a clique.

Camayeu, ka-mā'ū. A stone or onyx engraved in relief; a cameo. In fine arts, monochrome painting.

Camel, kam'el. A large quadruped, gen. Camelus, family Camelidæ, ord. Ruminantia. There are two varieties, one strong and slow, for burdens, the other slighter and fleeter, for traveling. The gen. Auchenia (llamas) have no hump. A water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise it in the water.

Camelidæ, ka-mel'i-dē. A fam. of quadrupeds, including the true camels of the eastern hemisphere, and the llamas of the western. They are the only ruminants with canine and incisor teeth in the upper jaw.

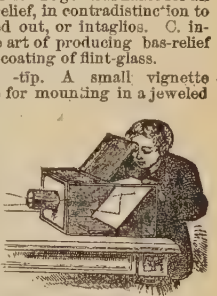
Camelopardalis, kam'el-o-pär''da lis. A gen. of ruminant quadrupeds of which the camelopard is the sole species. A northern constellation, situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco, containing 32 stars.

Camelopardel, ka-mel'o-pär-del. An imaginary beast of heraldic creation, formed by the addition of two horns on the head of the camelopard.

Cameo, kam'ē-ō. A general name for all stones cut in relief, in contradistinction to those hollowed out, or intaglios. C. incrustation, the art of producing bas-relief casts within a coating of flint-glass.

Cameotype, -tīp. A small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jeweled setting.

Camera, 'er-a. In Anc. arch. an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault. The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. C. lucida, an invention for facilitating the delineation of distant objects, and also copying or reducing drawings, by producing a reflected picture of them upon paper. C. obscura, an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex lens, are exhibited distinctly, and in their natural colors, on a white surface placed at the focus of



Camera Obscura.

the lens. The C. obscura employed by photographers is a box, one half of which slides into the other, with a tube in front containing an object glass at its extremity.

Camerlingo, kă-mer-len'gō. The highest officer in the papal household; the chamberlain.

Cameronian, kam-er-rō'ni-an. One of the followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy by Charles II. They constituted the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the majority of which in 1876 joined the Free Church. A name given to the 26th Regiment of British infantry.

Camisard, 'i-zärd. One of the French Calvinists of the Cevennes, in revolt from 1688 till 1705.

Camisole, -sōl. A short light garment worn by ladies when dressed in negligée. A straight-jacket put upon lunatics. A sort of straight jacket put upon prisoners in France after condemnation to the guillotine.

Camlet, 'let. A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now of wool, silk, or hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. The pure oriental camlet is made from the hair of the Angora goat.

Camorra, ka-mor'rā. A secret society in Neapolitan cities, whose members, styled Camoristi, exercised a lawless influence over the lower classes.

Camp, kamp. The place where an army or other body of men is encamped; the collection of tents or other erections for the accommodation of a number of men. An intrenched camp is surrounded by earthworks, &c. A flying camp is one occupied for a very brief period. C. of instruction, a camp formed for the reception of troops to be maneuvered in large bodies. Body of troops moving and encamping together; an army.

Campagnol, kam-pag-nol. A species of field-rat or vole, the Arvicola arvalis.

Campanile, -pa-nē'lā. In Arch. a clock or bell tower; applied to detached buildings erected for the purpose of containing bells. That at Cremona is 395 feet high.

Campanile.

Camphene, 'fēn. The generic name for the volatile oils or hydrocarbons, isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine, as oil of bergamot, cloves, copaiba, &c.

Camphor, 'fer. A translucent substance, of granular or foliated fracture, having a bitterish aromatic taste and a pungent smell. In chemical character it belongs to the vegetable oils.

Camphor-oil, -oil. A fragrant, limpid, colorless oil obtained from the Dryobalanops Camphora by distilling the wood with water.

Camphor-tree, -trē. Camphora officinarum, ord. Lauraceæ, the tree from which common camphor is obtained. All parts of the tree yield camphor, but it is obtained chiefly from the wood.

Camp-meeting, kamp'mēt-ing. A religious meeting held in the open air, the attendants encamping for some days for continuous devotion.

Campo, kam'pō. The Portuguese name of the wide grass plains of Brazil, once the site of forests. A kind of Bohea tea.

Campong, 'pong. A native village in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

Camp-stool, kamp'stōl. A seat or stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up.

Camp-vinegar, -vin'e-ger. A mixture of vinegar, Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catsup, anchovies and garlic.

Campylite, kam'pi-līt. A variety of mimetite or arsenate of lead in which phosphoric largely replaces arsenic acid.

Cam-wheel, 'whēl. A wheel formed so as to move eccentrically and produce a reciprocating rectilineal and interrupted motion in connecting machinery.

Camwood, 'wụd. A red dye-wood, the produce of Baphia nitida, ord. Leguminosæ. It is used also for making knife-handles and knobs to furniture.

Can, kan. A term applied to various vessels, especially to vessels made of sheet-metal, for containing liquids; in some cases provided with a handle and spout.

Canaanite, kā'nan-īt. An inhabitant of the land of Canaan, before the return of the Israelites from Egypt; a descendant of Canaan, son of Ham.

Canada Balsam, kan'a-da bal'sam. A fluid resin mixed with a volatile oil obtained from blisters in the bark of the balsam fir and of Fraser's balsam fir.

Canada Rice, rīs. Zizania aquatica or Hydropyrum esculentum, a plant prolific in large farinaceous seeds, which afford good meal.

Canaille, ka-nāl'. The lowest order of the people; the rabble, the vulgar.

Canal, -nal'. An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the pass-

age of vessels. In Arch. a channel; a groove or a flute. In Zool. a groove in parts of certain univalve shells, adapted for the protrusion of the siphon or breathing tube.

Canal-lift, 'lift. A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level of a canal to another.

Canard, -nārd'. An absurd story which one attempts to impose on his hearers or readers; a fabricated story to which currency is given by newspapers. A broadside cried in the streets, from the generally sensational nature of its contents.

Canarium, -nā'ri-um. A gen. of plants, ord. Amyridaceæ, consisting of trees which exude valuable resin or balsam and oil.

Canary. Wine made in the Canary Islands. An old dance introduced from the Canary Islands. A canary-bird.

Canary.

Canary-bird, -berd. An insessorial singing bird, a kind of finch, the Carduelis canaria, or Fringilla carduelis, fam. Fringillidæ. They were introduced into Europe 300 to 400 years ago.

Canary-grass, -grass. Phalaris canariensis, ord. Gramineæ; the seed is used as food, and is largely collected for chamber birds.

Canary-stone, -stōn. A beautiful and rare variety of carnelian.

Cancan, kan'kan. An extravagant and lascivious French dance performed by men and women.

Cancelli, -sel'li. Lattice work; specifically, in R. C. churches, the partition between the choir and the body of the church, so constructed as not to intercept the view. In Compar. Anat. the spongy texture of bones.

Cancer, 'ser. The crab gen., ten-footed, anomural or short-tailed crustaceans, now used to include only the common edible crab and allied species. In Astron. one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, limiting the sun's course northward in summer. A morbid growth, arising from a vitiated constitution and ending in ulceration, divided into scirrhous, encephaloid, colloid, and epithelial cancer.

Cancer.

Cancroma, kang-krō'ma. A gen. of birds, ord. Grallæ; the boat-bills.

Candareen, kan-da-rēn'. A Chinese weight, the 100th part of a tael, equal to 10 cash, about 6 grains; its money value ranges from ten to fourteen copper cash.

Candelabrum, kan-de-lā'brum. In Antiq. a tall candlestick, often highly ornamented. A stand by which lamps were supported. A branched ornamental candlestick.

Candelabra.

Canderos, 'de-ros. A gum, of the appearance of amber, but white and pellucid, sometimes turned into toys.

Candidate, 'di-dāt. A person who aspires or is put forward as an aspirant to an office of honor; one who offers himself, or who is proposed for preferment, by election or appointment.

Candied, 'did. Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it. Wholly or partially converted into sugar.

Candiot, 'di-ot. An inhabitant of Candia.

Candle, 'di. A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick, used for a portable light. A candle power. Excommunication by inch of candle, a form in which the offender is allowed time to repent only while a candle burns out. Rush candle, made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow. The game is not worth the candle (Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle), a phrase of French origin, indicating that an object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment.

Candle-berry, -be-ri. The fruit of the candle-berry tree, the kernels of which are used by the Polynesians as candles. Called also Candle-nut.

Candle-berry Tree, trē. The Aleurites triloba. Also the Myrica cerifera, or wax myrtle, ord. Myricaceæ, the drupes or berries of which are covered with a wax of which candles are made.

Candle-bomb, -bom. A small glass bubble filled with water placed in the wick

of a candle, where it explodes from the force of the steam which is generated.

Candle-fish, -fish. A sea-fish of the salmon fam., the Thaleichthys Pacificus, used not only for food, but for making oil, and as a natural candle.

Candlemas, -mas. An ecclesiastical festival, held on the 2d day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary. On this day the Catholics consecrate all candles and tapers to be used in the churches during the year.

Candle-power, -pou-er. The illuminating power of a candle, taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any agent; as gas of 25 candle-power. The standard is a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains per hour.

Candroy, 'droi. A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

Candy, 'dī. A solid preparation of sugar or molasses, either alone or in combination with other substances, to flavor, color or give it the desired consistency. An Eastern measure of weight, varying from 500 to 821¼ lbs. In Malabar, a measure equivalent to 28¼ inches.

Cane, kān. A term applied to the stems of the bamboo, rattan and sugar-cane. A walking-stick. A long measure in several countries of Europe; at Naples, 7 feet 3¼ inches; in Toulouse, 5 feet 8¼ inches; in Provence, &c., 6 feet 5¼ inches.

Cane-gun, 'gun. A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices arranged within a walking-stick.

Canephorus, ka-nef'o-rus. One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice, in processions at ancient Greek festivals, an office much coveted by virgins. In Arch. a term applied to figures bearing baskets on their heads.

Canephorus.

Canes Venatici, kā'nez ve-nat'i-sī, The Hounds, a constellation containing 25 stars.

Canga, kang'ga. The auriferous iron-conglomerate of Brazil, probably of glacial origin. The word is a contraction of tepanhuna, negro, and acauga, head.

Cangan, 'gan. A coarse cotton cloth manufactured in China, 19 inches broad and 6 yards long, which has a fixed value in currency.

Canicula, ka-nik'ū-la. A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the Dog-star or Sirius, the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. Canicular days, or dog-days, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of Canicula. Canicular year, the Egyptian natural year, computed from one heliacal rising of Canicula to the next.

Canidæ, kan'i-dē. The dog tribe, a fam. of digitigrade carnivorous mammalia, including the dog, fox, wolf and jackal.

Canis Major, kā'nis mā'jor. The Great Dog, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, below Orion's feet; it contains 31 stars, among which is Sirius.

Canis Minor, mī'nor. The Little Dog, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing 14 stars, among which is a bright star called Procyon.

Canister, kan'is-ter A small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like. A small box or case for tea, coffee, &c. In the R. C. Ch. the vessel used to contain the wafers before consecration.

Canker-fly, kang'ker-flī. A fly that preys on fruit.

Canker-worm, -werm. A worm or larva destructive to trees or plants. The larva of Geometra brumata or winter moth.

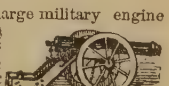
Canna, kan'na. A gen. of plants, ord. Marantaceæ. Their leaves are large and tough, and are employed as envelopes for articles of commerce. Nearly all the species contain starch, and are used as food. An Italian measure of length equal to 6 or 7 feet.

Cannabinaceæ, -bi-nā''sē-ē. The hemp tribe, a natural order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, containing two genera, amongst whose species are the hemp and hop.

Cannel-coal, 'nel-kōl. A coal which burns with a bright flame like a candle. It is bituminous and is chiefly used in making gas.

Cannibal, 'ni-bal. A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater or anthropophagite.

Cannon, 'nun. A large military engine for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun or piece of ordnance, made of iron, brass, bronze or steel. The



Cannon.

100-ton gun requires 340 lbs. of powder, and discharges a bolt of the weight of 2,000 pounds. Cannons are classified as guns, howitzers, carronades and mortars; also as field, mountain, coast, sea and siege guns. In Mach. a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and on which it is carried, and may revolve independently. In billiards, the act of hitting a ball, so that the latter strikes a second; a carambole.

Cannon-ball, -bal. A ball to be thrown from cannon. Projectiles are now mostly elongated, so that the term ball as applied to them is no longer strictly correct. Cannon-ball tree, a name sometimes given to the Lecythis Ollaria.

Cannon-pinion, -pin-yon. In watch-making, a squared tubular piece placed on the arbor of the center-wheel, to hold the minute-hand and enable it to be turned by means of the key.

Cannula, 'ū-la. A tube used by surgeons, as a sheath to a sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a tumor; the perforation made, the instrument is withdrawn and the tube left, that the fluid may pass through it.

Canoe, ka-nō'. A light boat, narrow, and propelled by paddles, originally formed of the trunk or base of a tree. Similar boats are now made of galvanized iron, caoutchouc, and paper.

Canoe-birch, 'berch. Betula papyracea, or paper-birch tree, the bark of which is used for making canoes.

Canon, kan'on. A law or rule in general. Eccles., a law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign. The books of the Holy Scriptures universally received as genuine by Christians. The rules of a religious order, as monks and nuns; also the book in which such rules are written. The catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church. A dignitary who possesses a revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church. A catalogue of saints in the R. C. Church. The secret words of the mass from the preface to the pater, in the middle of which the priest consecrates the host. The people rehearse this on their knees, and in a whisper. In Music, a fugue, in which the different parts repeat the same air. In Phar. a rule for compounding medicines. In Printing, one of the largest sizes of body type.

Canon, kā-nyon'. A term applied to mountainous gorges or deep ravines with precipitous sides in the great western plateaus of N. America.

Canoness, kan'on-es. A woman who enjoys a prebend affixed by the foundation to maids, without obliging them to renounce the world.

Canonicals, ka-non'ik-alz. The habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate. Also, some parts of the dress of civil officials and collegians.

Canonization, kan'on-iz-ā''shon. The act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon. It is preceded by beatification, and an examination into the life and miracles of the person, after which the pope decrees the canonization.

Canon-law, -la. A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of the Church of Rome and the Church of England.

Canopic, ka-nop'ik. Of or pertaining to Canopus, in Egypt. C. vases were used by Egyptian priests to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies.

Canopus, -nō'pus. A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Argo. An Egyptian jar, made of baked earth, and used for keeping water cool.

Canopy, kan'ō-pi. A covering over a throne or bed. In Arch. a decoration serving as a hood or cover.

Cant, kant. An external or salient angle. A bolt head having six angles is said to be six-canted. One of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask. A segment of the rim of a wooden cog-wheel. An inclination from a horizontal line.

Cantab, kan-tab'. Abbreviation of Cantabrigian.

Cantabrian, -tā'bri-an. Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay.

Cantabrigian, -ta-brij'i-an. An inhabitant or native of Cambridge. A student or graduate of Cambridge University.

Cantalever, -ta-lĕv'er. A block framed into the wall of a house, and projecting from it to carry moldings, eaves, balconies, &c. C. bridge, a form of iron bridge for railroad or heavy traffic, recently invented.

Cantaloupe, -lōp. A variety of musk-melon of a very delicate flavor.

Cantara, -tā'ra. A measure of weight used in many countries; in Turkey it is about 125 lbs.; in Egypt, 98; in Malta, 175, &c. The Spanish wine measure cantara is about 3½ gallons.

Cantatrice, -ta-trē'chā. A female singer.

Canteen, -tēn'. A sutler's shop in barracks, camps, &c. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor. A square box, with compartments, in which officers pack a variety of articles.

Canter, 'ter. To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time. Also called Canterbury gallop.

Canterbury, -be-ri. A receptacle for music, portfolios, loose papers, &c.; a stand with divisions.

Cantharellus, -tha-rel'lus. A gen. of fungi nearly allied to Agaricus. C. cibarius is one of the best mushrooms.

Cantharidin, -thar'i-din. That peculiar substance which causes vesication, existing in the Spanish fly.

Cantharis, 'tha-ris. A gen. of coleopterous insects, type of the fam. Cantharidæ. The best-known species is the Spanish or blistering fly.

Cantharus, -rus. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Sparoidei. C. griseus is the black bream.

Canthook, kant'hōk. A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end for turning over logs.

Canticle, kan'ti-kl. The Song of Songs or Song of Solomon. An unmetrical hymn taken from Scripture, arranged for chanting.

Canton, 'ton. A small portion of land or division of territory; also a district constituting a distinct State or government, as in Switzerland. In Her. a portion of the shield comprising a third part of the chief. A distinct division, as the cantons of a painting or flag.

Cantonment, -ton'ment. A division of a town assigned to a particular regiment; the dwelling-places occupied by an army during a suspension of operations, frequently used to designate the winter quarters of an army.

Cantoon, kan-tōn. A kind of fustian with a fine cord visible on one side.

Canvas, kan'vas. A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, paintings, &c. A cloth woven regularly in squares, used for working tapestry. Naut., sails in general.

Canvas-back, -bak. A species of wild duck, the Fuligula valisneria, highly esteemed for its delicacy.

Caoutchine, kō'chin. An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc.

Caoutchouc, 'chōk. An elastic gummy substance, the inspissated juice of several tropical plants; india-rubber; gum-elastic. Obtained from Siphonia elastica, a euphorbiaceous plant, and Ficus elastica, ord. Moraceæ; also from several apocynaceous plants, as the Urceola elastica, Castilloa elastica and other artocarpads, &c. It is impervious to water, and is composed of 87.5 per cent. carbon, and 12.5 per cent. hydrogen.

Cap, kap. A part of dress made to cover the head, of softer material and less definite form than a hat. The badge or ensign of some dignity; specifically, of a cardinalate. The top or chief; the acme. A size of paper. Anything resembling a cap in appearance or use. C. of dignity, a head tire formerly worn by dukes and commanders, now an ornament of state carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation, and also before the mayors of some cities.

Calvin, John, Rev. A distinguished religious reformer, B. in France, 1509, D. in Switzerland, 1564. He was a prolific writer and eloquent orator. He relinquished Catholicism at the age of 25.

Calypso. In Myth. one of the Oceanides, or, according to some writers, one of the daughters of Atlas. Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coasts, and she detained him seven years, offering him immortality if he would marry her, an offer he refused.

Cambridge, kām'brij. Cap of C. of same name in England, and seat of the famous university founded 1237; pop. 30,000. Cambridge, a city of Massachusetts, separated from Boston by Charles River; the seat of Harvard College, founded 1638; pop. 52,669.

Camillus, Marcus, Furius, kah-mil'lus. A Roman patriot, elected director five times. He was banished for dividing the spoils of Veii. During his exile Rome was captured by the Gauls under Brennus. C. was recalled, and drove the enemy out of the country; B. abt. 473 B. C.; D. 365 B. C.

Campagna di Roma, kām-pān'yah de rō'mah. The plain near the center of which is the city of Rome. It is miasmatic and sparsely populated.

Cana, kā'nah. The Galilean village where Christ performed his first miracle, turning water into wine; now in dilapidation, and called Kâna-el-Jelîl.

Canaan, ka'nān. Scriptural name for the portion of Palestine W. of Jordan.

Canada, The Dominion of, kăn'ah-dăh. The federal union of the British

provinces of N. America, formed in 1867, and governed by an appointee of the Crown, called a Governor General, and a parliament; area, 3,330,162 sq. m.; pop. 5,824,615. The provinces are Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. The principal cities are Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Ottawa, Toronto and Kingston; chief rivers, the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Saguenay and Thames.

Canary Islands. A N. Atlantic group (Spanish) of 7 large and several small islands, 135 m. N.W. of Cape Bojador, W. Africa; area, 3,256 sq. m.; pop. 250,000. Teneriffe is the principal island and contains the cap., Santa Cruz de Teneriffe; pop. 10,000.

Cap-a-pie, -a-pē'. From head to foot; all over.

Caparison, ka-par'i-son. A cloth covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse. Clothing, especially gay clothing.

War-horse Caparisoned.

Cape, kāp. A piece of land jutting into the sea or lake; a headland; a promontory. A kind of wine from the Cape of Good Hope. The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind.

Cape of Good Hope. The S. W. point of Africa; doubled by Vasco di Gama in 1497. Cape Colony, or Colony of Cape of Good Hope, is under British dominion, and includes the greater part of the continent S. of lat. 29° 30′. It is governed by a viceroy, and is the key to the Indian Ocean. Its principal cities are Cape Town, the cap., Grahams-town and Jwellendam; chief rivers, the Orange, Elephant and Great Fish; area, 183,286 sq. m.; pop. 851,400.

Capel, kā'pl. A compound stone consisting of quartz, schorl and hornblende.

Capella, ka-pel'la. A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga.

Capellmeister, 'mīs-ter. The musical director of a church in Germany; a precentor. The conductor of a band or an opera.

Capercailzie, kā-per-kāl'yi. Scotch name for the wood-grouse, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe. The male is called the mountain-cock or cock of the woods.

Caper-sauce, -sas. A sauce seasoned with capers.

Caper-tea, -tē. A kind of black tea, with a knotty curled leaf.

Capet, Hugues, kā'pā. Founder of the Capertian (3d) dynasty of French monarchs; B. abt. 938, D. abt. 996 He was Count of Paris, and usurped the throne on the death of Louis V., the last of the Carlovingian line. The Capets gave 118 sovereigns to Europe, 36 kings to France, and a smaller number to Spain, Portugal, Naples and Sicily, Hungary and Navarre; also 3 emperors to Constantinople, and dukes to Brittany, Burgundy, Lorraine and Parma.

Capias, 'pi-as. In law, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, called ad respondendum; the other, after judgment, ad satisfaciendum.

Capillaire, ka-pil-lār'. Originally a sirup prepared with maiden hair fern, but now applied to any simple sirup.

Capital, kap'i-tal. The head or uppermost member of any part of a building; but generally applied to the uppermost part of a column, pillar or pilaster. In Fort. the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis. A type; a capital letter. Money or wealth employed in any business.

Egyptian Capital.

Capitalist, -ist. A man who has a capital or stock in trade.

Capitan-pacha, -i-tan'pa-shä'. The chief admiral of the Turkish fleet.

Capitol, 'i-tol. In ancient Rome, the hill crowned by a temple dedicated to Jupiter and by a citadel; also the temple in which the senate assembled. The name was given to the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies. In the United States, the edifices occupied by Congress and the State Legislatures.

Capitoline, -īn. Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome, or to Jupiter. C. games, annual games, instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter, and in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, and reinstituted by Domitian, after

which they were celebrated every 5th year.

Caplin, 'lin. Salmo arcticus or Mallotus villosus, fam. Salmonidæ, largely used as cod bait.

Capnomor, 'no-mer. A fluid obtained from the smoke of organic bodies or from the tar of wood.

Capoc, 'ok. A cotton of the E. Indies.

Capon, kā'pon. A castrated cock.

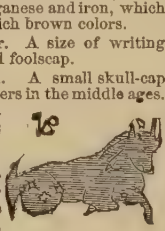
Cappadine, kap'pa-dīn. Silk flock from the upper part of the cocoon after the true silk has been wound off.

Cappagh Brown, 'pach broun. Manganese-brown; a bituminous earth, colored by oxide of manganese and iron, which yields pigments of rich brown colors.

Cap-paper, 'pā-per. A size of writing paper, usually called foolscap.

Cappeline, 'pel-īn. A small skull-cap of iron worn by archers in the middle ages.

Capricorn, 'ri-korn. One of the 12 signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat, and the hind part like a fish. C. beetle, the gen. Cerambyx.



Capricorn.

Capridæ, -dē. The goat tribe, a subdivision of the Cavicornia, which includes sheep, antelopes, &c.

Caprifoliaceæ, -fo-li-ā''sē-ē. An ord. of monopetalous dicotyledons, allied to the Rubiaceæ, including the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum and snowberry.

Caprimulgidæ, -ri-mul'ji-dē. The goat-suckers, a fam. of insessorial, fissirostral birds, allied to the swallow tribe, including the whip-poor-will and the night-hawk.

Caprin, 'rin. A substance which, with butyrine and caprone, gives butter its agreeable taste and odor. It is a caprate of glycerine.

Caproic, ka-prō'ik. Of or pertaining to a goat. C. acid, the 6th in the series of fatty acids, produced from butter, cocoanut oil, and other sources; its salts are termed caprates.

Capromys, kap'rō-mis. The hog-rat, a gen. of rodents, fam. Muridæ.

Caprone, 'rōn. A clear oil obtained from butter.

Caprovis, ka-prō'vis. A gen. of the sheep fam., comprehending the mouffion and argali.

Capsicine, kap'si-sin. An alkaloid, the active principle of the capsules of Cayenne pepper.

Capsicum, -kum. A gen. of annual subshrubby plants, ord. Solanaceæ. The fruit is used for pickles, sauces, &c., and also in medicine. Cayenne pepper consists of the ground pods of C. frutescens and C. annuum.

Cap-sill, 'sil. The upper beam in the framing of bridges, viaducts, &c.

Capstan, 'stan. An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, and consisting of a cylinder adjusted on an upright axis, chiefly used on ships for weighing anchor, hoisting sails, &c. It differs from a windlass by the axis being vertical.

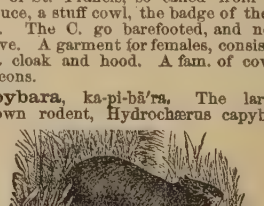
Capstan.

Capsule, 'sul. A dry fruit which dehisces by regular valves. In Chem. a small saucer for roasting ores. A shallow vessel for evaporations, solutions, and the like. In Anat. a membranous production inclosing a part like a bag. A gummy envelope for nauseous medicines. The metallic cover for closing a bottle.

Captain, 'tān. One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a leader. The military officer who commands a company. An officer in the British navy next in rank above the commander, ranking with a lieutenant colonel in the army. The master of a merchant vessel. In ball games the head of the body of players on one side.

Capuchin, -ū-shēn'. A monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the capuce, a stuff cowl, the badge of the order. The C. go barefooted, and never shave. A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood. A fam. of cowled pigeons.

Capybara, ka-pi-bā'ra. The largest known rodent, Hydrochærus capybara,



Capybara.

fam. Cavidæ, of aquatic habits. It is easily

tamed, and its flesh is esteemed. Called also Water-hog.

Car, kär. A two-wheeled vehicle; a cart. Any vehicle of dignity; a chariot of war, and the like. A carriage for running on rails; horse and steam railway carriages. Phœbus' car, the sun. The Northern Car, the constellation also called Charles' Wain or the Plow.

Carabidæ, ka-rab'i-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, section Pentamera, comprising more than 6,000 species. The bombardier beetle belongs to this family.

Carabine, kar'a-bīn. A Spanish firearm, shorter in the barrel than the musket or rifle, usually spelled carbine. They are used by cavalry, and by Irish constabulary.

Carabus, kar'a-bus. A gen. of coleopterous carnivorous insects, fam. Carabidæ; beetles.

Caracal, kar'a-kal. A species of African lynx. It possesses great strength and fierceness, and when tamed is sometimes used for hunting.

Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antonius, kăr-a-kăl'lah. The most infamous of Roman emperors; B. abt. 180 A. D., crowned 211, assassinated 217.

Caracara, kā-ra-kā'ra. Birds of the sub-fam. Polyborinæ, fam. Falconidæ.

Caracci, kah-ratch'e. The name of three brothers, distinguished painters, natives of Italy. Annibale, B. 1555, D. 1609; Agostino, B. 1558, D. 1602; Ludovico, B. 1560, D. 1619.

Caracole, kar'a-kōl. In the manege, a semi-round or half-turn which a horseman makes. In Arch. a spiral staircase.

Caracoly, -kol-i. An alloy of gold, silver and copper, for inferior jewelry.

Caradoc Sandstone, -dok sand'stōn. The upper division of the lower Silurian rocks, consisting of micaceous and sometimes quartzose grits, and limestones containing corals, mollusca and trilobites.

Carafe, ka-raf. A glass water-bottle.

Carambola, -ram'bō-la. Indian fruit used in making sherbets, tarts and preserves; the fruit of Averrhoa Carambola.

Caramel, kar'a-mel. Anhydrous or burnt sugar, used for giving a brown color to spirits and sirups. The name given to a popular confection.

Caranx, kā'rangks. A gen. of acanthopterygian fishes, fam. Scomberidæ; one species is called horse-mackerel.

Carapace, kar'a-pās. The shell which protects the chelonian reptiles, as the tortoise or turtle; the covering of the crustaceans.

Carat, 'at. The weight of 4 grains, used in weighing precious stones and pearls. A term used to express the proportionate fineness of gold.

Carauna, ka-ra'na. A resin produced by the tree Bursera acuminata.

Caravan, kar'a-van. A company of travelers, pilgrims or merchants, who associate together that they may travel with greater security. A large close carriage for conveying traveling exhibitions from place to place. An animal exhibition.

Caravansary, 'sa-ri. In the East, a place for receiving and lodging caravans; a kind of inn where travelers rest at night, but which furnishes no other accommodations.

Caravel, -vel. A Portuguese vessel of 100 to 150 tons burden; also a fishing vessel of 10 to 15 tons. A large Turkish ship of war.

Carbazotic Acid, kär-ba-zot'ik as'id. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and som other substances, of great importance in dyeing.

Carbide, 'bid. A compound of carbon with a metal. Formerly called Carburet.

Carbohydrate, 'bō-hī-drāt. A compound of carbon and the elements of water, such as starch and cellulose.

Carbolic Acid, -bol'ik as'id. An acid found in that part of the oil of coal which boils between 300° and 400°, much employed as a therapeutic and disinfectant.

Carbon, 'bon. Pure charcoal: a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous. When crystallized it forms the diamond. Wood carbon or charcoal is employed to convert iron into steel by cementation. It enters into the composition of gunpowder, forms the basis of black paints, Indian and printers' ink. C. occurs as diamond, wood charcoal, animal charcoal, graphite, lamp-black, and anthracite; its compounds are more numerous than those of all the other elements taken together. C. points, in electric lighting, two pieces between which the circuit is broken, so that the resistance offered to its passage produces a light of extraordinary brilliancy. C. printing, in Photog. a process by which permanent pictures, &c., are printed from photographic negatives.

Carbonaro, -bō-nā'rō. A name given to the members of a secret political society, formed by the Neapolitan republicans during Murat's government, for the expulsion of the stranger and the establishment of a democratic government.

Carbonate, 'bon-āt. In Chem. a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base, as carbonate of lime.

Carbonic, 'ik. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. C. acid, more properly C. Anhydride, or C. Dioxide, is a gaseous compound of 12 parts carbon and 32 oxygen, twenty-two times as heavy as hydrogen, and existing in the atmosphere to the extent of 1 volume in 2,500; acts as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent. It is disengaged from fermenting liquors and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and constitutes the chokedamp of mines. It has a pleasant, acidulous, pungent taste, and aerated beverages of all kinds—beer, champagne and carbonated mineral water—owe their refreshing qualities to its presence, for though poisonous when taken into the lungs, it is agreeable when taken into the stomach. C. oxide is obtained by transmitting carbonic acid over red-hot fragments of charcoal, and by other processes. It is a colorless gas, very poisonous, and is produced when a coal fire burns with a smokeless flame.

Carboniferous, -bo-nif'er-us. Containing or yielding carbon or coal. C. system, the great group of strata which lie between the old and the new red sandstones, including the coal measures, millstone grit, and mountain limestone.

Carbonometer, -nom'et-er. An instrument to detect an excess of carbonic acid.

Carbon-spar, 'bon-spär. A name given to several mineral carbonates, as carbonate of magnesium, zinc, &c.

Carboy, 'boi. A large bottle of green glass, wicker covered, used for containing acids and other corrosive liquids.

Carbuncle, 'bung-kl. A beautiful gem of a deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet, called by the Greeks anthrax, found adhering to a heavy ferruginous stone of the emery kind. When held up to the sun it becomes exactly the color of a burning coal. An inflammatory tumor, or malignant gangrenous ulcer. In Her. a charge or bearing, generally consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier.

Carcajou, 'ka-jō. A species of badger, the Meles labradorica.

Carcavelhos, -vāl'yōs. A sweet wine, grown in Portugal.

Carcharias, -kā'ri-as. A gen. of elasmobranchiate fishes, comprising some of the most voracious of the sharks.

Corcharodon, 'kar-ō-don. A gen. of fossil tertiary sharks, often of great size.

Carcinus, 'si-nus. A gen. of decapod crustacea, containing the green or shore-crab.

Card, kärd. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard. A piece of cardboard on which are painted figures or points; a playing card. A piece of cardboard with one's name, &c., written or printed on it, and indicating the name or name and business of the person presenting it. The paper on which the points of the compass are marked. A piece of pasteboard on which is written or printed an invitation to an entertainment. An instrument for combing, opening and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts and from extraneous matter.

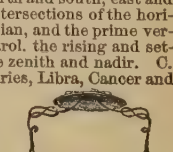
Cardamom, kär'da-mum. The aromatic capsule of different species of Amomum and Elettaria, ord. Zingiberaceæ, employed in medicine as well as an ingredient in sauces and curries.

Cardboard, kärd'bōrd. A stiff paper for making cards, &c.; pasteboard.

Cardiadæ, kär-dī'a-dē. A fam. of lamellibranchiate mollusks, including the cockles and their allies.

Cardinal, 'di-nal. Chief, principal, preeminent or fundamental. C. numbers, one, two, three, &c., in distinction from first, second, third, &c., ordinal numbers. C. points, north and south, east and west, or the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle. In Astrol. the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir. C. signs, in Astron., Aries, Libra, Cancer and Capricorn.

Cardinal. An ecclesiastical prince in the R. C. Ch., having a voice in the conclave at the election of a Pope, who is taken from the cardinals. They are divided into 3 orders, comprising 6 bishops, 50 priests and 14 deacons, making 70. These constitute the Sacred College and compose the Pope's council. Originally subordinate in rank to bishops, they now have the precedence. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutaine, a rochet, a short purple mantle and a low-crowned broad-brimmed red hat, with cords depending from either side, each having fifteen tassels at its extremity. A cloak, originally of a scarlet cloth with a hood to it, worn by ladies


Cardinal's Hat.

of the 18th century. At a later period the material and color varied.

Cardinal-bird, -berd. Cardinalis virginianus, fam. Fringillidæ. Its song resembles that of the nightingale, hence one of its common names, Virginian Nightingale. Called also Scarlet Grosbeak and Red Bird.

Carding-machine, kärd'ing-ma-shēn. A machine for combing, breaking and cleansing wool and cotton.

Cardium, kär'di-um. The cockle, a gen. of mollusca, fam. Cardiaceæ.

Cardol, 'dol. An oily liquid from the pericarp of the cashew-nut.

Carduelis, -dū-ē'lis. A gen. of conirostral perching birds, finch tribe, including goldfinch and siskin.

Carduus, -us. A gen. of erect herbs, ord. Compositæ; the thistle.

Carentane, kar'en-tān. A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

Carey, Henry Charles. An eminent American political economist; b. in Philadelphia, 1793, d. 1879.

Cariacou, 'i-a-kō. The Virginian deer (Cervus virginianus).

Carib, kär'ib. Aborigines of the smaller W. India Islands when discovered by the Europeans; they were superior to most of the other tribes of natives. They were nearly annihilated by the cruelties of the Spaniards, and the remnant took refuge in the northern portions of S. America.

Caribbean Sea. That part of the Atlantic lying between N. and S. America, C. America and the W. Indies; area, 1,250,000 square miles.

Cariboo, -bō. Tarandus rangifer, a variety of the reindeer, which has never been domesticated.

Carica, -ka. A gen. of plants, ord. Papayaceæ, containing the papaw-tree.

Carillon, 'il-lon. A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, played with finger-keys like the piano-forte. A simple air to be performed on a set of bells.

Carinaria, -i-nā'ri-a. A gen. of gasteropodous mollusks, ord. Heteropoda, whose shells are known as Venus slippers and glass nautilus.

Carinatæ, 'tē. Huxley's 2d order of the class Aves, the others being Saururæ and Ratitæ. The C. include all existing birds except the Cursores, or non-flying.

Cariole, 'i-ōl. A small open carriage; a kind of calash. A covered cart.

Carlet, kär'let. A single-cut file with a triangular section, used by comb-makers.

Carlist, 'list. A follower of Don Carlos of Spain, or of Charles X. or Henry V. of France; a legitimist.

Carlock, 'lok. A Russian isinglass, made of sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

Carlovingian, -lō-vin'ji-an. Pertaining to, or descended from, Charlemagne; as, the C. race of kings.

Carlsbad, kärlz'bād. A popular spa in Bohemia, Austria; the Spradel spring is the hottest in Europe, 165° Fah.; pop. 5,300.

Carlsbad Twins, twinz. Large felspar crystals found porphyritically imbedded in a regularly constituted rock.

Carlyle, Thomas, kär'lil. A distinguished English philosopher and historian; b. 1795, d. 1883.

Carmagnole, kär-mā-nyōl. A republican song and dance in the first French revolution; since a generic term for revolutionary songs. The dress worn by the Jacobins during the revolution. The wearer of such a dress; any violent revolutionist.

Carmel, Mt. A Syrian mountain or range rising in the plain of Esdraelon, and ending in a precipitous bluff on the S. W. shore of the Bay of Acre; celebrated in Scrip. as the scene of the miracle and destruction of the 500 priests of Baal by the prophet Elijah.

Carmelite, 'mel-īt. A mendicant friar of the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel, established about 1150. Being driven by the Saracens to Europe in 1247, they became divided into several branches, one being distinguished by walking barefooted.

Carmelite.

Cármine, 'mīn. The coloring matter of cochineal. A pigment made from cochineal.

Carmot, 'mot. The name given by alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone was constituted.

Carnallite, 'na-līt. A mineral consisting of magnesium, potassium, chlorine, water, rubidium, cæsium and bromine.

Carnation, -nā'shon. Flesh color; the parts of a picture which are naked or without drapery. The popular name of Dianthus Caryophyllus, a perennial glaucus plant bearing beautiful, fragrant flowers.

Carnelian, -nē'li-an. A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals, &c.

Carnifex, 'ni-feks. A public executioner.

Carnival, -val. The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Catholic countries with great revelry. Feasting or revelry in general.

Carnivora, -niv'ō-ra. A term generally applied to creatures that feed on flesh, but restricted to an order of mammiferous quadrupeds which prey upon other animals. They are divided into Plantigrades, comprising the bears, badgers, raccoons, gluttons and coatimondis; the Digitigrades, comprising lions, tigers, cats, dogs, and the Amphibious, comprising the seals and walruses.

Carolan, Turlough O'. One of the last and most famous of Ireland's bards and harpists; B. 1670, D. 1738.

Carolin, kar'ō-lin. A gold coin formerly current in parts of Germany, worth about $4.75.

Carolus, -lus. An English gold coin of the reign of Charles I. and originally 20s. in value, afterward 23s. The name was given also to various other coins.

Carotid, ka-rot'id. An artery of the neck.

Carouse, -rouz'. A drinking match; a noisy banquet.

Carp, kārp. A teleostean fish, fam. Cyprinidæ. The type is the common carp. The gold-fish is C. auratus; and the German carp, C. carassius.

Carpathian, kär-pā'thi-an. The range of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania. C. balsam, a resin distilled from the cones of Pinus Cembra.

Carpel, 'pel. In Bot. the single cell of an ovary or seed-vessel, together with what belongs to that cell, as a separate style and stigma of the pistil; regarded as a modified leaf.

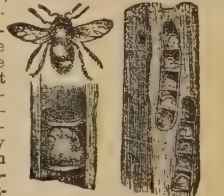
Carpet, 'pet. A thick fabric used for covering floors, usually woven, but in some cases wrought with a needle. A soft smooth covering, as of turf. C. knight, a person knighted on some other ground than that of military service or distinction.

Carpet-bag, -bag. A traveling bag made of the same material as carpets.

Carpet-bagger, 'er. A needy political adventurer who goes about the country pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant.

Carpet-bedding, -bed-ing. A system of bedding in which dwarf foliage plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical or other designs.

Carpenter, 'pen-ter. An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and ships.



Carpenter-bee and Cells.

Carpenter-bee, -bē. The common name of the different species of hymenopterous insects, gen. Xylocopa. They usually form their nests in decayed wood, cutting out various apartments for depositing their eggs.

Carpocapsa, -pō-kap'sa. A gen. of lepidopterous insects whose larvæ are destructive to fruit.

Carpocratian, -krā'shi-an. A member of the sect of Gnostics of the 2d century, so called from Carpocrates.

Carpolite, 'po-lit. A fossil fruit.

Carrageen, kar'ra-gēn. Chondrus crispus, a sea-weed known as Irish moss, and used for making soups, jellies, size, &c.

Carrara, kär-rā'rä. A city of central Italy, prov. Massa-Carrara, noted for its quarries of fine marble used by sculptors; pop. 18,400.

Carriage-spring, 'rij-spring. An elastic contrivance adapted to carriages to lessen the shocks caused by inequalities of the road.

Carrier, 'ri-er. One who or that which carries or conveys; a messenger. One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons. A pigeon that conveys letters tied to its neck. The name of a particular part in various machines.

Carrier-shell, -shel. A shell of the gen. Phorus.

Carrion-crow, -on-krō. The common crow. Corvus corone.

Carronade.

Carronade, -ron-ād'. A short piece of naval ordnance of large caliber.

Cart, kärt. A two-wheeled vehicle, usually without springs.

Carte. A bill of fare. An abbreviation for carte-de-visite.

Carte-de-visite, "de-vi-zēt. A visiting card. Also applied to a photographic likeness on a small card.

Cartel, kär'tel. An agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage. C. ship, employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

Cartesian, -tē'zi-an. Pertaining to the philosopher René Descartes, or to his philosophy. C. devil, a philosophical toy.

Carthage, kärth'ej. The ancient rival of Rome, with which war prevailed almost continuously for nearly 75 years; situated on the N. coast of Africa, near modern Tunis, and mistress of Spain, Sicily and Sardinia. In the last Punic war C. was taken and entirely destroyed by the Romans, 146 B. C. It was afterward rebuilt and became the cap. of the Vandal Empire in the 5th century, but was again captured and destroyed by the Arabs in the last of the 7th century.

Carthusian, -thū'zi-an. One of an order of monks, founded in 1086, under Benedictine rule, by St. Bruno, so called from Chartreuse, France, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for austerity. The C. nuns originated at Salette on the Rhone, about 1230.

Carthusian.

Cartist, kärt'ist. A Spanish or Portuguese supporter of the constitutional charter.

Carton, kär'ton. A thin pasteboard. A box made from it. A cartoon. In rifle practice, a small, white disk fixed on the bull's-eye of a target.

Cartoon, -tōn'. A design drawn as a study for a picture to be painted of same size, and more especially in fresco. A pictorial sketch relating to any prevalent event, in which notable characters are represented.

Cartouch, -tōsh. A case of wood filled with shot to be fired from a cannon; a roll of paper containing a charge; a cartridge. A portable box for charges for fire-arms. The name given to ovals on ancient Egyptian monuments, and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of kings. A sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled. In Her. the escutcheon of the Pope or of a churchman.

Cartouch of Ptolemy.

Cartridge, 'trij. A case of pasteboard, copper, &c., holding the charge, including both powder and bullet, or shot, of any fire-arm. Blank cartridge, a cartridge without ball or shot.

Caruto, ka-rō'tō. A beautiful dye, bluish-black, obtained from the fruit of Genipa americana, ord. Cinchonaceæ.

Carving, kärv'ing. The act or art of carving. A branch of sculpture, limited to wood, ivory, &c.; sculpture, properly so called, being applied to carving in stone, and chasing to carving in metal. The device or figure carved.

Carvist, kär'vist. In falconry, a hawk of proper age and training to be carried on the hand.

Caryatid, kar-i-at'-id. In Grecian arch. a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures.

Caryatid.

Cascade, kās'kād. A small waterfall, often artificial; a fall less than a cataract.

Casale. An Italian city, on the Po, 37 m. N. E. of Turin; formerly one of the most elaborately fortified places in Europe; pop. 29,370.

Cascade Range. A mountain chain in W. Oregon and Alaska, from 100 to 200 m. inland. Mt. St. Elias, in Alaska, the highest peak, is abt. 18,000 ft. above the sea level.

Casco Bay. In Maine, bet. Capes Elizabeth and Small Point; over 300 small islands dot its surface.

Case-hardening. A method of converting the outer surface of iron into steel.

Caseine, kās-in. The principal constituents of cheese, resembling albumen.

Casemate, kās'māt. A vaulted work to protect troops not on duty from an enemy's fire. A vault in the flank of a bastion to defend the opposite bastion and ditch.

Case-shot (canister). Musket balls, scraps of iron, &c., put into an iron case and discharged from a large cannon.

Case-rack, 'rak. A frame of wood to receive parties' cases when not in use.

Case-shot, 'shot. Small projectiles, such as musket balls or grape-shot, put in cases to be discharged from cannon; canister-shot. A shrapnel-shell; that is, a spherical iron case inclosing a number of bullets and exploded by a fuse.

Cash, kash. Money; money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. A thin coin of a very base alloy of copper, used by the Chinese as small change, 22 being equal to one penny sterling.

Cashiclaws, 'i-klaz. An old Scotch instrument of torture, consisting of an iron case for the leg, to which fire was applied.

Cashmere, 'mēr. A shawl formed of fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Thibet, now successfully imitated.

Casimir, kăs'e-mer. The name of several kings of Poland. C. III. (the Great), who reigned from 1333 to 1370, conquered a large part of contiguous Russia, and defeated the Bohemians.

Casino, ka-sō'nō. A small country house; a lodge; formerly a house capable of affording defense against attack. A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, music, &c.; a public dancing saloon.

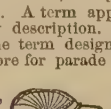
Cask, kask. A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading and hoops, comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.

Casket, kas'ket. A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles. Sometimes applied to a book consisting of selected literary or musical pieces.

Caspian Sea, kăs'pe-an. A salt sea in W. Asia; area abt. 120,000 sq. m.

Casque, kask. A term applied to helmets of every description. In a more precise use, the term designates a head-piece worn more for parade than serious warfare.

Casquetel, kas'ket-el. A small steel cap or open helmet, without beaver or visor.



Casquetel, Side and Back View.

Cassander, Son of Antipoter, King of Macedonia, B. 354, D. 291 B. C. Assisted by Ptolemy, Seleucus and Lysimachus, he defeated Antigonus at Ipsus, the latter being killed. Alexander's empire was then divided between the conquerors, the four kingdoms being Macedon, Egypt, Syria and Thrace.

Cassandra, kas-săn'drah. In Myth. daughter of Priam, King of Troy, and Hecuba; she received the gift of prophecy from Apollo. On the fall of Troy she was allotted to Agamemnon, and was killed by Clytemnestra, A.'s jealous wife.

Cassava, -să'va. A species of manihot (M. utillissima), ord. Euphorbiaceæ. The nutritious starch obtained from the root of the plant forms a valuable article of food, upon which many of the inhabitants of S. America live almost entirely. From cassava the tapioca of commerce is prepared.

Casserole, -ōl. An edging, border of paper, or encasement of rice, paste, or mashed potatoes, in which meats are served at table.

Cassia, kash'i-a. The leaflets of several species constituting the well-known drug called senna.

Cassia-bud, -bud. The flower-bud of Cinnamomum Cassia and other species of the same gen.

Cassia-lignea, -lig-ne-a. The bark of the trees that yield cassia-buds. Its flavor resembles that of cinnamon.

Cassia-oil, -oil. The oil of cinnamon, procured from cassia bark and buds.

Cassican, kas'si-kan. An insessorial bird, gen. Cassicus. Sometimes improperly applied to the barita.

Cassicus, -kus. A gen. of insessorial birds, fam. Icteridæ, allied to the starlings, remarkable for the ingenuity with which they weave their nests.

Cassimere, -mēr. A thin twilled woolen cloth woven in imitation of Cashmere shawls.

Cassiopeia, -ō-pē''a. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated near Cepheus, containing 55 stars.

Cassis, 'sis. A gen. of gasteropodous molluska, fam. Buccinidæ, including the helmet-shells.

Cassiterite, 'si-ter-it. The common ore of tin. It is a peroxide, consisting of tin 79, and oxygen 21.

Cassius, -us. A purple pigment, used in porcelain and glass painting.

Cassius, Longinus Caius. A noble Roman philosopher and general, who joined Brutus in the assassination of Julius Cæsar, and commanded one wing of the army defeated at Philippi. When the battle was lost he killed himself by falling

upon the sword with which he had struck Cæsar. He was styled by Brutus, who was his brother-in-law, "the last of all the Romans." B. 86, D. 42 B. C.

Cassock, 'sok. Any loose robe or outer coat. A tight-fitting garment worn under the gown by clergymen. In the R. C. Ch. it varies in color. Priests wear black; bishops, purple; cardinals, scarlet; the pope, white.

Cassolette, 'so-let. A gold, silver, or ivory box for containing perfumery, having its lid pierced with holes for the escape of the odor. The part of a censer perforated for the emission of the perfumes.

Cassonade, -son-ād'. Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

Cassowary, 'sō-wa-ri. A large cursorial bird, gen. Casuarius, fam. Struthionidæ. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest horse.

Cast, kast. The act of casting; a throw. The form into which anything is molded. A tube of wax fitted into a mold to give shape to a metal. Also a brass or copper conduit in a mold for conveying metal. Among plumbers, a little brazen funnel for casting pipes without soldering. An assignment of parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.

Castalia, kas-tā'li-a. The mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castanets.

Castanet, 'ta-net. An instrument composed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to the guitar.

Caste, kast. One of the classes into which the Hindus are divided according to Brahmanism. They are four in number; the Brahmans, or sacerdotal caste; the Kshatriyas, or military; the Vaisyas, or husbandmen and merchants; the Sudras, or laborers and mechanics. Men of no caste are called Pariahs and regarded as outcasts.

Castellan, kas'tel-lan. A governor or constable of a castle.

Castellated, -lāt-ed. Furnished with turrets and battlements like a castle. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern.

Caster, kas'ter. A common suffix in place-names; as, Doncaster, the fort on the Don. One of the six words recognized as inherited from the Roman invaders of Britain.

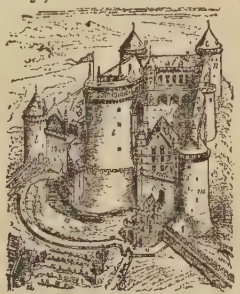
Caster, kas'ter. One who casts or one who computes. One who makes castings; a founder. One who assigns the parts of the play to the actors. A cruet, used to contain condiments for the table; also, a stand containing a set of casters. A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture.

Caster.

Castile, kas'tēl. The central division of Spain, divided by the mountain range into Old and New C.; area, 72,447 sq. m. Old C. includes 8 provinces, New C. 4. The dialect is the standard language of Spain, and the Castilians are distinguished for sobriety, honor and piety.

Castile-soap, 'sōp. A white or mottled toilet soap, made with olive oil and a solution of caustic soda.

Castle, 'l. A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortress. Castles were an



A French Castle.

out-growth of feudalism, and were first brought to a high pitch of strength and completeness by the Normans. The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth. A piece made in the form of a castle, used in the game of chess; the rook. C. in the air, a visionary project. C. influence, a term used in Ireland to denote the political influence of the court; Dublin Castle being the official residence of the lord lieutenant.

Castle-guard, -gärd. The guard which defends a castle. A feudal tenure, or special knight service. A tax laid upon those living within a certain distance of a

castle. The circuit round a castle taxed for its maintenance.

Castor, 'ter. A substance secreted by glandular sacs in the beaver, largely used in medicine and by perfumers. A gen. of rodent mammals of which the beaver is the type. A beaver hat. A heavy quality of broadcloth.

Castor and Pollux, kas'tor, pol'luks. In Myth. twin sons of Jupiter and Leda. Mercury carried them to Pallena, where they were educated, and at manhood they set off with Jason in search of the Golden Fleece. Pollux defeated and slew Amycus, and was considered the patron of boxing and wrestling, while Castor was noted for horsemanship.

Castor and Pollux. In Astron. the constellation Gemini or the Twins, into which the sun enters annually about the 21st of May. C. is also the name of one of the bright stars in the head of the Twins. In Meteor. a fiery meteor in the form of balls; one is called Helena; two or more, Castor and Pollux, or Tyndaridæ. The name given to two minerals found in granite in the island of Elba.

Castorina, -to-rī'na. The beaver tribe; a fam. of rodents.

Castor-oil, 'ter-oil. The oil obtained from seeds of Ricinus communis by bruising between rollers and then pressing them. The oil that first comes away, called cold-drawn castor-oil, is the best.

Castor-oil Plant.

Castrato, -trā'tō. A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice; an artificial or male soprano.

Cast-shadow, kast'shad-ō. In painting, a shadow cast by an object within the picture, serving to bring it out against objects behind it.

Cast-steel, 'stēl. Steel made by fusing the materials and running the product into molds.

Cat, kat. A name applied to certain carnivorous quadrupeds, gen. Felis. It is uncertain whether any animal now existing in a wild state is the prototype of the domestic cat; probably it is descended from a cat originally domesticated in Egypt. The wild cat is much larger than the domestic cat, strong and ferocious. A ship or rowboat formed on the Norwegian model. A strong tackle to hook and draw an anchor up to the cat-head of a ship. A double tripod having six feet.

Catabasion, -a-bā'zi-on. A vault under the altar of a Greek church, where relics are kept.

Catacaustics, -kas'tiks. The caustic curves formed by the reflection of rays of light, distinguished from the diacaustic, formed by the refracted rays.

Cataclysm, 'a-klizm. A deluge or overflowing of water; specifically, the flood in Noah's days. In Geol. a term applied to denote the efficient cause of various phenomena, as the deposition of different formations of diluvium or drift, rather than the gradual action of moderate currents, or the movement of ice.

Catacomb, -kōm. A cave or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead, the bodies being deposited in recesses called loculi. The term is applied to the subterraneous sepulchres about 3 miles from Rome, on the Appian Way, the cells and caves in which primitive Christians concealed themselves.

Catafalque, -falk. A temporary structure representing a cenotaph, placed over the coffin of a distinguished person at the altar in churches, as also sometimes over his grave.

Cataian, ka-tā'an. A native of Cathay or China; a foreigner generally; and hence, in old writers, an indiscriminate term of reproach.

Catalonia, kăt-a-lo'ne-ah. The N. E. division of Spain, now divided into 4 provinces; area, 12,150 sq. m. It is a mountainous region, and the inhabitants are warlike.

Catamaran, 'a-ma-ran''. A float or raft consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece being longer and having one end turned up. This name was also applied to the flat-bottomed boats constructed by Bonaparte for the invasion of England, and is also applied to a modern American yacht. A quarrelsome woman; a vixen.

Catamount, -mount. The wild-cat. The N. American tiger; the puma, cougar, painter or panther. In Her. a charge always borne guardant.

Cataphract, -frakt. A piece of defensive armor, worn to protect the breast or whole body, or even the horse as well as the rider. In Zool. the armor protecting some animals.

Cataphrygian, -a-frij'i-an. One of a sect of heretics of the 2d century who followed the errors of Montanus.

Catapult, 'a-pult. One of the ancient military engines used for discharging missiles against a besieged place; originally distinguished from the ballista as being intended for discharging heavy darts or lances, while the latter was used for throwing heavy stones and other bulky missiles, but afterwards confounded with the ballista. A small forked stick used by boys for throwing small missiles.

Catapult.

Cataract, -rakt. A fall of water over a precipice, as that of Niagara. Any furious rush or downpour of water. A disease of the eye. A form of water-governor for regulating the stroke of single-acting steam-engines.

Catarrhina, -a-rī'na. A sec. of quadrumanous animals, including the Barbary ape, gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, &c.

Catasterism, ka-tas'ter-izm. A placing among the stars; a cataloguing of stars.

Catastomus, 'tō-mus. A gen. of teleostean fishes, allied to the carps, Abdominal Malacopterygii, fam. Cyprinidæ.

Catawba, ka-ta'ba. A variety of N. American grape, of a rich claret color when ripe. The wine made from this grape.

Cat-bird, kat'berd. The Turdus lividus, a species of American thrush, whose note resembles the plaint of a kitten in distress.

Cat-block, 'blok. A two or three-fold block used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head.

Catechism, 'ē-kizm. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in science or art.

Catechumen, -ē-kū'men. One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte. Generally, one who is beginning to acquire any kind of doctrines or principles.

Category, 'ē-gor-i. In a popular sense, class; order. In Logic and Philos. one of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred. Aristotle made ten categories: substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation and possession. Kant divides them into four classes, quantity, quality, relation and modality. Mill makes five, existence, co-existence, sequence, causation and resemblance.

Catelectrode, -ē-lek'trōd. The negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery; the positive being termed the anelectrode.

Catena, ka-tē-na. A chain; a series of things connected with each other. C. patrum, a series of passages from the fathers, arranged for the elucidation of portions of Scripture, as the catena aurea of Thomas Aquinas.

Catenipora, kat-e-nip'ō-ra. Chain-pore coral, occurring fossil in palæozoic strata.

Cater, kā'ter. The four of cards or dice.

Cateran, kat'er-an. A Highland or Irish irregular soldier. A freebooter or riever.

Caterer, kā'ter-er. A provider or purveyor of provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

Caterpillar, kat'er-pil-lar. Properly the larva of the lepidopterous insects; but also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as the Tenthredo or saw-fly. The name of plants, gen. Scorpiurus.

Caterpillar.

Caterpillar-eater, -ēt'er. The larvæ of certain ichneumon flies, bred in the body of caterpillars, eating their way out. A bird of the shrike fam. and which lives on caterpillars.

Cat-fall, 'fal. The rope that forms the tackle for heaving up a ship's anchor.

Cat-fish, 'fish. A voracious teleostean fish, the Anarrhichas lupus, fam. Gobies; the Wolf-fish. The name common to several fish, gen. Pimelodus. P. catus is the Horned Pout or Bull-head.

Cat-gold, 'gōld. A variety of mica; sometimes applied to iron pyrites.

Catgut, 'gut. The intestines of sheep (sometimes of other animals), used for musical instruments and other purposes. A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

Catha, kath'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Celastraceæ. C. edulis, cultivated by the Arabs, known as khat or cafta, and possesses properties analagous to those of tea and coffee.

Catharine, -er-in. The name of three of the six wives of Henry VIII., of England; Catharine of Aragon, his brother's widow, and his first wife, whom he forcibly divorced in 1533 to marry Anne Boleyn;

C. was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain; B. 1483, D. 1536. C. Howard, third wife of Henry VIII., was convicted of infidelity and beheaded; B. 1506, D. 1542. C. Parr, sixth and last wife of Henry, whom she survived, marrying after the king's death Lord High Admiral Seymour; B. 1501, D. 1548. Catharine de Medici, wife of Henri II. of France, and mother of Francis II., Charles IV. and Henri III., successively kings of France; B. 1522, D. 1589. She was profligate, cruel and artful, instigating the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew, but a liberal patron of the arts and literature. Catharine I., of Russia, daughter of a Livonian peasant, whose first husband was a Swedish army officer; after his death C. was of loose character, but Peter the Great having fallen in love with and married her she became a loyal and most devoted wife, sacrificing her jewels to save her husband and his army from the Turks. After the death of Peter, C. ruled wisely and vigorously; B. 1683, D. 1727. C. II., of Russia, a German, wife of Peter III.; B. 1728, D. 1796. Her life was one round of infamy. Her chief favorite, Alexis Orloff, having murdered her husband, she ruled with great vigor, carried on a successful war with Turkey, arranged the division of Poland, and extended the power and influence of Russia in all directions.

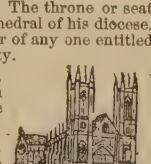
Catharist, -rist. One who pretends to more purity than others; a puritan. A term used by the Paulicians in the 7th century; the Anti-Catholic sects in France and Piedmont of the 12th century; the Montanists, the Novatians, &c.

Carthartes, ka-thär'tēz. A gen. of the vulture family, containing the turkey-buzzard and other species.

Carthartic, 'tik. A medicine that cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purgative.

Cathedra, -thed'ra. The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral of his diocese. The professional chair of any one entitled to teach with authority.

Cathedral, -thē'dral. The principal church in a diocese; the church of the bishop.



Cathedral.

Catherine-wheel, 'er-in-whēl. A fire-work in the form of a wheel which rotates as the fire issues from the aperture. In Arch. a window of circular form, with radiating divisions.

Cathode, 'ōd. The negative pole of an electric current, or that by which the current leaves; opposed to anode.

Catholic, 'o-lik. A member of the universal Christian church. A member of the church of Rome; a Roman Catholic.

Catholicos, ka-thol'i-kos. The spiritual head of the Armenian Church.

Catling, kat'ling. A kitten. Catgut; the string of a lute, violin, &c. A dismembering knife used by surgeons.

Catlinite, 'li-nīt. A red clay-stone, allied to agalmatolite.

Cato, kā'tō. The name of two distinguished Roman generals and philosophers, grandfather and grandson. The first, Marcus Porcius Priscus, known as Cato Major, B. 234, D. 149 B. C. He conquered part of Spain, and fought at Thermopylæ. His literary remains include "Origines" and "De Re Rustica." Marcus Porcius (of Utica) C., grandson of the above, B. 105, suicided 45 B. C. He acquired military fame, and was noted for austerity of life and the strictest integrity. His reading of Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul is said to have prompted his suicide.

Catoblepas, ka-tob'lē-pas. A gen. of ruminating quadrupeds, antelope fam., containing the gnu.

Catodontidæ, kat-ō-don'ti-dē. A fam. of whales, the typical gen. of which is catodon. The most remarkable member is the sperm-whale or cachalot.

Catonian, ka-tō'ni-an. Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans, Cato the censor, or Cato Uticensis; grave; inflexible.

Cat-o'nine-tails, kat-o-nīn'tālz. An instrument of punishment, consisting of a knotted line or cord.

Catopter, ka-top'ter. A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror.

Cat-rope, kat'rōp. A rope used to haul up the anchor of a ship from the water's edge to the cat-head.

Cat-salt, 'salt. A salt beautifully granulated, formed out of leach-brine.

Cat's-eye, kats'ī. A variety of quartz, very hard and semi-transparent. Called also Sunstone.

Catskill, katz'kil. A mountain range in E. New York; a portion of the Appalachian; the scenery is only second to that of the Alps.

Cat-stane, kat'stān. A conical cairn or monolith found in Scotland, supposed to mark the locality of a battle.

Cattle, ′l. A term applied collectively to the larger domestic quadrupeds, or such as serve for tillage or other labor, and for food to man.

Cattle-guard, -gärd. A ditch crossing beneath a railway, to prevent the straying of cattle onto the line.

Cattle-plague, -plāg. A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest.

Cattle-run, -run. An American and colonial term for an open grazing ground.

Cattle-show, -shō. An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes.

Caucasian, ka-kā′zi-an. The highest type of the human family, including nearly all the Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Jews, &c.

Caucasus, kau′ka-sŭs. The mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas, forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia; the highest peak is 18,500 ft. above sea level.

Caucus, ′kus. A private meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party.

Caudle, ka′dl. A warm drink made of wine or ale, mixed with bread, sugar and spices.

Caudle-cup, ka′dl-kup. A vessel for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and apostles' spoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

Cauf, kaf. A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water. In mining, a vessel of sheet-iron employed to raise coal from the bottom of the shaft.

Caufle, ′l. A drove of black slaves; a coffle.

Caul, kal. A kind of head-covering worn by females; a net inclosing the hair; the hinder part of a cap. A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born.

Caulopteris, ka-lop′ter-is. A gen. of fossil tree-ferns, found in the coal-measures.

Causeway, kaz′wā. A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water, or restrain it from overflowing.

Caustic, kas′tik. Any substance which burns, corrodes, or disintegrates the textures of animal structures; an escharotic. Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver when cast into sticks for the use of surgeons, &c. In Math. the curve to which rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents.

Cauterization, ka′ter-iz-ā″shon. The act of cauterizing or searing by the application of a hot iron, caustics, &c. The effect of the application of a cautery or caustic.

Cauzi, ′zē. An Indian Mohammedan judge, who also officiates as a public notary.

Cavaignac, Louis Eugene, kah-van′yak. A French officer, b. 1802, d. 1857. He was appointed governor-general of Algeria by the provisional government of the republic, 1848, and the same year he was recalled and made dictator of France; he resigned after suppressing the Parisian insurrection of June 23–26, but was recalled to the military command; in November of the same year he was municipal rival of Louis Napoleon for the presidency, and permanently retired from power Dec. 20, 1848, dying in retirement.

Cavalcade, kav′al-kād. A procession of persons on horseback.

Cavalier, -a-lēr. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight. The appellation given to the partisans of Charles I., as opposed to a Roundhead, an adherent to the Parliament. A gentleman attending on or escorting a lady; a beau. In Fort. a raised work commanding all adjacent works.

Cavalry, ′al-ri. A body of troops that serve on horseback, classified into light and heavy.

Cave, kāv. A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den. The Mammoth cave of Kentucky incloses an extent of about 40 miles of subterraneous windings.

Cavea, kā′vē-a. Among the ancient Romans, a subterranean cell wherein wild beasts were confined in readiness for the fights of the arena; by synecdoche, the amphitheater itself.

Caveach, ka-vēch′. Pickled mackerel; a West Indian name.

Cavear, -vēr. A money of Mocha, worth about one cent. A nominal division of the Spanish dollar, forty cavears making one dollar.

Cave-dweller, kāv′dwel-er. A name given to such of the races of prehistoric man as dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals. A name given to a religious sect known as the Bohemian Brethren, in the 15th century.

Cavendish, Henry, kăn′dish. An English chemist and philosopher; b. 1731, d. 1810. He was the originator of the ex-

isting system of chemistry, discovered the composition of water and nitric acid, and measured the density of the earth.

Cavendish, kav'en-dish. Tobacco which has been softened and pressed into quadrangular cakes. C. experiment, an important mechanical experiment for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion balance.

Cave-swallow, kāv'swol-lō. A species of swallow which suspends its mud-formed nests to the roofs of caves.

Cavia, kā'vi-a. A gen. of rodent animals, type of the fam. Caviдæ, the most familiar example being the guinea-pig.

Caviar, kav-i-ār'. The roes of fish prepared and salted. The best is made from the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga and beluga, caught in the waters of Russia.

Cavicornia, -kor'nia. A fam. of ruminants, characterized by persistent horns, including the antelopes, goats and oxen. The prong-horn antelope, which renews the horny sheath periodically, is the only exceptional member of the group.

Cavour, Camillo, Count di, kah-voor'. A distinguished Italian statesman; B. 1810, D. 1861. He contributed largely to the unification of Italy, and as prime minister from 1852 to his death, framed and had adopted laws guaranteeing liberty of the press, religious toleration and free commerce.

Cawquaw, kȧ'kwa. The urson, or Canadian porcupine. Its chief food consists of fiving bark. One cawquaw will destroy a hundred trees in a single winter.

Caxton, kaks'ton. The name applied to any book printed by Caxton, who introduced the art of printing into England. He died 1492. The Caxtons are all in black-letter. "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," printed by Caxton at Cologne in 1471, is considered the earliest specimen of typography in the English language. "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," printed by him at Westminster in 1474, is regarded as the first work printed in England.

Cay, kā. An islet; a range or reef of rocks lying near the surface of the water; often termed a Key.

Cayenne Pepper, kī-en' pep'er. A powder formed of the dried and ground fruits and seeds of various species of Capsicum, and especially of C. frutescens.

Cayman, kā'man. A name applied popularly to the alligator, but properly only to Crocodilus.

Cazique, ka-zēk'. The name of native princes or head chiefs of parts of America when discovered by the Spaniards. Written also Cacique.

Cebidæ, sē'bi-dē. A fam. of platyrhine monkeys, including the spider monkeys, sapajous, squirrel monkeys, &c.

Cecchin, sek-kēn'. A coin of Italy and Barbary.

Cecidomyidæ, sē'si-dō-mī''i-dē. A sub-fam. of dipterous insects, fam. Tipulidæ.

Cecils, 'silz. In cookery, minced meat, bread, onions, parsley, &c., with seasoning, made into balls and fried.

Cecrops, sē'krops. In Myth. the founder of Athens, abt. 1580 B. C; reputed an Egyptian.

Cecrops, 'krops. A gen. of parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, fam. Caligidæ, found on the gills of fish, and called by fishermen fish-lice.

Cedar, 'der. A tree which forms fine woods on all the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, an evergreen which grows to a great size and is remarkable for its durability. Of the famous cedars of Lebanon comparatively few now remain. The name is also given to the deoda, and to other trees which have no relation to the true cedar, as the Bermuda cedar, used for making pencils, the red cedar, the Honduras, or bastard Barbadoes cedar, and the red cedar of Australia.

Cedar.

Cedar-bird, -berd. The American waxwing.

Cedilla, -dil'la. A mark placed under the letter c (ç) to show that it is to be sounded like s.

Celebes, sel'e-bēz. An island in the E. Archipelago, belonging to Holland; area, 74,000 sq. m.; pop., 2,103,000.

Celeres, 'er-ēz. In Rom. antiq. a body of 300 horsemen, formed by Romulus from the wealthier citizens.

Celestial, sē-les'ti-al. An inhabitant of Heaven. A native of China, the so-called Celestial Empire.

Celestin, sēl'es-tin. Native sulphate of strontian, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue color.

Celestine, -tin. An adherent of Pelagianism, so-called from Cœlestius. One of a religious order, named from Pope. C. A member of an order of Franciscan hermits now extinct.

Celibate, 'i-bāt. One who practices celibacy, a bachelor.

Celebite, -bīt. A monk living under a common and regular discipline.

Celidography, -i-dog'ra-fi. A description of the spots on the disk of the sun or planets.

Cell. A small or close apartment, as in a convent or a prison. A small or mean place of residence, as a cave or hermitage. In Arch. the part of a temple where the image of a god stood; a hollow place between the ribs of a vaulted roof. A small cavity or hollow place, as the cells of the brain, or of a honey-comb. In Biol. a membranous bag with fluid contents, and almost always a nucleus, as epithelial and fat cells; a semi-solid mass of matter with no definite boundary-wall. In Elect. a single jar, containing plates, united to their opposites or to each other.

Cellar, 'ler. A room in a house or other building, wholly or partly under ground, adapted for storage purposes.

Cellar-book, -bụk. A book containing details regarding wines and liquors received into and given out from a cellar

Cellarer, -er. An officer in a monastery who has charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals. One who keeps wine or spirit cellars.

Cellaret, -et'. A case for holding bottles of liquors.

Cellarino, chel-la-rē'nō. In Arch. the part of a capital below the annulets.

Cellepora, sel-lep'o-ra. A gen. of corals, class Polyzoa.

Cellulares, -lū-lā'rēz. One of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, forming the greater though humbler portion of the acotyledonous or cryptogamic plants.

Cellulicolæ, -lik'ō-lē. A fam. of spiders, ord. Pulmonaria.

Cellulose, -lōs. The substance of which the permanent cell-membranes of plants are always composed.

Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius. A Roman physician, of the reign of Tiberius, said to have been the first public practitioner of the art in the city. He wrote "De Medicina," regarded as the most valuable of ancient treatises, and often reprinted; also, works on agriculture, rhetoric and military science.

Celt, selt. One of the earliest Aryan inhabitants of the south and west of Europe. The family has two branches, the Gadhelic, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and Manx; and the Cymric, comprising the Welsh and Bretons.

Celt. An implement of stone or metal, found in ancient tumuli and barrows of the Celtic period. Some suppose it to be a weapon, others contend that it is a tool.

Celtiberian, -i-bē'ri-an. Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, an ancient people of Spain.

Celtic. The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armoric or Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

Cement, sē-ment'. Any glutinous or other substance, capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, &c.; hydraulic limes which contain silica and therefore set quickly. Hydraulic cements harden under water and consolidate almost immediately.

Cement-stone, 'stōn. A calcareous mineral, a species of septaria, which by being calcined is converted into a cement.

Cemetery, sem'e-te-ri. A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; a necropolis.

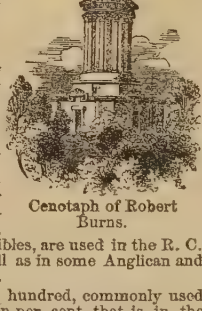
Cenci, Beatrice, chĕn'che. Daughter of Count Francisco Cenci, a notorious Italian libertine; B. 1576, D. 1599. She became the victim of her father's lust, and vainly imploring the protection of Pope Clement VIII., she, with other members of the family, was charged with a conspiracy to assassinate her father, and despite their protestations of innocence all were executed. Guido Reni's beautiful portrait of B., in the Barberini Gallery, Rome, is familiar to all visitors.

Cenobite, sen'ō-bīt. One of a religious order living in a community; in opposition to an anchoret, who lives in solitude.

Censor, 'ser. An officer in ancient Rome who kept a register of the citizens and their property, for the purposes of taxation; he also kept watch over the morals of the citizens, having power to censure and punish vice and immorality. One empowered to examine books before they are published.

Census, 'sus. In Rom. Antiq. an enumeration and register of the Roman citizens and their property. In modern times, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a state.

Cenotaph, -taf An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one buried elsewhere.



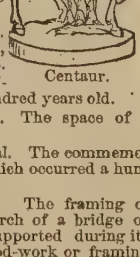
Cenotaph of Robert Burns.

Censer, sen'ser. A vase or pan in which incense is burned; a vessel for burning and wafting incense. Censers, called also thuribles, are used in the R. C. Church, as well as in some Anglican and other churches.

Cent, sent. A hundred, commonly used with per, as ten per cent, that is, in the proportion of ten to the hundred. In various countries, a coin equal to the hundredth part of that which forms the monetary unit.

Cental, sen'tal. A weight of 100 lbs.

Centaur, 'tar. In Greek Myth. a fabulous being represented as half man and half horse. The Centaur Cheiron was distinguished for his knowledge of medicine. Part of a southern constellation, in form of a centaur, usually joined with the Wolf, containing 35 stars; the Archer.



Centaur.

Centenaar, 'te-nār. Amsterdam quintal, nearly equal to 109 lbs.

Centenarian, -te-nā'ri-an. A person a hundred years old.

Centenary, 'te-na-ri. The space of a hundred years.

Centennial, -ten'ni-al. The commemoration of any event which occurred a hundred years before.

Centering, 'ter-ing. The framing of timber by which the arch of a bridge or other structure is supported during its construction; the wood-work or framing on which any vaulted work is constructed.

Centesimal, -tes'i-mal. In Arith. hundredth part; the next step of progression after decimal.

Centesimation, -mā''shon. A military punishment for mutiny; or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution.

Centesimo, -tez'ē-mō. In Italy, the hundredth part of a lira, equal to the French franc in value. An Argentine money, the hundredth part of a dollar.

Centetes, -tē'tēz. A gen. of mammals, fam. Talpidæ, nearly allied to the hedgehogs; the tenrecs.

Centiare, 'ti-ār. A square meter; the hundredth part of the French are, equal to 1.19 square yards.

Centigrade, -grād. Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions of equal parts. C. thermometer, a thermometer which divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into 100 degrees, while in Fahrenheit's the same interval is divided into 180 degrees.

Centime, -tēm'. The hundredth part of a franc.

Centipede, 'ti-pēd. A term applied to various insects having many feet, ord. Cheilopoda, class Myriapoda; those belonging to the gen. Scolopendra inflict dangerous bites.

Centner, sent'ner. A weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. A common European name for a hundredweight. In Switzerland it is equal to 110 lbs.; Austria, 110¼; Sweden, 112.06; Germany, 110.25.

Center, sen'ter. A point equally distant from the extremities; the middle point or place.

Center-bit, -bit. A carpenter's tool for boring, which turns on an axis when in operation.

Center-chuck, -chuk. A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel cone fixed in it; also, a projecting arm or driver.

Center-drill, -dril. A drill used for making holes in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance to the lathe centers.

Center-piece, -pēs. An ornament in the middle or center of a table or mantle-shelf, or between other ornaments.

Center-pin, -pin. The pivot on which the compass needle oscillates.

Centrifugal, -trif'ū-gal. Tending to recede from the center. C. force is that force by which all bodies moving in a curve tend to fly off from the axis of their motion in a tangent to the periphery of the curve. Acting by or depending on centrifugal force, as a centrifugal pump, a centrifugal machine.

Centripetal, -trip'e-tal. Tending toward the center. C. force is that force which draws a body towards a center, and thereby acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force in circular motion. Gravity is a centripetal force.

Centriscus, tris'kus. A gen. of teleostean fishes, sec. Acanthopterygii, fam. Fistularidæ, including the bellows-fish and trumpet-fish.

Centropus, 'trō-pus. A gen. of scansorial birds, cuckoo fam., the pheasant cuckoo.

Centumvir, -tum'vir. One of a hundred and five judges in ancient Rome appointed to decide common causes.

Centurion, -tū'ri-on. A Roman officer who commanded a century or company of a hundred men, answering to the captain in modern armies.

Century, 'ri. In Rom. Antiq. a division of the people for the purpose of electing magistrates and enacting laws, the people voting by centuries; also a company consisting of a hundred men. A period of a hundred years. Centuries of Magdeburg, an ecclesiastical history, arranged in thirteen centuries. C. plant, the American aloe, formerly supposed to flower only once in a century.

Cephalalgic, sef-a-lal'jik. A medicine for the headache.

Cephalaspis, -las'pis. A gen. of fossil ganoid fishes, occurring in the old red sandstone.

Cephalata, -lā'ta. A div. of mollusks having a distinct head, with eyes, as the gasteropods, pteropods, cuttle-fishes.

Cephalophus, sē-fal'o-fus. An African gen. of antelopes, including the duyker-bok or impoon, the rhoode-bok, red-buck or Natal bush-buck and the blue-buck.

Cephalopoda, sef-a-lop'o-da. A class of mollusca, the highest in organization, divided into two sections, Tetrabranchiata and Dibranchiata. The nautilus, and the fossil genera Orthoceras, Ammonites, Goniatites, &c., belong to the Tetrabranchiata. The dibranchiate includes the argonaut, the octopus or eight-armed cuttle-fishes, and the ten-armed forms, as the calamaries, the fossil belemnites, &c.

Cephalopteridæ, 'a-lop-ter''i-dē. A sub-fam. of the ray fish, of which the gen. Cephaloptera is the type; fin-headed rays or horned rays.

Cephalote, -lōt. A fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, obtained from the brain; a mixture of the cerebrates of potassium and sodium, with traces of olien and oleo-phosphoric acid.

Cephalotome, -lō-tōm. An instrument for cutting into the fetal head to assist contraction and facilitate delivery.

Cephalotribe, -trīb. An obstetrical instrument for crushing the head of the infant in the womb.

Cepheus, sē'fe-us. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cassiopeia, Ursa Major, Draco and Cygnus, containing 35 stars. One of the moss mites, fam. Oribatidæ.

Cepola, sep'ō-la. A gen. of fishes, sec. Acanthopterygii. A species is known as the red band-fish and red snake-fish.

Cepolidæ, sē-pol'i-dē. Ribbon-fishes; band-fishes. A fam. of acanthopterygian fishes. Also called Tæniodeæ.

Cerago, -rā'go. Bee-bread; a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees for aliment.

Cerambycidæ, -ram-bis'i-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Longicornes. The musk-beetle belongs to this fam.

Ceramic, se-ram'ik. Of or belonging to the fictile arts or pottery, as ceramic art.

Ceraphron, ser'a-fron. A gen. of minute parasitic insects, fam. Proctotrupidæ, some of which prey on insects destructive to plants.

Cerapus, -pus. The caddis-shrimp, a gen. of amphipodous crustaceans, which live in a tube.

Cerasin, -sin. A gum which exudes from cherry and plum trees.

Cerasite, -sīt. A cherry-like petrifaction. The native muriate of lead.

Cerastes, se-ras'tēz. A gen. of African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom; horned vipers.

Cerate, sē'rāt. A thick ointment, composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients.

Ceratites, ser-a-tī'tēz. A gen. of fossil Ammonitidæ, allied to the ammonites.

Ceratodus, sē-rat'ō-dus. A fish, allied to the lepidosiren. The native salmon or Barramunda of Australia.

Ceratospongiæ, ser'a-tō-spon''ji-ē. An order of sponges of which the bath sponge is the type.

Ceraunite, se-ra'nīt. A thunder-stone; a belemnite.

Ceraunoscope, 'nō-skōp. An instrument used in the mysteries of ancients to imitate thunder and lightning.

Cerberus, ser'ber-us. In Class. Myth. the watch-dog of the infernal regions, offspring of Typhaon and the serpent woman Echidna, usually represented with three heads, the tail of a serpent, and serpents round his neck. A sub-gen. of serpents.

Cerberus.

Cercaria, -kā'ri-a. The second larval stage of a trematode worm or fluke. The cycle is—1, Distomum, parent form; 2, Redia; 3, Cercaria; 4, Encysted Cercaria; 5, Distomum.

Cercis, 'sis. A gen. of trees or shrubs, ord. Leguminosæ. The best known species is the Judas-tree, so called from the tradition that it was upon one of these Judas Iscariot hanged himself.

Cercocebus, -kō-sē'bus. A gen. of monkeys, including the malbrouk, or dog-tailed monkey, the mangabys and the green monkeys.

Cercolabes, -kol'a-bēz. A gen. of Brazilian porcupines, remarkable for their long prehensile tails.

Cercopidæ, -kop'i-dē. A sub-fam. of homopterous insects, fam. Cicadellina, including the cuckoo-spits and frog-hoppers.

Cercopithecus, 'kō-pi-thē''kus. A gen. of long-tailed monkeys, very active, and are often prettily variegated. Among them is the Mona.

Cerdocyon, -dos'i-on. A gen. of the dog tribe, intermediate between the true dogs and the foxes, having a singular propensity to steal and secrete brilliant objects.

Cereal, sē'rē-al. A general term for any plant, such as wheat, barley and other grasses, cultivated for the sake of their seed as food.

Cerebrin, ser'ē-brin. A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain.

Cerement, 'ment. Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded when embalmed. Grave-clothes in general. The under-cover of an altar-slab.

Ceremonial, -e-mo'ni-al. A system of rites or ceremonies in religious worship, social intercourse, or in courts; formalities to be observed on any occasion. The order for rites and forms in the R. C. Church, or the book containing the rules to be observed on solemn occasions.

Cereopsis, sē-rē-op'sis. A gen. of birds, fam. Antidæ. There is only one species, known as the Australian goose.

Ceres, 'rēz. In Class. Myth. a Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Demeter; she was the daughter of Kronos and Rhea, and the mother of Proserpine and Bacchus. She was the goddess of earth in its capacity of bringing forth fruits. The first discovered of the asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, in size less than the moon.

Ceres.

Cerin, 'rin. A waxy substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol digested on grated cork. The name given to that portion of bees'-wax soluble in alcohol. An ore of cerium, a variety of allanite.

Cerinthian, -rin'thi-an. One of a sect of early heretics, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresiarchs in the church.

Ceriph, ser'if. One of the fine lines of a letter, especially one of the fine cross lines at the top or bottom, as of I.

Cerite, sē'rīt. A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, very hard. It is the chief source of cerium, and contains also lanthanium and didymium.

Cerithiidæ, ser-i-thi'i-dē. Club-shells, a fam. of plant-eating gasteropodous mollusks, containing numerous species, both marine and fresh-water, some fossil species being characteristic of tertiary strata. The typical gen. is Cerethium.

Cerography, sē-rog'ra-fi. The act of writing or engraving on wax. The art of painting in wax colors; encaustic painting.

Ceroma, -rō'ma. That part of ancient gymnasia and baths in which bathers and wrestlers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax.

Ceroplastic, -plas'tik. The art of modeling or of forming models in wax.

Cerro Gordo. A defile between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, noted for the signal victory achieved by the American army under Gen. Scott over the Mexicans under Santa Anna, April 18, 1847.

Certhiadæ, serth'i-a-dē. The creepers,

a fam. of tenuirostral perching birds, consisting of the tree-creepers, nut-hatches, &c.

Certiorari, ser'shi-ō-rā''rī. In Law, a writ of a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court or remove a cause there depending.

Ceruleum, sē-rụ'lē-um. A blue pigment, consisting of stannate of protoxide of cobalt, stannic acid and sulphate of lime.

Cerumen, se-rụ'men. The wax secreted by certain glands lying in the external canal of the ear.

Cerura, sē-rō'ra. A gen. of moths, fam. Bombycidæ, of which the best known is the puss-moth.

Ceruse, 'rụs. White-lead, a compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse, but in this case it is an anhydrous metacarbonate. C. of antimony is a white oxide which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.

Cerusite, 'rụ-sīt. A native carbonate of lead, a common lead ore, found often in conjunction with galena or sulphide of lead, and supposed to be derived from the decomposition of galena.

Cervelat, ser've-lat. An ancient musical instrument, producing tones resembling a bassoon.

Cervidæ, 'vi-dē. The deer tribe. The principal genera are represented by the stag or red-deer, wapiti, roebuck, &c., the elk or moose-deer, the reindeer or cariboo, the fallow-deer and the muntjac. They are first found fossil in miocene strata.

Cestoidea, ses-toi'dē-a. An order of intestinal worms, class Scolecida; tapeworms.

Cestraciontidæ, -trā'si-on''ti-dē. A fam. of cartilaginous fishes, consisting only of a single living genus and species, the Cestracion, although fossil forms are abundant.

Cestrum, ses'trum. A gen. of plants, ord. Solanaceæ; the bastard jasmines.

Cestum, 'tum. A gen. of Ctenophora or higher Actinozoa, represented by the Venus's girdle, which exhibit phosphorescence at night.

Cestus, 'tus. In Rom. Myth. the girdle of Venus, on which was represented everything that could awaken love. A marriage-girdle given by a newly married wife to her husband. Among the ancients, a leather boxing-glove or gauntlet loaded with lead or iron.

Cestus.

Cetacea, sē-tā'shē-a. An ord. of marine mammiferous animals, surpassing in size all others in existence. The Balænidæ, or whalebone whales; the Physeteridæ, or sperm whales; the Delphinidæ, or dolphins; the Rhynchoceti, or beaked whales; and the Zeuglodontidæ. All are fossil. The Sirenia form a distinct ord.

Cetiosaurus, 'ti-ō-sạ''rus. A gen. of fossil saurians, the most gigantic of the ord. Deinosauria. Their remains are found in the oolite and wealden formations.

Cetoniadæ, -tō-nī'a-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, one of the most extensive groups of the beetle tribe. The type gen. is Cetonia.

Cetrarin, 'tra-rin. A vegetable principle extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as Iceland moss.

Cetus, 'tus. In Astron. the Whale, a constellation of the southern hemisphere containing 97 stars.

Ceutorhynchus, sū-tō-ring'kus. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Curculionidæ, including the turnip-seed charlock, and the turnip-gall weevil.

Ceylon, sē-lŏn'. An island S. of Hindostan, belonging to Gt. Britain; area, 27,400 sq. m.; pop. 2,326,000. The inhabitants are Buddhists, and the sacred tooth of Buddha is preserved in one of the temples.

Ceylon-moss, 'moss. Plocaria candida, an alga, lately introduced as a substitute for farinaceous foods, having the same properties as carrageen or Irish moss.

Cha, cha. A kind of Chinese tea, rolled up like tobacco.

Chabasie, kab'a-sē. A variety of zeolite which occurs in crystals whose primitive form is nearly a cube.

Chablis, shab-lē. A celebrated white French wine, having an exquisite perfume.

Chabouk, cha-bụk'. A long whip; the whip used in India for inflicting corporal punishment.

Chacma, chak'ma. A S. African baboon.

Chaco, chā'kō. The native name for an unctuous earth in S. America, which is eaten with chocolate.

Chadam, chad'am. A money of account in some parts of Asia, equal to one paysa, 25 cowries or a half-farthing.

Chæronea, kō-ro-nē'ah. A city of Bœotia, the birthplace of Plutarch, celebrated as the scene of the victory of Philip of Macedon over the Confederate Athenians and Thebans, B. C. 338.

Chætonotus, kō-to-nō'tus. A remarkable gen. of rotifers or wheel animalcules.

Chætophoraceæ, 'to-fō-rā''sē-ē. A fam. of confervoid algæ, growing in sea or fresh water, and invested with gelatinous matter.

Chafant, chā'fant. In Her. a term applied to a boar when represented as enraged.

Chafer, chāf'er. A beetle; generally used with some prefix; as, cock-chafer, rose-chafer, &c.

Chafery, -i. A forge in an iron-mill, at which the iron is wrought into bars; also, a kind of blacksmith's forge.

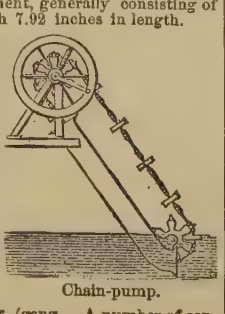
Chaffinch, chaf'finsh. A British bird, gen. Fringilla, whose song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer.

Chafing-dish, chāf'ing-dish. A vessel to hold coals for heating anything; a portable grate.

Chaillu, Paul B. Du, dū shā-yū. An American of French descent, celebrated for his travels in Central Africa; B. 1820. He was the first to positively verify the existence of the gorilla.

Chain, chān. A series of links or rings fitted into one another. In weaving, the warp threads of a web. Links or plates of iron bolted to the ship's side, used to contain the dead-eyes. In Surv. a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7.92 inches in length.

Chain-pump, 'pump. A pump consisting, in its commonest form, of an endless chain equipped with a number of valves or buckets moving on two wheels, one above, the other below.

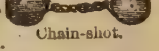


Chain-pump.

Chain-gang, 'gang. A number of convicts chained together.

Chain-guard, 'gārd. A mechanism in watches, provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch being over-wound.

Chain-shot, 'shot. Two balls connected by a chain.



Chain-shot.

Chain-stitch, 'stich. In sewing, threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain, as lineal chaining or tambour work, reticulation or net-work, &c. A sewing-machine stitch.

Chain-wheel, 'whēl. An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power.

Chair, chār. A movable seat, with a back. A seat of office or authority; as, the chair of a judge; the office itself, especially the office of a professor, as, to hold the chair of logic or divinity. Also used for the chairman of a meeting or assembly. One of the iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway.

Chaise, shāz. A two-wheeled carriage generally furnished with a movable hood or top. A gold coin current in France from 1346 to 1430, varying in value at different periods. Chaises were also coined in England in the reign of Edward III.

Chalcedony, kal-sed'ō-ni. A sub-species of quartz, a mineral; white agate. There are several varieties, as common chalcedony, chrysoprase, sard and sardonyx.

Chalcedonyx, -niks. A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate.

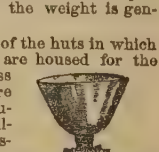
Chalcography, -kog'ra-fi. The art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chaldea, kāl-de'āh. The country lying between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. The name of Chaldean was anciently applied to the learned Babylonians.

Chaldron, chāl'dron. An English measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 25¼ cwt.; the Newcastle chaldron is 52½ or 53 cwt. In America the weight is generally 26½ cwt.

Chalet, shā-lā. One of the huts in which cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night on the Swiss mountains, and where the cheese is manufactured; any dwelling of the Swiss peasantry having local characteristics.

Chalice, chal'is. A communion cup used to administer the wine in the celebration of the holy eucharist.



Chalice.

Chalicotherium, kal'i-kō-thē''ri-um.

A gen. of fossil pachydermatous animals, allied to the tapirs, comprising two species, found in strata of the miocene.

Chalk, chak. An earthy limestone, of an opaque white color, soft, and admitting no polish. It is an impure carbonate of lime, the rock which forms the higher part of the cretaceous system, constituting the upper strata of the secondary age, immediately preceding the tertiary. True or white chalk is formed of the shells and debris of the shells of foraminiferous animalcules, and hence is a rock of organic origin.

Chalk-drawing, 'dra-ing. A drawing sketched and filled in with colored chalks.

Chalybeate, ka-lib'ē-āt. Any water or other liquid into which iron enters.

Chalybite, kal'i-bīt. A native anhydrous metacarbonate of iron, found in gneiss, mica-slate, clay-slate, in connection with the carboniferous system, and occasionally in trap rocks. It is often met with in conjunction with other metals. Clay ironstone, one of its varieties, occurring in the coal-measures, is one of the most abundant and valuable ores of iron.

Chama, kā'ma. The gaping cockle, a gen. of large marine bivalve shells, fam. Chamaceæ.

Chamæsaura, kam-ē-sa'ra. A genus of snake-like lizards, consisting only of one species, the Chamæsaura anguina or snake-lizard.

Chamber, chām'ber. A room of a dwelling-house; a sleeping apartment. A room where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; the room in which judges sit for the disposing of matters not sufficiently important to be argued in court. A place where an assembly meets; as, the star-chamber; the assembly itself; as the chamber of commerce.

Chamberlain, -lān. A person charged with the management of a chamber. An officer charged with the direction of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman. The Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown, and has under him a vice-chamberlain. A receiver of rents and revenues, as the chamberlain of a corporation.

Chamber-music, -mū-zik. Compositions suitable for performance in a chamber or parlor, as opposed to a concert-hall.

Chamber-organ, -or-gan. A small organ suitable for a private room or chamber.

Chambersburg. Cap. of Franklin Co., Penn., burned by the Confederates July 30, 1864; pop. 6,877.

Chambertin, shon-ber-tan. A superior red Burgundy wine.

Chambranle, sham-branl'. An ornament bordering the three sides of doors, windows and chimneys. The top part is called the traverse, the sides the ascendants.

Chambray, 'brā. A kind of gingham, with linen finish.

Chambrel, kam'brel. The joint of the upper part of a horse's hind-leg.

Chameck, sha-mek'. A Brazilian monkey, gen. Ateles, fam. Cebidæ, susceptible of a high degree of training.

Chameleon, ka-mē'lē-on. A lizard, gen. Chamæleo, the best known species being C. africanus or C. vulgaris. The extraordinary faculty which the chameleon possesses of changing its color, is due to the presence of pigment-bearing contractile cells in the skin, their contractions and dilatations being under the influence of the nervous system. A constellation near the south pole, invisible in our latitudes.

Chameleon.

Chamfer, cham'fer. In Carp. a small gutter or furrow. A bevel or slope.

Chamfron, 'fron. The defensive armor for the face of a war-horse.

Chamois, sham'wa. A species of goat-like or capriform antelope, inhabiting inaccessible mountains. Its skin is made into a soft leather called chamois or shammy. A soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil; chamois-leather.

Chamois.

Champ, champ. In Arch. the field or ground on which carving is raised.

Champac, cham'pak. A beautiful Indian tree, ord. Magnoliaceæ, held in high esteem by Brahmanists and Buddhists. Its flowers are very fragrant.

Champagne, sham-pān. A wine (red and white, still or sparkling) made chiefly in the department of Marne, in the former province of Champagne, France.

Champignon, pin'yon. The French name for mushrooms in general.

Champion, 'pi-on. The title given to a person who has defeated all rivals at open competitions; as the champion sculler, pedestrian, pugilist, &c.

Champlain, Lake. Located in N. E. New York, extending into Canada, and connected with the St. Lawrence by the Chambly Canal; length 110 m.; greatest width 14 m.

Chancel, chan'sel. That part of the choir of a church between the altar and the railing that incloses it. An inclosed space in courts of judicature.

Chancellor, -er. Originally, a chief notary under the Roman emperors; but in later times an English officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all official writings of the crown that require to be solemnly authenticated; the keeper of the great seal. From the Roman empire this office passed to the Church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor. In the new German Empire the chancellor is president of the Federal Council. In the U. S., a chancellor is the judge of a court of chancery or equity.

Chancellorsville. A village of Spottsylvania Co., Va., 75 m. N. W. of Richmond, the scene of one of the longest and most desperately fought battles of the civil war. The Federals under Gen. Hooker were first attacked in flank by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, April 30, 1863, and he repeated this on May 2, badly demoralizing the 11th corps; May 3 the entire Confederate force under Gen. Lee advanced to the attack, and fighting was almost continuous for three days, the Federals being finally forced to retreat across the Rappahannock River on the 6th. The Federal loss, including 5,000 prisoners, was 17,197; Confederate loss, 12,277, of whom 2,000 were prisoners. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded by his own troops during a night reconnoissance on the 3d, dying May 10.

Chancery, 'se-ri. In England, formerly the highest court of justice next to Parliament, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice. In Scotland, an office in the general register-house of Edinburgh, managed by the director of chancery and his deputies. In the United States, a court of equity.

Chandelier, shan-de-lēr'. A stand with branches to hold a number of candles. In Fort. a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

Chandoo, chan-dō'. An extract of opium, used by the Chinese for smoking.

Chang, chang. A Chinese long measure, equal to 11⅓ feet.

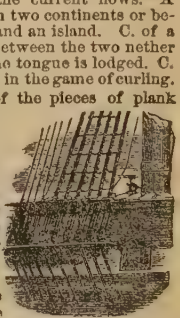
Chang-Choo-Foo. An important commercial city of China, prov. Fokien, 36 m. S. W. of Amoy, its port; pop. 850,000.

Change-wheel, chānj'whēl. One of a set of cog-wheels, used to vary the angular velocity of the axis or arbor of a machine in any required degree.

Chank, changk. The common conch-shell fished up by divers. Large fossil beds of chanks have been found. These shells are sewed into rings or bracelets called bangles, and worn as ornaments by the Hindu women.

Channel, chan'nel. The bed of a stream of water. The deeper part of an estuary, bay, &c., where the current flows. A narrow sea between two continents or between a continent and an island. C. of a horse, the hollow between the two nether jaw-bones where the tongue is lodged. C. stone, a stone used in the game of curling.

Channel. One of the pieces of plank projecting horizontally from a vessel's sides. The chain plates are carried through notches on their outer edge in order to extend the shrouds and keep them clear of the gunwale.



Shrouds on the Channels.

Channel, The English. A wide strait connecting the German and Atlantic Oceans, the narrowest part called Straits of Dover. C. Islands, a group, in the channel, belonging to England, of which Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney are the chief.

Channing, William Ellery. An eminent Unitarian divine and publicist; b. at Newport, R. I., 1780, d. 1842.

Chant, chānt. A short musical composition consisting generally of a long reciting note, on which an indefinite number of words may be intoned, and a melodic phrase or cadence.

Chanter, 'er. One who chants; a singer or songster. The chief singer or priest of a chantry. In bagpipes, the tube with finger-holes for playing the melody.

Chanticleer, chan'ti-klēr. A cock.

Chaos, kā'os. That confusion in which

matter is supposed to have existed before it was reduced to order by the creating power of God.

Chapala, shap'ah-lah. Mexico's largest lake; area 1,300 sq. m. It is an expansion of the river Rio Grande de Lerma, which empties into the Pacific.

Chaparral, chap-ar-ral'. A grove of low evergreen oaks. A clump of thicket formed by thorny shrubs, mingled with brambles.

Chape, chăp. The sliding-loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is attached; the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed to the garment. The transverse guard of a sword. A metal tip at the end of a scabbard, or the termination of a belt or girdle.

Chapel, chap'el. A subordinate place of worship usually attached to a church or cathedral, devoted to special services. A building subsidiary to a parish church. A place of worship connected with a royal palace, a private establishment, or a corporation. A place of worship used by dissenters from the Church of England. A union of the workmen in a printing-office for the purpose of promoting and enforcing order among themselves.

Chapel-royal, roi'al. A chapel attached to a royal palace.

Chaperon, shap'er-ōn. An ancient hood or cap generally worn; afterward appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. A hood or cap worn by the Knights of the Garter when in full dress. A small shield containing crests, initials, &c., placed on the head of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals. One who attends a lady to public places.

Chaplain, chap'lān. An ecclesiastic who officiates in a chapel. An ecclesiastic who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, or in an army, ship, institution, &c. C. of the pope, auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.

Chaplet, 'let. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; a circlet. In Her. a garland of leaves with four flowers amongst them, at equal distances. A string of beads used by Catholics in counting their prayers, having only a third of the beads of a rosary.

Chapter, 'ter. A division of a book or treatise. The council of a bishop, consisting of the canons, and other clergymen attached to a cathedral church, presided over by a dean. The meeting of certain organized orders and societies, as to hold a chapter of the Garter. A branch of some society or brotherhood. A decretal epistle.

Chapter-house, -hous. The building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which the chapter meets for business.

Chaptrel. The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.

Chaptrel.

Chapultepec, shah-pŭl'te-pĕk. A precipitous height, surmounted by a strong castle, heavily fortified, 2 m. from the city of Mexico, stormed by the American troops under Gen. Scott, Sept. 13, 1847.

Char, chār. A name given to two species of gen. Salmo, or common char, and Windemere char, the most delicious and beautiful of the Salmonidæ.

Character, kar'ak-ter. A distinctive mark on stone, metal or other hard material, used to form words and communicate ideas; a letter, figure or sign. Musical characters, the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, &c. The peculiar form of letters; as the Greek character, the Runic character. The qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others. An oral or written account of a servant or employé's character or qualifications.

Charade, sha-rād'. An enigma, the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables to be discovered from description or representation. When dramatic representation is used to indicate the meaning it is called an acting charade.

Charadrius, cha-rā'dri-us. A gen. of birds, ord. Grallatores, including the golden plovers.

Charag, kā'rag. A tribute exacted in Turkey from Jews and Christians.

Charcoal, chār'kōl. Coal made by charring wood; the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral substances, when they undergo smothered combustion.

Charcoal-black, -blak. One of a series of black pigments, consisting of burnt ivory, bones, vine-twigs, peach-stones, nut and almond shells, the condensed smoke of resin, &c.

Chard, chārd. The leaves of artichoke, covered with straw in order to blanch them, and make them less bitter. Beet chards, the leaf-stalks and midribs of a variety of white beet dressed for the table.

Charge d'Affaires, shār-zhā daf-fār.

One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior, the ambassador. Also the third or lowest class of foreign ministers, accredited to the department for foreign affairs.

Charger, chärj'er. One who or that which charges. A large dish. A war-horse.

Charge-sheet, 'shēt. A paper kept at a police-station to receive the names of persons brought in, with the accusation and name of the accuser.

Chariot, char'i-ot. A stately four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage having one seat. A car or vehicle formerly used only in war, in processions, and for racing, drawn by two or more horses. Among the Greeks these were highly ornamented.

Grecian Chariot.

Chariotee, -o-tē''. A small pleasure chariot with two seats and four wheels.

Charioteer, -tēr'. The person who drives or conducts a chariot.

Charism, kar'izm. A miraculous gift conferred on early Christians, as of healing, of tongues, &c.

Charity, char'i-ti. In a general sense, the good affections men ought to feel towards each other. In a theological sense, love to God and universal good will to men. Liberality to the poor, or to benevolent institutions. A charitable institution; a foundation for relief by alms, education, or otherwise; an hospital. Sisters of C., nuns who minister to the poor and nurse the sick; a congregation founded by Vincent de Paul.

Charity-school, -skōl. A school maintained by voluntary contributions or bequests.

Charivari, shā-rē-va-rē. A mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tinhorns, &c., performed in France before the houses of old people who re-married, and practiced in the U. S. as a means of nocturnal annoyance.

Charlatan, shär'la-tan. One who makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

Charlemagne, shärl'mān. Son and s. to Pepin le Bref, and grandson to Charles Martel; King of France; B. 742, D. 804. He conquered a large part of Spain and Italy, and all of Germany to the Bohemian borders, being crowned Emperor of the West by the Pope in 800. He was the most enlightened as well as the most energetic European sovereign of the century.

Charles. The name of numerous European emperors, kings and lesser potentates, Germany having had four kings and three emperors bearing this name; Sweden fifteen kings, the present ruler being the fifteenth; Spain four, France ten, Naples four, Navarre three, England two, Sardinia two and Hungary two kings. The name was also borne by Dukes of Baden, Lorraine, Savoy and Burgundy.

Charles Martel. The illegitimate son of the Duke of Austrasia, who by his bravery and wisdom became Duke of the Franks. His son, Pepin le Bref, was made king of France, and was the founder of the illustrious Carlovingian line of kings, the name being taken from C. Martel.

Charleston. The commercial cap. of S. Carolina, built on a neck of land formed by the Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 m. from the Atlantic, noted as the scene of the commencement of hostilities in the late Civil War, the two forts, Moultrie and Sumter, occupied by Federal troops under Major Anderson, being captured by the Confederates under Gen. Beauregard; pop. 49,984.

Charlestown. A city of Middlesex Co., Mass., a suburb of Boston; burned by the British, in 1775, during the battle of Bunker Hill. A U. S. navy yard is located here; pop. 6,700.

Charles's Wain, chärlz'iz-wān. The seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

Charnel-house, chär'nel-hous. A place where human bones are deposited; anciently, a portico or gallery on which the bones were laid after the flesh was consumed.

Charon, kā'ron. In Myth. the son of

Charon and Spirits.

Erebos, whose office was to ferry the souls

of the deceased over the Styx, a river of the infernal regions, for a piece of money, which was placed in the mouth of the corpse previous to burial.

Charpoy, chär'poi. In the E. Indies, a small, portable, stretcher bed.

Charqui, chär'kē. Jerked beef; beef cut into strips about an inch thick, and dried by exposure to the sun.

Chart, chärt. A sheet on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form, as an historical or genealogical chart. A draught of part of the earth's surface, with the coasts, islands, rocks, points of compass, depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships. The term chart is applied to a marine map; map is applied to a draught of some portion of land. Selenographic charts represent the spots and appearances of the moon. Topographic charts are draughts of particular places.

Charter, chär'ter. A written instrument, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever has been done between man and man; any instrument executed with form and solemnity bestowing rights and privileges. In Com. the letting or hiring of a ship by special contract; the limits or terms of such a contract; the written instrument embodying the terms of the contract. In politics, a document embodying the principles of the Chartists.

Charter-house, -hous. A charitable institution founded in London in 1611 by Sir Thomas Sutton. It maintains 80 poor brothers and 44 scholars.

Chartist, chärt'ist. One of a body of political reformers that sprung up in England in 1838. They advocated universal suffrage, no property qualification for a seat in Parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members, and vote by ballot.

Chartographer, kär-tog'raf-er. One who prepares or publishes maps or charts.

Chartography, 'ra-fi. The art of drawing maps or charts.

Chartometer, -tom'et-er. An instrument for measuring maps and charts.

Chartreuse, shär'trōz. A celebrated monastery of Carthusians in the Dep. of Isère, France, noted for the severity of its regulations. A tonic liquor obtained by distilling aromatic plants growing on the Alps, which derives its name from the monastery.

Chartreux, -trō. A Carthusian monk or friar.

Chartulary, kär'tū-la-ri. A officer in the ancient Latin Church, who had the care of charters and other public papers. A register, as of a monastery.

Charybdis, ka-rib'dis. A whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, over against a rock, Scylla, on the Italian coast.

Chase, chās. An open piece of ground stored with wild beasts or game. A term in the game of tennis. An iron frame used by printers to confine types in columns or pages. The part of a gun in front of the trunnions.

Chase, Salmon Portland. An American jurist and statesman; b. in N. H., 1818, d. 1873. He was sent to the House of Representatives and to the U. S. Senate from Ohio, and was elected Governor of that State; appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he conducted the finances with rare skill and success; appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1864, he held this office at his death.

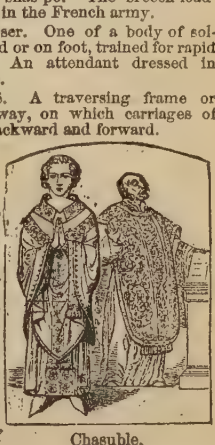
Chaser, 'er. One who chases; a hunter. A vessel which pursues another. A gun in a vessel for firing when in chase or being chased; a bow-chaser and a stern-chaser. A steel tool used for cutting threads of screws; the cutting instrument in a chasing-lathe.

Chassepot, shas-po. The breech-loading rifle used in the French army.

Chasseur, -ser. One of a body of soldiers mounted or on foot, trained for rapid movements. An attendant dressed in military style.

Chassis, -sē. A traversing frame or movable railway, on which carriages of guns move backward and forward.

Chasuble, chās'u-bl. In its first use a circular garment of one piece, without sleeves or opening in front, with a hole in the center for the head to pass through, worn by the common people, now regarded as the principal vestment of the R. C. priest, being put on over the alb and stole.



Chasuble.

It is now made oblong, hanging down before and behind, leaving the arms free.

Chat, chat. The popular name of birds of the gen. Saxicola, fam. Sylviadæ or warblers.

Chateau, sha-tō. A castle; a country-seat.

Chateaubriand, Francois Auguste, Viscount. An eminent French philosopher, poet and historian; B. 1768, D. 1848. His greatest work is the "Genius of Christianity," but his travels, novels and poems are of scarcely less repute.

Chatelaine, shat'e-lān. A female castellan. A bunch of chains depending from a lady's waist, from each of which is suspended some article of household use.

Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of. A distinguished English statesman; B. 1708, D. 1778. He was prime minister in 1766, and in the early part of the struggle for American independence sided with the colonists. C., William Pitt, his second son, also became prime minister.

Chati, shä-tē. A species of leopard, very destructive to small quadrupeds and birds, but so gentle, when domesticated, as to be called Leopardus mitis, or gentle leopard.

Chatoyant, sha-toi'ant. A stone or gem having when cut and polished a chatoyant luster; cat's-eye.

Chatta, chat'tah. In India, an umbrella.

Chattanooga A city of S. Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, noted for the sanguinary battle, Nov. 25, 1863, in which the Federals under Gen. Grant defeated the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, the latter losing 10,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and 40 guns; the former losing 5,106. C. is now the center of a large manufacturing industry; pop. 9,000.

Chattel, 'tel. An item or article of goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold. Chattels are real or personal.

Chaucer, Geoffrey. An eminent English poet, called "Father of English Poetry"; B. 1328, D. 1400.

Chauffer, shaf'er. A small furnace; a cylindrical iron box, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom.

Chauliac, Guy de, shō'le-yăk. A French surgeon; B. 1327, D. 1394. His principal work was a text-book throughout Europe for 200 years, and is the basis of modern surgical practice.

Chauncey, Isaac. An American commodore; B. in Conn., 1772, D. 1840. He won distinction in the war with Tripoli, and on the northern lakes in the war of 1812–14 with Great Britain.

Chaus, kā'us. A gen. of lynxes, including the Libyan chaus, and the Caffre-cat.

Chaus, chous. A Turkish messenger, interpreter, or attendant on a great man.

Chausses, shōs. The tight covering, of Oriental origin, for the legs, and reaching to the waist, formerly worn by nearly all males throughout Europe.

Chautauqua. A co. in W. New York, noted for its beautiful lake, said to be the most elevated navigable water on the continent, 1290 ft. above sea level and 726 ft. above Lake Erie. It is a favorite summer resort.

Chauvin, shō-van. One of those veterans of the first French Empire who professed, after the fall of Napoleon, a sort of adoration for his person and his acts.

Chavender, chav'en-der. A fish; the Chub or Cheven.

Chebec, chē-bek. A large boat employed in the Newfoundland fisheries.

Check-book, 'bŭk. A book containing blank bank-checks.

Checker, 'er. One of the squares of a checkered pattern; the pattern itself. In Arch. stones in the facings of walls presenting the appearance of check-work. The game of draughts. A piece of this game. A common name in olden times for inns having checkered sign-boards, probably to announce that games were played within. It is a curious fact that houses marked with signs of this kind have been exhumed in Pompeii.

Checkmate, 'māt. In Chess the position of a king when he cannot release himself. As the king cannot be captured, this brings the game to a close.

Cheddar, ched'der. A rich fine-flavored English cheese.

Cheek-pouch, chēk-pouch. A bag in the cheek of a monkey, in which it stows away food for future consumption.

Cheese, chēz. The curd or caseine of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated form the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop or mold. It is composed of 30 to 50 per cent. water, 3 to 5 per cent. nitrogen, 18 to 30 per cent. fat, and 4 to 6 per cent. mineral matter. A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together.

Cheese-cake, 'kāk. A cake filled with a jelly make of soft curds, sugar and butter. A cake made with a variety of ingredients, as, lemon cheese-cake, apple cheese-cake, &c.

Cheese-fly, -flī. A dipterous insect bred in cheese, the Piophila casei, fam. Muscidæ, the same to which the house-fly, blow-fly, &c., belong.

Cheese-mite, -mīt. An arachnidan, gen. Acarus, which infests cheese.

Cheese-pale, 'pāl. A sharp instrument for piercing cheese, so as to enable it to be tasted without cutting.

Cheese-press, 'pres. An apparatus for pressing curd in making cheese.

Chef, shef. Head or chief; the head cook of a nobleman's household, a club, &c.

Chef-d'œuvre, shā-dō-vr. A masterpiece; a fine work in art, literature, &c.

Cheilognatha, ki-log'na-tha. An ord. of myriapods, represented by the hairy worms of millipeds.

Cheilopoda, -lop'o-da. One of the two orders of Myriapoda, represented by the centipeds.

Cheilostomata, -lō-stom'a-ta. A subord. of funnel-shaped (infundibulate) marine Polyzoa.

Cheiracanthus, -ra-kan'thus. A fossil ganoid fish of the Devonian or old red system.

Chelrolepis, -rol'e-pis. A gen. of fossil ganoid fishes, with very minute scales, belonging to the fam. Acanthodes.

Cheiromys, 'rō-mis. A gen. of lemurine quadrupeds, consisting of a single species, the aye-aye.

Cheironectes, -nek'tēz. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, having the pectoral fins supported, like short feet, upon peduncles; also called frog-fish and hand-fish. They can live out of water for two or three days. The name given the Yapock opossum, a marsupial quadruped, found in S. America.

Cheiroptera, -rop'ter-a. An ord. of mammals—the bats.

Cheirotes, -rō'tēz. A gen. of lizards forming the fam. Cheirotidæ, containing but one species, C. canaliculatus, an animal of subterranean habits like the amphisbæna.

Cheirotherium, -rō-thē'ri-um. A name given to the great unknown animal that formed the large footsteps on the slabs of the new red sandstone, which resemble the human hand; supposed to be identical with the newt-like labyrinthodon.

Chekmak, chek'mak. A Turkish fabric of silk and cotton, with golden threads.

Chelonia, kē-lō'ni-a. An ord. of reptiles distinguished by the body being inclosed in a double shell, including the various species of tortoise and turtle, divided into five families—the Chelididæ or frog tortoises; Testudinidæ, or land tortoises; Emydæ, the terrapins or fresh-water tortoises; Trionychidæ, the mud-turtles or soft tortoises; Chelonidæ, or sea turtles.

Cheluridæ, -lū'ri-dē. The wood-boring shrimps, a fam. of marine shrimps destructive to ship timber.

Chemiglyphic, kem-i-glif'ik Anything engraved by the agency of the galvanic battery.

Chemise, she-mēz'. An under-garment worn by females. A wall that lines the face of an earthwork; a breast-wall.

Chemisette, shem-i-zet'. A short under-garment worn on the breast over the chemise.

Chemist, kem'ist. A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations. One who deals in drugs and medicines.

Chemistry, -ri. The science which investigates matter as it is acted upon by the force called chemical, the distinguishing feature of chemical action being the production of substances of quite different properties from the original bodies. In studying the changes which matter undergoes the chemist arrives at a classification of all matter into elements, that is, substances which he is unable to decompose, and compounds or substances which can be broken up into simpler bodies. It is subservient to the various arts and manufactures, and of high importance in medicine.

Chemitype, 'i-tīp. A process for obtaining casts in relief from engravings, particularly adapted for producing maps.

Cheng, cheng. A Chinese musical wind instrument, consisting of a series of tubes having free reeds. Its introduction into Europe led to the invention of the accordion, harmonium and other free-reed instruments.

Cheng.

Chenille, she-nēl'. A tufted cord of silk or worsted, somewhat resembling a caterpillar,

Cheops, kē'ŏps. An Egyptian king, s. of Rhampsinitus, the supposed builder of the great Pyramid, between B. C. 3230–2120.

Cherbourg, shair'boorg. A seaport and

principal naval arsenal of France, impregnably fortified; situated on Marche Bay, 185 m. N. W. of Paris; pop. 48,300.

Cherokee, chĕr'o-kē'. One of the Appalachian tribes of N. American Indians, formerly occupying the country E. and S. of the Alleghany Mountains, but now occupying a reservation W. of the Mississippi, adjoining Arkansas; they number abt. 20,000, and are largely Christianized.

Cheroot, shē-rōt'. A cigar of cylindrical or tapering shape, with both ends cut square off.

Cherry, che'ri. The fruit of species of Cerasus, which is commonly regarded as a sub-gen. of prunus; a tree producing this fruit, which is a pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone. A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted.

Chersonese, ker'sō-nēz. A peninsula; a tract of land nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or isthmus, as the Cimbric C., or Jutland; the Tauric C., or Crimea.

Chert, chert. A variety of quartz, commonly called also Hornstone, Petrosilex, or Rock flint. It is less hard than common quartz, and occurs often in veins, especially metallic, in primitive mountains. The name is also applied to other minerals.

Cherub, cher'ub. One of an order of angels variously represented, but generally as winged spirits with a human countenance, and distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, whose distinctive quality is love. In the celestial hierarchy cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. A beautiful child.

Cherubim, 'ū-bim. The Hebrew plural of cherub.

Cherubini, Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobi Salvatore, ka-roo-bē'ne. An eminent Italian composer; B. 1760, D. 1842. His operas and sacred pieces are of equal merit.

Cherusci, ke-rŭs'si. A tribe of German Goths who totally destroyed the Roman army under Varas in the Teutoburg forest, 9 A. D. They do not appear in history from abt. the close of the 4th century.

Chesapeake Bay. The largest bay on the Atlantic coast of the U. S., 200 m. long, by a breadth of from 4 to 40 m.; the Potomac, James, Susquehanna and York rivers empty into it.

Chess, ches. A game played by two persons, with different pieces, on a board divided into sixty-four squares. Each has eight dignified pieces—a king, queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles; also eight pawns. The object is to checkmate the enemy's king.

Chess-board, 'bōrd. The board used in the game of chess.

Chess-man, 'man. A piece used in playing the game of chess.

Chest, chest. A box of considerable size, made of wood or other material. In Com. a case in which tea, indigo, &c., are packed for transit; the quantity such a chest contains. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax.

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of. A notorious English infidel and roué, celebrated for his wit, and quoted as an authority in manners; B. 1694, D. 1773. He was appointed Viceroy of Ireland in 1745. His "Letters" to his illegitimate son are a mixture of worldly wisdom, wit and immorality.

Chest-founder, 'found-er. A disease in horses; a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest and forelegs.

Chestnut, ches'nut. The seed of the chestnut-tree. The tree or its timber. The color of the husk of a chestnut; a reddish-brown color.

Cheston, 'ton. A species of plum.

Chetah, chē'ta. The Felis jubata, or hunting leopard of India.

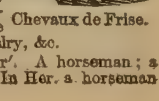
Chettik, chet'tik. A tree of Java, the Strychnos Tieute, yielding a very virulent poison, known by the name of Upas Tieute. It owes its properties to strychnine. It is more powerful than the poison obtained from the upas-tree.

Chetvert, 'vert. A Russian grain measure, equal to 0.7218 of an imperial quarter, or 5.77 bushels.

Cheval, she-val'. A horse; cavalry. In Comp. a support or frame, as a cheval-glass. A cheval, on each side so as to command any intermediate space.

Cheval-glass, 'glas. A swing looking-glass mounted on a frame, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

Chevaux-de-frise, she-vō'de-frēz. Pieces of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, used to defend a passage, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, &c.



Chevaux de Frise.

Chevalier, shev-a-lēr'. A horseman; a knight; a cavalier. In Her. a horseman

armed at all points. A member of certain orders of knighthood, as the Chevalier de St. George. In Ornith. the green-shank. C. d'industrie, one who gains a living by dishonest means; a sharper; a thief.

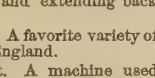
Chevet, -vā. In Arch. a variety of the apse largely confined to French Gothic churches. It is always inclosed by an open screen of columns on the ground floor, and opens into an aisle, which again always opens into three or more apsidal chapels.

Cheviots, chēv'yōts. A range of low mountains on the boundary between England and Scotland, and extending back into both countries.

Cheviot, chē'vi-ot. A favorite variety of sheep, in the N. of England.

Chevrette, shev-ret. A machine used in raising guns or mortars into their carriages.

Chevron, 'run. In Her. an honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. A chevronel is half its breadth; a couple-close, one-fourth. In Arch. a variety of fret ornament common in Norman architecture. Milit. marks on the sleeves of the non-commissioned officers' coats, to mark the rank of the bearer.



Chevron Molding.

Chevrotain, 'rō-tān. The Tragulus pygmæus, fam. Tragulidæ, a species of small musk-deer.

Chewing-ball, chō'ing-bal. A medicinal ball for a horse, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, asafetida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

Cheyennes, shī'ěnz. A warlike tribe of N. American Indians, who roam over a large territory between W. Kansas and the Rocky Mountains.

Chian, kī'an. Pertaining to Chios, an isle in the Levant. C. earth, a dense compact earth, used anciently in medicine. C. turpentine, procured from the Pistacia Terebinthus.

Chiastolite, -as'tō-līt. A mineral of the cyanite fam., generally regarded as a variety of andalusite, and also called Macle, whose crystals are arranged in a peculiar manner.

Chibouque, shi-bŭk. A Turkish pipe.

Chica, chō'ka. A red color extracted from the leaves of Bignonia Chica, made use of by some Indian tribes to stain their skins. A fermented liquor of S. America, derived from Indian corn.

Chicago, shē-ka'go. The commercial capital of Illinois, on Lake Michigan, the largest grain entrepot of the world, and also having a large trade in cattle, hogs and lumber. It is a large manufacturing center. C. was almost totally destroyed by fire Oct. 9–10, 1871, some 2,300 acres in the business center of the city being burned over, involving a loss of nearly $200,000,000. Within two years the city had been rebuilt in much finer and more substantial style than originally. In 1874 another very destructive conflagration ravaged the city, but its effects were only temporary; pop. 503,185.

Chickadee, chik'a-dē. In America, a name given to the black-cap titmouse and allied birds.

Chickahominy. A river of Virginia, which rises in Hanover Co., and joins the York 8 m. above Jamestown, noted as the scene of the battle of Fair Oaks, May 3, 1862, in which Gen. Casey's division of the Federal army was defeated by the Confederates under Gen. Lee; also for what is known as the Seven Days of Richmond, the series of battles in which Gens. Hooker and McClellan were defeated at White Oak Swamp, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, by the Confederates under Gens. Lee, Jackson and Longstreet.

Chickamauga, chik-ăh-mau-găh. A creek rising in N. Georgia and emptying into the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, noted for the defeat of the Federal army under Gen. Thomas by the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, Sept. 19–20, 1863. The battle was stubbornly contested, and the victors were so crippled as to be unable to take advantage of their success.

Chicaree, -rē. The Sciurus hudsonius, or American red squirrel.

Chickasaws, shik'ah-sauz. A tribe of N. American Indians, originally occupying the country between the Ohio and Tennessee rivers; now allied with the Choctaws, and largely civilized.

Chicory, 'o-ri. The popular name of Cichorium Intybus. The roots are extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee; it is also cultivated for feeding cattle, and the blanched leaves are sometimes used as a salad.

Chief, chēf. The person highest in authority; as the chief of the foreign office. A military commander; the person who heads an army. The principal person of a clan, tribe, family, or congregation, &c. The principal part or portion. In Her. the upper part of an escutcheon, cut off

horizontally by a straight line, and containing a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon.

Chief-baron, 'bar-on. President of the British court of exchequer.

Chief-justice, 'jus-tis. The presiding judge of a court.

Chieftain, 'tān. A leader or commander; a chief; the head of a troop or clan.

Chiff-chaff, chif'chaf. The whitethroat, an English song-bird.

Chiffonnier, -shif'o-nēr. A small sideboard; a kind of cabinet. A rag-picker.

Chignon, shē-nyōn. The term applied to ladies' back hair when raised and folded up.

Chigoe, chig'ō. A W. Indian insect resembling the flea, but more minute, which burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon acquires the size of a pea, becoming distended with eggs. If the eggs hatch great irritation and even troublesome sores are sure to result.

Chihuahua, she-wäh'wäh. A prov. of N. E. Mexico on the Rio Grande, having rich silver mines; area, 107,500 sq. m.; pop. 217,450. C., the cap., has a pop. of 14,600.

Chikara, chi-kä'ra. The Hindu name for a species of goat-like antelope of which the male is furnished with four horns.

Child, child. A son or daughter, of any age; a male or female descendant in the first degree.

Childe. A noble youth; especially one of high birth, before advanced to the honor of knighthood; a squire.

Childermas-day, chil'der-mas-dā. An anniversary of the Church of England, held December 28, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also Innocents'-day.

Childrenite, 'dre-nīt. A mineral substance, a phosphate of alumina and iron.

Chili, chil'e. A republic of W. S. America, between the Andes and the Pacific, 1,150 m. in length by 110 to 120 in breadth; area 132,624 sq. m.; pop. 2,864,109. Santiago is the cap., and Valparaiso, Valderia, Concepcion and Taka the chief cities. C. became independent of Spain in 1817, and progressed rapidly in commercial importance until 1882, when she engaged in war with Peru, and in two years Peru's armies and navy were completely defeated and almost destroyed and the country overrun by the victors. Peace was formally declared in January, 1884, P. submitting to the most humiliating terms.

Chiliad, kil'i-ad. A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars. The period of a thousand years.

Chilagon, -a-gon. A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

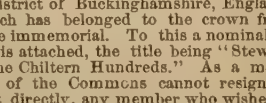
Chiliarch, -ärk. The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

Chill, chil. A shivering with cold; sensation of cold in an animal body. That condition of the atmosphere or other object which produces the sensation of cold. In Metal. a piece of iron introduced into a mold so as to rapidly cool the surface of molten iron.

Chill-hardening, 'hard-n-ing. A mode of tempering steel by exposing the red-hot metal to cold air.

Chiltern Hundreds, 'tern hun'dredz. A district of Buckinghamshire, England, which has belonged to the crown from time immemorial. To this a nominal office is attached, the title being "Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds." As a member of the Commons cannot resign his seat directly, any member who wishes to resign may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which vacates the seat.

Chimæra, ki-mē'ra. In Class. Myth. a fire-breathing monster, the fore parts of whose body were those of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hinder of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia. In ornamental art, a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce one complete but unnatural design, frequently seen on antique engraved gems and bas-reliefs. A vain or idle fancy. In Ich. a gen. of cartilaginous fishes. The only known species is the Chimæra monstrosa, sometimes called the king of herrings.



Chimæra.

Chimæra monstrosa.

Chimæridæ, ki-mē'ri-dē. A fam. of cartilaginous fishes, containing the genera Chimæra and Callorhynchus.

Chimborazo, chim-bo-räh'zo. One of the highest peaks of the Andes, 21,420 ft., in Ecuador.

Chime, chīm. The harmonious sound of bells or musical instruments. A set of bells tuned to a musical scale and struck by hammers. Some consist of 40 to 50 bells. An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ, music box, &c., operated in harmony with the reeds, pipes or tongues. Altar chime, a set of three small bells used in the R. C. church service.

Chime. The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head. In shipbuilding, that hollowed part of the waterway at the side left above the deck.

Chimere, shi-mēr′. The upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached. In the English Church it is of black satin. English prelates of the R. C. Church wear one of purple silk; cardinals of scarlet.

Chimney, chim′ni. An erection containing a passage by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air; a flue; also the funnel of a steam engine. A glass to surround the flame of a lamp to protect it and promote combustion.

Elizabethan Chimney.

Chimney-pot, -pot. A cylindrical pipe placed on top of chimneys to prevent smoking.

Chimney-cap, -kap. An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney. A device for assisting the expulsion of smoke by presenting the chimney exit always to leeward by a rotatory device.

Chimney-flue, -flū. The aperture in the wall of a building leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney.

Chimney-piece, -pēs. The assemblage of architectural dressings around a fireplace.

Chimney-stalk, -stak. A long chimney, such as that connected with manufactories.

Chimney-sweep, -swēp. One whose occupation is to clean chimneys of soot.

Chimpanzee, -pan′zē. A large ape belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, most nearly related to the gorilla.

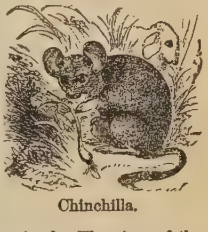
China, chī′na. An empire of Eastern Asia; area 4,158,000 sq. m.; one-third the entire continent; pop. abt. 500,000,000. C. is divided into 20 provinces, and 6 tributary provinces. Pekin is the cap., and the principal cities are Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Tien-sin, Swatow, Formosa, Chefoo, Han-kow, New-chwang, Chin kiang, and Kin-kiang; the chief rivers are the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River, the Tarim, Brahmapootra, Amoor, Yang-tse-Kiang, the largest in Asia, the Hei-ho, Pei-ho, Han-kiang, and the Si-kiang; the mountains include the Tangun-Ouler, the Daurian, Inshan-Garjan, Shan-Ali, Altai, Thian-shan, Pe-ling, Shen-se, Kan-se, Nan-ling, and Himalaya ranges; the principal islands are Formosa, Hai-nan, the Chusan Archipelago and the Loo-choo group. C. is the most ancient organized nation on the globe, her history going back nearly 2,500 years, and the habits and laws are very little changed from the earliest traditions.

China. A species of earthenware made in China, or an imitation.

Chinampa, -nam′pa. Native name of floating gardens once common on Mexican lakes.

Chinch, chinch. The common bedbug, Cimex lectularius. The popular name of certain fetid American insects resembling the bed-bug, very destructive to cereals.

Chinchillidæ, chin-chil′li-dē. A small fam. of rodent animals. One gen. is the Lagostomus or viscacha, about the size of the rabbit, and resembling it in form.



Chinchilla.

Chine, chīn, The backbone or spine of an animal. The piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. The edge or brim of a cask.

Chinese, chī-nēz′. Pertaining to China. C. fire, a composition used in fire-works. C. glue, a superior glue and varnish obtained from a species of Chinese algæ. C. white, the white oxide of zinc, a valuable pigment, a substitute for the preparations of white-lead.

Chinka, chingk′a. The single cable bridge of the E. Indies, upon which traverses a seat in the form of an ox-yoke.

Chinoline, kin′ō-lin. An oily liquid ob-

tained by distilling quinine with potash and water or by the dry distillation of coal.

Chintz, chints. Cotton cloth printed with flowers or other devices in at least five different colors, and generally glazed.

Chin-India. That portion of S. E. Asia which includes Cochin-China, Burmah, Loos, Siam and Malacca.

Chione, kī'o-na. In Myth. daughter of Dædalion, transformed by Juno into a hawk because of her beauty; loved by both Apollo and Mercury.

Chionidæ, kī-on'i-dē. A fam. of birds including the gen. Chionis.

Chip, chip. A piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated from a body by a blow of a sharp instrument. Wood split into thin slips for the manufacture of hats, bonnets, &c. Naut., the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log-line; the log.

Chip-hat, 'hat. A hat made of chips, plaited, so as to resemble a straw hat.

Chipmunk, 'mungk. The popular name of animals of the gen. Tamias.

Chippewas. A N. American Indian tribe, Algonquin fam., formerly occupying the country around Lake Superior; now located N. of Minnesota.

Chipping, 'ing. The act of cutting off in small pieces; frequently applied to cast-iron when taken from the mold, to cut away the hard dark rind or outside crust. The breaking off of edges of potter's ware and porcelain A piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument.

Chipping-bird, -berd. A kind of sparrow, Zenotrichia socialis.

Chipping-piece, -pēs. An elevated cast or forged surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools. The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of framing, intended to rest against another piece.

Chiragra, kī-rag'ra. Gout in the hand.

Chiretta, ki-ret'ta. An E. Indian bitter derived from the dried stems of Agathotes Chirayta.

Chirographer, 'raf-er. One who professes the art of writing. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.

Chirogymnast, 'rō-jim-nast. A contrivance for exercising and strengthening the fingers of a pianist.

Chirology, -rol'o-ji. The art of using the manual alphabet for deaf mutes.

Chiromancy, 'ro-man-si. Divination by the hand; palmistry.

Chiron, kī'ron. In Myth., a centaur, son of Philyra and Saturn, famous for judicial knowledge and skill in music and hunting; he taught mankind the use of herbs, and being mortally wounded by Hercules, the gods placed him among the constellations, where he is known as Sagittarius.

Chironomus, -ron'o-mus. A gen. of dipterous insects, fam. Tipulidæ, resembling gnats.

Chiroplast, 'ro-plast. An instrument employed to form the hand for playing on the piano-forte.

Chiropod, -pod. A member of the mammalia having hands, or feet resembling hands.

Chiropodist, -rop'od-ist. One who treats diseases of the hands or feet; a cutter or extracter of corns.

Chisel, chiz'el. An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, masonry, sculpture, &c., for paring, hewing or gouging.

Chisel-tooth, -tōth. A name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals, from their form.

Chisleu, kis'lē-ō. The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and December.

Chiton, kī'ton. A tunic; the under garment worn by the ancient Greeks.

Chitonidæ, 'i-dē. A fam of gasteropods. The shell in the typical gen. Chiton is composed of eight pieces.

Chivalry, shiv'al-ri. Knighthood; the system to which knighthood with all its laws and usages belonged. The qualifications of a knight, as courtesy, valor and dexterity in arms. A body or order of knights; any body of illustrious warriors, especially cavalry. Court of C., established by Edward III., of which the Lord High Constable and the Earl-Marshal of England were joint judges, now in abeyance, except as represented in the Herald's College by the Earl-Marshal's court.

Chlamydosaurus, klam'i-dō-sa''rus. A gen. of Australian lizards. The C. Kingii, or frilled lizard, has a crenated ruff round its neck, which lies back in plaits when the animal is tranquil, but which elevates itself when it is irritated or frightened.

Chlamyphorus, kla-mif'o-rus. A gen. of quadrupeds, ord. Edentata. The pichiciago resembles the mole in its habits, and is nearly allied to the armadillo.

Chlamys, klam'is. A light flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients as an outer garment. It was oblong in shape, generally about twice as long as it was broad. A purple cope; one of the pontifical vestments. In Bot. the floral envelope of a plant.

Chlamys.

Chloe, klō'ē. The name of the heroine of Longus' pastoral romance, "Daphnis and Chloe," and of a shepherdess in Sydney's "Arcadia;" hence, applied in literature to a female lover.

Chloral, klō'ral. A liquid prepared from chlorine and alcohol; also by the action of chlorine on starch. The hydrate of chloral is a white crystalline substance, which, in contact with alkalies, separates into chloroform and formic acid. C. kills by paralyzing the action of the heart.

Chloranil, klōr'a-nil. A compound produced by the action of chlorine on analine, phenol, salicin and allied bodies.

Chlorate, klō'rāt. A salt of chloric acid, very analogous to the nitrates. The chlorates of sodium and potassium are used in medicine.

Chlorination, -ri-nā'shon. A process for extracting gold by exposure of the auriferous material to chlorine gas.

Chlorine, -rīn. An elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide. It is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, and a valuable disinfectant.

Chloriodine, -ri'od in. A compound of chlorine and iodine.

Chlorite, 'rīt. A mineral consisting of silica, alumina, magnesia and protoxide of iron, closely allied to mica and talc. In Chem. a salt of chlorous acid.

Chloro-, 'rō. A term formed from the Greek, to indicate a clear green color.

Chloroform, 'rō-form. The perchloride of formyle, prepared by distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water and chloride of lime or bleaching-powder. Its vapor is considered one of the safest of anæsthetics; it is also a powerful solvent.

Chlorometer, -rom'et-er. An instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime; also for testing chloride of potash and soda.

Chloropal, -rō'pal. A mineral of two varieties, the conchoidal and the earthy, possessed of magnetic properties. It is a hydrated silicate of iron.

Chlorophæite, 'rō-fē-īt. A rare mineral found in amygdaloidal trap-rocks, supposed to be decomposed olivine, and consisting of silica, iron peroxide, magnesia and water.

Chlorophane, 'rō-fān. A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits phosphorescent light when heated.

Chlorophyll, -fil. The green coloring matter of plants, somewhat analogous to wax, soluble in ether or alcohol, but insoluble in water. Light is indispensable to its formation, and hence arises the etiolation or blanching of plants by privation of light.

Chlorosis, -rō'sis. The green-sickness, a peculiar form of anæmia or bloodlessness which affects young females.

Choanite, kō'an-īt. A gen. of spongiform fossil zoöphytes of the chalk, called petrified anemones.

Choar, chōr. The Hindu name for a mountain thief or robber.

Choate, Rufus. A distinguished American lawyer and statesman; B. in Mass. 1799, D. 1858. He served with distinction in the lower house of Congress, and from the death of Daniel Webster was recognized as the ablest and most eloquent advocate of the country.

Chocolate, chok'ō-lāt. A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the Theobroma cacao ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavoring substances. The beverage made from chocolate.

Choctaws, 'tauz. A North American Indian tribe formerly occupying parts of Mississippi and Alabama, now allied with the Cherokees in the Indian Territory and largely civilized.

Choir, kwīr. A collection of singers, especially in divine service. A part of a church appropriated for the singers. In nunneries, a hall adjoining the church, where the nuns sing the office.

Choir-organ, 'or-gan. One of the aggregated organs combined in an organ of larger power.

Choke, chōk. An Indian term for the principal street of a town or village

Choke-strap, 'strap. A strap passing from the lower portion of the collar to the belly-band of the harness.

Chokhadar, 'ha-dār. An East Indian policeman.

Cholagogue, kol'a-gog. A medicine that has the quality of carrying off bile.

Cholate, kō'lāt. A salt formed by the union of cholic acid with a base.

Choleate, 'lē-āt. A salt formed by the union of choleic acid with a base.

Cholera, kol'er-a. The name applied to two diseases utterly dissimilar; the one known as common or English cholera, the other as cholera morbus or malignant cholera. Some pathologists recognize a third variety under the name of cholera asphyxia, which differs from cholera morbus in a more rapid progress, more violent spasms, in asphyxia or cessation of pulse, and speedy death.

Cholerine, -in. The first stage of epidemic cholera.

Chondroglossus, kon-drō-glos'sus. A muscle running from the cartilaginous joining of the body and horn of the hyoid bone to the tongue.

Chondropterygii, 'drop-te-rij''i-ī. One of the two great sections into which Cuvier divides the class Pisces. The families include the sturgeon, shark, ray and lamprey.

Chondrus, 'drus. A gen. of sea-weeds, including Irish moss.

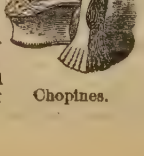
Chop, chop. The chap; the jaw. The mouth or entrance to a channel. An official mark on weights and measures to show their accuracy. An Eastern custom-house stamp on goods that have paid duty. A word used in China to signify quality. The entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market.

Chop-house, 'hous. A house where provisions ready-dressed are sold; an eating-house. In China, a custom-house for the collection of transit dues.

Chopin, 'in. An old liquid measure in France. An old English measure equal to half a pint. In Scotland, a measure equal to half a Scotch pint.

Chopin, Frederick, shō'peen. An eminent musical composer and pianist; B. in Poland 1810, D. in Paris 1849.

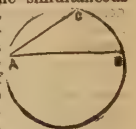
Chopine, ōn'. A lofty clog or patten, in some cases resembling a short stilt, formerly worn by ladies under their shoes to elevate them from the ground.



Chopines.

Chopstick, 'stik. One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth.

Chord, kord. The string of a musical instrument. In music, the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant. In Geom. a straight line supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other. Thus A C and A B are the chords of the arcs A C and A C B.



Chord.

Chore, chōr. A chare or small job; minor work of a domestic kind.

Chorea, kō'rē-a. St. Vitus' dance.

Choregraphy, -reg'ra-fi. The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is represented by notes.

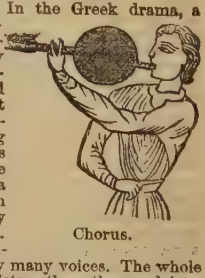
Chorobates, -rob'a-tēz. An instrument used to determine the slope of an aqueduct, and levels.

Chorograph, 'rō-graf. An instrument to construct, by mechanical means, two similar triangles on two given straight lines, their angles being given; important in marine surveying.

Chorography, -rog'ra-fi. The art or practice of making maps.

Chorometry, -rom'et-ri. The art of measuring or surveying a district; a survey.

Chorus, 'rus. In the Greek drama, a company dancing in a ring accompanied by singing. Persons supposed to behold what passed in a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer. In Music, a composition sung by many voices. The whole body of vocalists other than soloists, whether in oratorio, opera or concert. An ancient musical instrument of the bagpipe type. This name was also given to the Welsh crwth, and in Scotland to a trumpet of loud tone.



Chorus.

Chose, shōz. In law, property; a right to possession; or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law.

Chosroes, kŏs'ro-ez. Two warlike Persian kings. C. I. (the Great), crowned 534 A. D., fought the Romans, but was defeated by Belisarius and again by Tibe-

rius; D. 579. C. II., crowned 590, invaded Africa and conquered Carthage, but was defeated and captured by Heraclius, and D. in prison 627.

Chouan, shō-on. A member of a band of insurgent royalists of Brittany, France, who rose in 1792 against the republic, and were not suppressed till 1799.

Chough, chuf. A bird, gen. Fregilus, crow fam., nearly allied to the starlings. In Her. it is sometimes called the Aylet, and was at one time confined as a bearing to Cornish families.

Choultry, chōl'tri. In the E. Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travelers, similiar to the caravansary of W. Asia.

Chouse, chous. To cheat, defraud.

Chout, chout. In the E. Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue.

Chow, chou. In China, a town or city of the second class.

Chow-Chow, 'chou. A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined to mixed pickles.

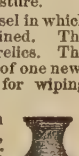
Chowder, 'der. A dish of fish or clams, with vegetables, biscuits, &c.

Chrematistics, krē-ma-tis'tiks. The science of wealth; political economy.

Chrism, krizm. Holy oil consecrated by a bishop and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination and extreme unction. In the Greek and R. C. Churches it is prepared on Holy Thursday with much ceremony. The baptismal cloth laid upon the head of a child; a chrismal. The baptismal vesture.

Chrismal, kriz'mal. The vessel in which the consecrated oil is contained. The pyx. A cloth used to cover relics. The white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptized. The cloth used for wiping the parts anointed.

Chrismatory, 'ma-to-ri. In the R. C. and Greek Churches, a receptacle for the chrism or holy oil. In the R. C. Church the chrismatory usually comprises three separate vessels.



Chrismatory.

Christ, krist. The anointed: an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew Messiah.

Christ, Orders of. The name given to the Templars in Portugal, after their formal suppression by Pope Clement IV., 1312. They were recognized by Pope John XXII., 1317, and confirmed in their title, "The Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ." The King of Portugal is Grand Master. Also a Papal order of merit, the members of which wear a star from which depends a cross.

Christadelphian, kris-ta-del'fi-an. A brother of Christ; one of a sect of Christians. Called also Thomasites.

Christendom, 'n-dum. The countries chiefly inhabited by those who profess the Christian religion. The whole body of Christians.

Christian, 'tyan. One who believes in the truth of the Christian religion and studies to follow the example and obey the precepts of Christ. One born in a Christian country or of Christian parents. An old Danish gold coin.

Christian. The names of 9 kings of Denmark and Norway, the last of whom is at present on the throne; B. 1818; S. to Frederick VIII. 1863; his eldest son is heir to the three thrones of Denmark, Sweden and Norway; his 2d son is King of Greece; his eldest daughter is wife of the Prince of Wales, and his second daughter is Czarina of Russia.

Christiania, -te-ah'ne-ah. Cap. of Norway, on the Agger, at the head of the Gulf of C.; pop. 64,500.

Christiana, -ti-ā'na. An old Swedish silver coin.

Christianite, 'tyan-īt. A mineral of Mt. Vesuvius, an oblique rectangular prism.

Christians, 'tyans. A religious sect in N. America, seceders from the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, in the years 1793, 1800 and 1801.

Christiansted, -stēd. Cap. of the island of St. Croix and the place of residence of the Danish Viceroy of the Danish W. Indies; pop. 6,100.

Christina, kris-ti'na. Daughter and S. of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; B. 1626, crowned 1632. On attaining her majority, 1644, C. at once took active personal charge of the government, which she administered until 1654 with wisdom and vigor, carrying on a successful war with Denmark. Deciding to renounce Protestantism C. abdicated in favor of her cousin Carl Gustav, and retired to Brussels, where she embraced the Catholic faith. Removing to Paris, she killed Monaldeschi, her master of horse, under a suspicion of having betrayed her confidence. On the death of Carl Gustav in 1660, C. reclaimed the Swedish throne, but her people rejected her because of her religion, and she retired to Rome, where she died, 1689. C. Maria, daughter of Francis I. of Sicily, wife of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and

mother of ex-Queen Isabella II. C. became notorious after her husband's death, as regent during her daughter's minority, having contracted a private marriage with her paramour Muñoz, a private soldier, by whom she had several children; she was banished from Spain in 1854.

Christmas, 'mas. The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ. The festival includes twelve days. Christmas-day.

Christmas-log, 'mas-log. A large log of wood, which formed the basis of the fire at Christmas.

Christmas-rose, 'mas-rōz. A plant, Helleborus niger, which blossoms during the winter months.

Christmas-rose.

Christolyte, 'tō-līt. One of the sect of Christians of the 6th century who held that, when Christ descended into hell, he left both his body and soul there, and rose with his divine nature alone.

Christopher, kris'to-fŭr. The names of 3 kings of Denmark. C. I., elected 1252, D. 1259. C. II., son of Eric VII., B. 1276, S. his brother Eric VIII. 1318, D. 1333. C. III. of Bavaria, became successively King of Denmark, Sweden and Norway in the years 1440–41–42. He made Copenhagen his capital and reigned wisely.

Chromatics, krō-mat'iks. The science of colors.

Chromatype, 'ma-tīp. A process for obtaining colored photographic pictures by the employment of paper sensitized by some of the salts of chromium. A picture produced by this process.

Chrome-alum, krōm'al-um. A crystallizable double salt, formed by the sulphates of chromium and potassium.

Chrome-green, 'grēn. A green pigment prepared from the oxide of chromium.

Chrome-orange, 'or-anj. A yellow pigment prepared from chromate of lead.

Chrome-red, 'red. A red pigment prepared from red-lead.

Chrome-yellow, 'yel-lō. A name given to chromate of lead, a brilliant yellow pigment.

Chromic, 'ik. Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it; as, C. acid.

Chromidæ, krom'i-dē. A fam. of teleostean fishes, allied to the Labridæ or true wrasses.

Chromium, krō'mium. A metal which never occurs native, but may be obtained by reducing the oxide, employed to give a deep green color to the enamel of porcelain, glass, &c.

Chromocher, krōm'ō-ker. A mineral containing the oxides of chrome and of iron, silica and alumina.

Chromo-lithography, krō''mō-lithog'rà-fi. A method of producing a colored lithographic picture, by using stones having different portions of the picture drawn upon them with inks of various colors.

Chromosphere, 'mō-sfēr. The name given to the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes. Stellar chromosphere, the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of a star.

Chronicle, kron'i-kl. A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. The title of two books of the Old Testament ascribed to Ezra.

Chronogram, 'ō-gram. An inscription in which the date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters.

Chronograph, -graf. The name given to various devices for measuring and registering minute portions of time with precision. Benson's chronograph registers to one-tenth of a second. Strange's to one-hundredth of a second. Schultze's, in which electricity is applied, to the five-hundred-thousand part of a second. By it the initial velocity of a bullet may be ascertained.

Chronologist, kro-nol'o-jist. One who investigates the dates of past events.

Chronology, -ji. The science of computing time by regular periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon, termed astronomical chronology. The science of ascertaining the true periods when past events took place, called historical chronology. When the word is used without a qualifying term it has this signification.

Chronometer, -nom'et-er. Any instrument that measures or divides time into equal portions, as a clock, watch or dial. Applied to time-keepers used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where an accurate measure of time is required.

Chronoscope, kron'o-skōp. An instrument for measuring the duration of extremely short-lived phenomena; more especially, instruments for measuring the velocity of projectiles.

Chrysalis, kris'a-lis. A form which butterflies, moths and other insects assume when they change from the state of larva or caterpillar, and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. The animal is in a state of rest or insensibility and exists without nutriment, but an elaboration is going on, giving the organs of the future animal their proper development.

Chrysalsis.

Chryselephantine, 'el-ē-fan''tin. Composed of gold and ivory; specially applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory. The statue of Athene by Phidias is the most celebrated specimen.

Chrysoberyl, 'ō-ber-il. A siliceous gem, next to the sapphire in hardness, the specimens which present an opalescent play of light being especially admired. It is an aluminate of glucina, with traces of silica, iron, &c.

Chrosochloris, -klō-ris. A gen. of insectivorous mammals allied to the moles. C. aureus, the Cape chrysochlore or changeable mole, is the best known species.

Chrysography, kri-sog'ra-fi. The art of writing in letters of gold. The writing itself.

Chrysolite, kris'ō-lit. A mineral composed of silica, magnesium and iron, harder than glass, but less hard than quartz.

Chrysomelidæ, -ō-mel'i-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Tetramera of Latreille, constituting a numerous and beautiful family of the beetle tribe.

Chrysoprase, 'ō-prāz. A quartz, a variety of chalcedony, of a hardness little inferior to that of flint.

Chrysops, 'ops. A gen. of dipterous insects, fam. Tabanidæ; the clegs. Their larvæ destroy aphides, and are called aphis-lions.

Chrysostom, John, St., kre-sōs'tom. One of the most eloquent preachers and logical writers of the early Christian Fathers; B. at Antioch, 347, D. 407. He was consecrated Bp. of Constantinople in 398, and introduced such vigorous reforms as to excite extreme opposition, resulting in his banishment, 403. His festival is celebrated by the R. C. Church, Jan. 27.

Chrysotype, kris'ō-tip. A photographic process produced by a solution of gold. A photographic agent prepared by impregnating paper with a neutral solution of chloride of gold.

Chubdar, 'dār. In India a servant who announces the arrival of company; a mace-bearer.

Chuck-Will's-widow, chuk'wilz-wid'ō. The popular name of a bird, fam. Caprimulgidæ or goat-suckers.

Chudder, chud'der. In India, a lady's wrapper made of silk, muslin or cambric, worn in loose folds.

Chulan, chō'lan. A Chinese plant, the Chloranthus inconspicuus, ord. Chloranthaceæ, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to scent tea.

Chum, chum. One who lodges or resides in the same room; a close companion; a bosom-friend.

Chumar, chu'mār. An Indian shoemaker; a cobbler.

Chunam, chu'nam. In the E. Indies, a mixture made of lime, as stucco. Madras chunam, made of calcined shells, is the best.

Chupatty, chu'pat-ti. An Indian unleavened cake made of flour, water and salt.

Chuquisaca, choo-kwē'sāh-kah. Cap. of Bolivia, S. America; pop. abt. 12,500.

Church, cherch. A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians; the Lord's house. Also called chapel and meeting-house. The collective body of Christians called the Catholic and Universal Church. A particular body of Christians united under one form of ecclesiastical government. The worshipers of Jehovah or the true God before the advent of Christ; as, the Jewish Church. A temple; a place devoted to religious ceremonies. C. militant, that portion of Christians now on earth. C. triumphant, the collective body of saints in heaven.

Church, Frederick Edwin. An American painter, distinguished as a delineator of scenery; B. in Conn., 1826.

Church of God. An American sect, founded in 1830 by seceders from the German Reformed Church. It numbers abt. 40,000 members, with 500 churches.

Church-bug, 'bug. The Oniscus asellus, a species of the wood-lice fam., ord. Isopoda, class Crustacea.

Church-court, 'kort. A court for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes.

Churchesset, 'es-set. A certain measure of corn, anciently given to the church by every man on St. Martin's day.

Churchman, 'man. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things. In England, a member of the Church of England.

Churchwarden, 'war-den. A keeper or guardian of a church, and a representative of a parish.

Churl, cherl. A rustic; a peasant; in English history, one who held land from or worked on the estate of his lord. A rude, selfish, rough-tempered man.

Churn, chern. A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.

Churrus, chur'rus. The Indian name of a resinous extract which exudes from the Indian hemp. A powerful narcotic and highly intoxicating.

Churubusco, choo-roo-boos'ko. A village 6. m. S. of the city of Mexico, noted for the victory of the Americans under Gen. Scott over the Mexicans under Santa Anna, Aug. 20, 1847. The fight extended to Contreras, 7 m. distant, and was the hardest fought of the war. The Mexican loss aggregated 10,000; the American 1,053.

Chute, shōt. A river-fall or an opening in a dam through which to float timber; an inclined trough or tube through which articles are passed from a higher to a lower level.

Chutney, chut'ni. An E. Indian condiment compounded of sweets and acids. Mangoes, raisins, spices, sour herbs, cayenne, lemon-juice pounded and boiled together and bottled for use.

Chyle, kīl. A milky fluid separated from aliments by means of digestion, found in the intestines after food has been mixed with the bile and pancreatic juice. The chemical constituents of chyle are nearly the same as those of blood.

Chyme, kīm. Digested food before the chyle is extracted.

Ciborium, si-bō'ri-um. The pyx. A pendent tabernacle for the pyx. A receptacle for relics. A portable altar. A case for displaying the calendar of feasts in Greek churches. In Arch. an insulated building composed of an arched vault supported on four columns; a baldachino.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, sis'ĕ-rō. Son of a Roman knight, and a lineal descendant of the ancient kings of the Sabines, illustrious as a statesman, philosopher and orator; B. 106 B. C.; assassinated by order of the second triumvirate, B. C. 43. He detected and suppressed the Catiline conspiracy, and denounced Mark Antony for the murder of Cæsar.

Cicerone, 'ne. In Italy, guides who show travelers the antiquities of the country; hence, one who explains the curiosities of a place; a guide. An elderly female companion to a younger in public places.

Ciceronian, 'ni-an. An imitator of Cicero.

Cichoraceæ, sik-o-rā'sē-ē. A subdivision of the nat. ord. Compositæ, including the succory, endive, lettuce, salsafy, tragopogon, dandelion, &c.

Cicindelidæ, sis-in-del'i-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Pentamera, the tiger-beetles and sparklers. The typical gen. is Cicindela.

Cicisbeo, si-sis'bē-ō. A dangler about females; in Italy, the professed gallant of a married lady. A knot of ribbon attached to walking-sticks, hilts of swords, or handles of fans.

Ciconia, sī-kō'ni-a. The gen. and fam. of birds to which the stork belongs.

Cid, sid. A chief; applied to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, Count of Bivar (El Cid Campeador), a champion of Christianity and Spanish royalty against the Moors in the 11th century; also the name of an epic which celebrates his exploits.

Cidaridæ, si-dar'i-dē. A fam. of Echinodermata, ord. Echinoidea. Cidaris is the typical gen.

Cidaris, sid'ar-is. A gen. of sea-urchins, fam. Cidaridæ.

Cidarite, sid'ar-īt. A fossil specimen of the gen. Cidaris, fam. Cidaridæ, found in the carboniferous limestone and upwards.

Cider, sī'der. A name formerly given to the juices of fruits, and various kinds of strong liquor; but now appropriated to the juice of apples.

Cierge, sērj. A candle carried in religious processions.

Cigarette, sig-ar-et'. Tobacco rolled up in tissue paper so as to form a small cylinder for smoking.

Cilia, sil'i-a. The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes. Hairs or bristles situated on the margin of a vegetable body, as those of the inner peristome of a moss. Small, hair-like appendages, found on the surface of the tissues of most animals, and in some vegetable organisms.

Cimbex, sim'beks. A gen. of hymenopterous insects, fam. Tenthredinidæ: the largest species of saw-flies.

Cimbia, ′bi-a. A fillet round the shaft of a column to strengthen it.

Cimbri, ′bre. A German tribe, inhabiting what is now known as Denmark. They were entirely defeated in an invasion of Gaul, 102 B. C., by Marius.

Cimex, sī′meks. A gen. of hemipterous insects, sub-ord. Heteroptera, fam. Cimicidæ. The bed-bug is the type.

Cimmerians, sim-mē′re-ans. The ancient inhabitants of the Crimea, a nomadic race, expelled by the Scythians, and taking refuge in Asia Minor. They disappeared from history abt. 617. Tradition asserted that their country was involved in darkness, and from this originated the phrase "Cimmerian darkness."

Cimolite, ′ō-līt. A species of clay, or hydrous silicate of magnesia, useful in taking spots from cloth. Another species is the steatite or soap-rock, and from a variety found in the Isle of Wight tobacco-pipes are made.

Cinchona, sin-kō′na. A gen. of trees, ord. Rubiaceæ. There are numerous species, some of which yield the valuable medicinal bark, the cinchona of commerce. The medicinal bark of several species of cinchona; Peruvian bark.

Cincinnati. The principal commercial city of Ohio, on the Ohio River; cap. of Hamilton Co., opposite mouth of the Licking River; pop. 255,139.

Cincinnati, Society of the. An association founded by officers of the American army in 1783, with patriotic and benevolent objects. The membership is restricted to descendants or collateral relatives of Revolutionary ancestors.

Cincinnatus, Lucius Quintius. A Roman hero who was elected dictator, 458 B. C., when the Equi and Volsci invaded the country. He was found plowing in the field, but at once took command of the troops and expelled the invaders, returning to his farming as soon as the danger was passed. In 439 he was again called to the dictatorship on account of intestine troubles, again resigning power and resuming his simple life when peace was restored.

Cinclosoma, sin-klō-sō′ma. A gen. of insessorial birds, allied to the shrikes.

Cinclus, singk′lus. A gen. of birds, fam. Merulidæ, including the water-ouzel or dipper.

Cinder, sin′der. A solid piece of matter, remaining after having been subjected to combustion, and in which fire is extinct. A small coal; an ember. A scale thrown off while forging iron, &c.

Cinder-bed, -bed. A stratum of the upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells; a marine bed among fresh-water deposits.

Cineration, -e-rā′shon. The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion.

Cingalese, sing′ga-lēz. A member of the primitive race inhabiting Ceylon.

Cingulum, ′gū-lum. The girdle with which the alb of a priest is gathered in at the waist. In Zoöl. the neck of a tooth.

Ciniflonidæ. sin-i-flon′i-dē. A family of spiders residing in crevices of rocks and walls, &c., or under leaves or old bark.

Cinnabar, ′a-bär. Red sulphide of mercury. Native cinnabar is a compact, very heavy amorphous mineral. Artificial cinnabar is prepared by subliming the amorphous sulphide; it is used as a pigment, and is also called vermilion. Hepatic cinnabar is an impure variety. A resinous juice obtained from an E. Indian tree; dragon's blood.

Cinnamomum, -mō′mum. A gen. of plants, ord. Lauraceæ. All the species possess an aromatic volatile oil; two yield cinnamon and cassia-lignea.

Cinnamon, -mon. The name given to trees, gen. Cinnamomum, especially to C. zeylanicum, sometimes confounded with C. cassia, which yields the Chinese or common variety of cassia-lignea. The inner bark of C. zeylanicum—true cinnamon. Oil of cinnamon is obtained from the bark of different trees of the gen. C.

Cinnamon-stone, -stōn. A variety of garnet, used in jewelry.

Cinnamon-water, -wa-ter. A medicinal beverage obtained by distilling cinnamon, infused in barley water, in spirits.

Cinnyridæ, -nir′i-dē. A fam. of insessorial birds; the sun-birds. The typical gen. is Cinnyris.

Cinque-foil, ′foil. An ornament in the

Cinque-foil window.

pointed style of architecture, consisting of five cuspidated divisions; called also Five-finger.

Cinque, singk. A five; a word used in games.

Cinque-ports, 'pōrts. Five ports on the southern shore of England, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye and Seaford.

Cipher, sī'fer. In Arith. a character which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. Something of no value or consequence. An intertexture of letters, engraved or written on a seal; plate, picture, &c.; a monogram. A secret or disguised manner of writing.

Cipher-key, -kē. A key for deciphering secret writings.

Cipolin, sip'ol-in. A green marble from Rome, containing white zones.

Cippus, 'pus. In Rom. Antiq. a low column, often bearing an inscription, serving as a sepulchral monument; decrees of the Senate were also inscribed upon C., while others served as milestones or marks of divisions of land. An intrenchment made of the trunk of trees and palisades.

Sepulchral Cippus.

Circassia, sir-kăsh'ya. A prov. of Russia in Asia, between the Caspian and Black seas, noted for the beauty of its females, many of whom become members of the harems of the highest Turkish dignitaries, and for the bravery of its men. Although numbering less than 500,000 souls, the C. under their chief, Schamyl, successfully resisted the Russians for many years; he surrendered in 1859, under pledges acceptable to his people.

Circe. In Myth. daughter of Sol and Perseis, celebrated for her knowledge of magic; she was placed by her father on the island of Ææa, and when Ulysses visited her coast on returning from the Trojan war she changed his companions into swine, Ulysses himself being proof against her spells through the forethought of Mercury. C. finally restored his companions to their natural condition, and suffered them to leave the island.

Circinus, ser'si-nus. The Compasses, a constellation near the south pole, consisting of 4 stars.

Circle, 'kl. A plane figure, comprehended by a single curvé line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from the centre. Astronomical instruments of a circular form. A number of persons associated by some tie; a coterie; a set. C. of declination, a great circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator. C. of latitude, in Astron. a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. In Geog. a small circle of the sphere the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis. C. of longitude, in Astron. one of the lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it. C. of perpetual apparition, one of the lesser circles parallel to the equator. The stars within this circle never set. C. of perpetual occultation, another lesser circle at a like distance from the equator, which includes all the stars which never appear in our hemisphere. C. of the sphere, a circle described on the sphere of the earth or the heavens. The equator, ecliptic, meridians, and parallels of latitude are all circles of the sphere.

Circular, 'ku-ler. A letter or paper of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business.

Circum-, 'kum. A Latin prefix signifying about; in a circle; on all sides; as, circumambulate, to walk round.

Circumcellion, -sel'li-on. One of a class of wandering monks. One of a sect of Donatist Christians in Africa in the 4th century.

Circumcision, -si'zhon. The act of circumcising or cutting off the prepuce or foreskin; a Jewish religious rite.

Circumference, 'fer-ens. The line that bounds a circle or any regular curvilinear figure; periphery.

Circumferentor, -en-ter. An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles, now almost superseded by the theodolite.

Circumflex, -fleks. A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable. In Gram. an accent placed only on long vowels.

Circumlittoral, -lit'tō-ral. The fourth of the zones into which naturalists have divided the sea-bottom in accordance with the depth of water covering each.

Circumnavigator, -nav'i-gā-ter. One who circumnavigates or sails round; one who has sailed round the globe.

Circus, 'kus. In Rom. Antiq. a building adapted for races and athletic exercises, furnished with rows of seats rising one

above another. In modern times, a movable place of amusement.

Cirripedia, -ri-pē'di-a. An ord. of lower crustaceous animals, formerly ranked among the mollusks.

Cirrostomi, -ros'to-mī. A term applied to an ord. of fishes represented by the lancelet or amphioxus, the lowest fish.

Cirrus, 'rus. In Bot. a tendril; a long thread-like organ by which a plant climbs. In Zoöl. a filamentary appendage to the feet of certain animals, as barnacles, and the jaws of certain fishes. A form of cloud.

Cis, sis. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Xylophaga.

Cis. A Latin preposition signifying "on this side," often prefixed to the names of rivers, mountains, &c. Rome was considered the point of departure in words of Roman origin.

Cisalpine Republic. A division of Italy made by Napoleon I. in 1797; in 1802 called the Italian Republic, and in 1805 constituting the principal part of the Italian Kingdom. It included portions of Mantua, Milan, Valtellina, Venetia W. and S. of the Adige, Modena and the N. Pontifical states.

Cisco, sis'ko. A fish of the herring kind.

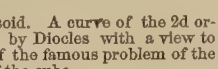
Ciselure, sēz-lūr. The art of chasing. Chased metal work.

Cispadane Republic. One of two (the Transpadane R. being the other) Italian States, founded by Napoleon I. from territory reconquered from Austria, 1796; in 1797 it was attached to the Cisalpine R.

Cissoid, sis'soid. A curve of the 2d order, invented by Diocles with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube.

Cissus, 'sus. The wild grape, a group of plants included in the same genus with the true vine.

Cist, sist. A case; a chest; a basket; In Archæol. the term applied to the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. A place of interment of an early or prehistoric period, sometimes hewn in the rock itself.



Cist.

Cistern, 'tern. An artificial receptacle for holding water or liquor.

Cistercian, sis-ter'-shi-an. A member of a religious order which takes its name from Citeaux, near Dijon, where the society was founded in 1093 by Robert, Abbot of Solesmes, under the rule of St. Benedict. From the C. emanated the Feuillants in France, the nuns of Port-Royal, the Recollects in Spain, and the monks of La Trappe. They wear a white cassock with black scapulary, but when officiating are clothed with a large white gown and white hood.

Cistercian.

Citadel, sit'a-del. A fortress or castle in or near a city.

Citation, sī-tā'shon. A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear in a court. A reference to decided cases or books of authority to maintain a point of law.

Cithara, sith'a-ra. An ancient stringed instrument resembling the modern cittern, or guitar.

Cithæron, -ē'ron. In Myth. a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. On its slopes Hercules slew the lion, and Actæon was devoured by his dogs. It is now called Helatea.

Citizen, sit'i-zen. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides. An inhabitant of a city, as opposed to a rural district. A member of a state with full political privileges.

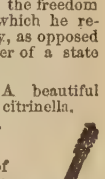
Citril-finch, 'ril-finsh. A beautiful song-bird of Italy; Fringilla citrinella.

Citrine, 'rin. Lemon color A variety of quartz.

Citron, 'ron. The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon; the tree itself.

Citrus, 'rus. A gen. of plants, ord. Amantiaceæ, including the orange, lemon, citron, &c.

Cittern, 'tern. An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut.



Cittern.

City, 'i. In a general sense, a large and important town; any town holding an important position in the state in which it is situated; a town corporate. In Amer-

ica a city is a town incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen.

Civet, siv'et. A substance, of the consistence of honey, taken from the anal glands of animals of the gen. Viverra, called civet-cats. It is used as a perfume. The animal itself.

Civilian, si-vil'i-an. One skilled in the Roman or civil law; a professor of civil law. A student of civil law at a university. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.

Civita Vecchia, che-ve'tah vek'ke-ah. The seaport of Rome, on the Mediterranean, 7 m. N. W. of that city; pop. 12,000.

Clack, klak. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist mill, to shake it. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in. A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive.

Clack-box, 'boks. In Mach. the box in which a clack-valve works. The box fitted to a locomotive boiler in which a ball-valve is placed close to the orifice of the feed-pipe.

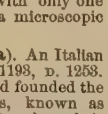
Clack-valve, 'valv. A valve in pumps with a single flap, hinged at one edge, and consisting of a plate of leather between two plates of iron.

Cladocera, kla-dos'er-a. An ord. of entomostracous crustacea, with two pairs of branched antennæ, the lower pair of which serve as oars, and with only one large eye. The water-flea, a microscopic object, is one of them.

Claire, St., (Santa Clara). An Italian lady of noble descent, B. 1193, D. 1253. She renounced the world and founded the order of Benedictine nuns, known as the Damianists. A less austere branch is called Urbanists. C. was canonized in 1255.

Claire-cole, klār'kōl. In painting, a preparation of size put on an absorbent surface to prevent the sinking in of oil-paint. In gilding, a coating of size under gold-leaf.

Clamp, klamp. Something rigid that fastens or binds; a piece of wood or metal fastening two pieces together. A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side. Any plate of iron made to turn or open and shut so as to confine a spar or boom. In joinery, an instrument used for holding pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens. One of a pair of movable cheeks covering the jaws of a vise. A pile of bricks laid up for burning; a pile of ore for roasting or of coal for coking.



Clamp.

Clairvoyance, klār-voi'ans. A power attributed to persons in the mesmeric state. The clairvoyant is alleged to see by the spirit rather than by the eye.

Clamper, klamp'er. A frame of iron having sharp prongs on the lower part, slipped onover the shoe to enable a person to walk safely on ice.

Clan, klan. A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under a chieftain. A clique or body of persons united by some common interest or pursuit.

Clapper, klap'er. A person who applauds by clapping. That which claps or strikes, as the tongue of a bell. In the mediæval church, a wooden rattle used as a summons to prayers on the last three days of holy week, when the bells were silent. A clack-valve.

Claque, klak. A name applied collectively to a set of men, called claqueurs, who, in theaters, are hired to applaud. Claqueurs have each a respective role—thus, the rieur must laugh at the comic parts; the pleureur weep at the pathetic; the bisseur call encore, &c.

Clarence, klar'ens. A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside.

Clarenceux, 'en-sū. In Great Britain, the 2d king-at-arms, inferior only to the Garter. His province comprises that part of England S. of the river Trent.

Claret, 'et. The red wines of Bordeaux. In France the name clairet is given only to wines of a light red color.

Claribel-flute, 'i-bel-flūt. An organ stop similar to the claribella, but generally of four feet pitch.

Claribella, 'la. An organ stop, of soft sweet tone, consisting of open wood pipes, usually of eight feet pitch.

Clarichord, 'i-kord. An ancient musical stringed instrument, resembling the manichord.

Clarinet, -net. A wind-instrument of wood, similar in shape to the oboe, but larger. It has a fixed mouthpiece, containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument.

Clarino, klā-rē'nō. A clarion. An organ stop consisting of reed pipes, generally of four feet pitch.

Clarion, klar'i-on. A trumpet whose tube is narrower and tone more acute than that of the common trumpet.

Clark, Abraham. One of the signers

of the Declaration of Independence, a native of N. Jersey ; B. 1726, D. 1794.

Clarke, Adam. An English theologian, celebrated for his "Commentary on the Bible ;" B. 1762, D. 1832.

Clasp-knife, klasp'nīf. A knife, the blade of which folds into the handle ; also a large knife the blade of which folds in, and may be locked when open.

Class, klas. In Anc. Hist. a term applied to each of the large divisions of the Roman people. An order or rank of persons. A number of pupils or students of the same standing. In Nat. Hist. a group of plants or animals formed by the association of several orders.

Classic, 'ik. An author of the first rank ; a writer whose style is pure, correct and refined. A literary production of the first rank ; the classics, specifically, ancient literature.

Classicalist, -al-ist. A devoted admirer of classicalism. One who scrupulously adheres to the canons of Greek or Roman art.

Classis, 'sis. An ecclesiastical body, convention or assembly ; a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery.

Class-man, 'man. In universities, a candidate for graduation who has passed an examination in one of the departments in which honors are conferred, and is placed according to merit in one of several classes.

Claudius, klau'de-us. The name of two Roman emperors : Tiberius Drusus Nero (C. I.) was the 4th emperor, s. his nephew Caligula ; B. 10 B. C. ; crowned A. D. 41. He was twice married, and both his wives were infamous ; Messalina was executed by his order ; Agrippina poisoned him after inducing him to make her son by L. Domitius his successor ; D. 54 A. D. ; Marcus Aurelius Flavius (C. II.) B. 214, s. Gallienus, 268 ; D. 270. Under C. I. Britain was partially conquered ; under C. II. the Goths were defeated in several battles.

Clavaria, kla-vā'ri-a. A gen. of fungi, division Hymenomycetes ; club-shaped fungus. Some species are edible.

Clavecin, klav'e-sin. A harpsichord. A key with which a player of carillons performs on the bells.

Clavellinidæ, -el-lin'i-dē. A fam. of social ascidians. Each has its own heart, respiratory apparatus and digestive organs ; but each is fixed on a foot-stalk, through which circulation takes place that connects them all.

Clavicle, 'i-kl. The collar-bone, forming one of the elements of the pectoral arch in vertebrate animals.

Clavicornes, -kor'nēz. A fam. of pentamerous beetles, partly terrestrial and partly aquatic. The burying and bacon-beetles are examples.

Clavier, klā'vi-er. The key-board of a piano-forte, organ, or other instrument whose keys are arranged on the same plan.

Clavis, 'vis. That which serves to unlock or explain any difficulty, as a translation of a foreign author ; or that which serves to explain a cipher ; a key.

Claw-hammer, 'ham-mer. A hammer having one end divided into two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood.

Claw-wrench, 'rensh. A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw and a relatively fixed one so arranged as to bite together.

Clay, Henry. A distinguished American statesman and orator ; B. in Va., 1777; D. in Washington, 1852. He represented Kentucky in her Legislature, and in both branches of Congress ; was a member of the Peru Commission of 1814, Secretary of State in 1825, and was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for the presidency in three campaigns.

Clay, klā. The name common to various viscous earths, compounds of silica and alumina, sometimes with lime, magnesia, soda or potash, and metallic oxides ; the materials of brick, tiles, pottery, &c. C. ironstone, a ferriferous rock, from which iron is procured.

Claymore, 'mōr. The large two-handed sword of the Scotch Highlanders ; now a basket-hilted, double-edged broadsword.

Clay-slate, 'slāt. A rock consisting of clay hardened and otherwise changed, often affording good roofing slate.

Clay-stone, 'stōn. An earthy felstone or felspathic rock of the igneous group.

Clayton, John Middleton. An American statesman ; B. in Delaware, 1796; appointed Chief Justice of Del., 1837; elected to the U. S. Senate, 1829–35–45 and 1851 ; made Secretary of State, 1849 ; negotiating, 1850, the treaty with Great Britain known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Cleading, klēd'ing. In engines, the jacket of the cylinder ; also, a timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine and fire-box; a covering of hair-felt on steam-pipes. Any kind of plank covering.

Clearing, klēr'ing. The act of clearing; as, the clearing of land. The act of defending or vindicating one's self. Among bankers, exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences. In railway management, distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic. A tract of land cleared of wood.

Clearing-house, -hous. The place where the operation termed clearing in banks and railways is carried on.

Clearing-nut, -nut. The fruit of the Strychnos potatorum, used in the E. Indies for clearing muddy water.

Clear-story, 'stō-ri. The upper story of a church or other building, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal means of lighting the central portions of the building.

Cleaver, klēv'er. A butcher's ax for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

Cleddyo, kled'yō. An ancient bronze, leaf-shaped, two-edged sword. They are occasionally dug up in Great Britain and elsewhere, and are supposed to have been Roman weapons.

Clegg, kleg. A name applied to various insects, the females of which are troublesome from their blood-sucking habits, as the great horsefly.

Cleistogamic, klīs-to-gam'ik. A term applied to flowers, as those of the dog-violet and wood-sorrel, from their small size and from never opening, so that they resemble buds.

Clemens, Titus Flavius (Clement of Alexandria). A celebrated Christian Father; B. abt. 150 A. D., D. abt. 220.

Clement. The name of 14 Popes of Rome. C. I. is believed to have been St. Paul's friend and fellow-laborer; B. abt. 30 A. D.; according to tradition he was baptized by St. Peter and consecrated Pope of Rome, 91; D. abt. 100. He is regarded as a saint and martyr. The last C. (XIV.) S. C. XIII., 1769, and in 1773 issued a bull abolishing the order of Jesuits; D. 1774.

Clementine, klem'ent-īn. One of a series of compilations ascribed to St. Clement, a contemporary of St. Paul, but now believed to be apocryphal. A decretal of Pope Clement V.

Cleobulus, kle-o-bū'lŭs. One of the "seven wise men of Greece"; B. in Rhodes in the 5th century B. C.

Cleombrotus. King of Sparta; B. 324 B. C.; killed in the battle of Leuctra, 371 B. C. The Spartans were nearly annihilated in the battle, and from that time became a secondary power in Greece.

Cleomenes III. King of Sparta; B. 260 B. C.; S. his father Leonidas; was defeated in the battle of Sellosia by the Achæan League, 222; fled to Egypt and committed suicide, 219.

Cleon. A tanner of Athens, who became noted for his eloquent opposition to Pericles, after whose death C. became a popular and successful general; B. 586 B. C., killed in an expedition against Thrace, 422.

Cleopatra, kle-o-pā'tra. Daughter of Ptolemy Auletus, and Queen of Egypt, notorious for her beauty and licentiousness. She captivated Julius Cæsar when but 17, and bore him a son. After his death she persuaded Marc Antony to repudiate his wife Octavia, and bore him several children. After the defeat of Antony at Actium, she despaired of making terms with Augustus, and put an end to her life by permitting an asp to bite her; B. 69 B. C., D. 30.

Cleostratus. A great astronomer of the 6th century B. C., who first arranged the zodiacal signs.

Clepsydra, klep'si-dra. A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water.

Clepsydra.

Clergyman, kler'ji-man. A man in holy orders; a man authorized to preach the gospel and administer ordinances according to the rules of any denomination of Christians.

Clerk, klerk. A clergyman or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders, especially in the Church of England. A man that can read; a man of letters; a scholar. The layman who leads in reading responses in the service of the Episcopal Church. One who is employed to keep records or accounts; an officer attached to courts, municipal and other corporations, associations, &c., whose duty is to keep records of proceedings. An assistant in the shop of a retail dealer.

Cleveland. The principal lake port of Ohio, on Lake Erie, and 2d city in size in the state; pop. 160,146.

Clevis, klev'is. An iron bent to the form of a stirrup, with the ends perforated to receive a pin, used to connect a draft-chain or tree to a cart or plow.

Clich, klich. A broad-bladed Turkish saber.

Cliche, klē-shā. A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving. In Photog. a negative picture. C. casting, a mode of obtaining a cast from a wood-cut for printing.

Click, klik. A low, sharp sound. The cluck of the natives of South Africa. A small piece of mechanism which enters the teeth of a ratchet wheel; a detent or ratchet.

Clicker, 'er. In shoemaking, a cutter out of uppers and soles of boots and shoes. In printing, the compositor who receives copy and distributes it among the other compositors, makes up pages, &c.

Cliff, klif. A precipice; the rugged face of a rocky height; a steep rock; a headland.

Climacteric, klī-mak-ter'ik. A critical period in human life, in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The 63d year is called the grand climacteric.

Climate, 'māt. In Old Geog. a zone measured on the earth's surface by lines parallel to the equator, there being thirty between the equator and the pole. The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena, as temperature, wind, moisture, miasmata, &c.

Climatology, -ma-tol'o-ji. The science of climates; an investigation of the causes on which the climate depends.

Climber, klīm'er. One who climbs or rises by the hands and feet. In Bot. a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support. In Ornith. the name applied to climbing birds, ord. Scansores, as the parrots, cockatoos, woodpeckers, &c.

Cling-stone, kling'stōn. A variety of peach, whose pulp adheres to the stone.

Clinic, klin'ik. One confined to the bed by sickness. One who receives baptism on a sick-bed.

Clink-stone, klingk'stōn. A felspathic rock of the trachytic group, sometimes used as roofing slate.

Clinker-work, 'er-werk. In ship-building, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, so the lower edge overlies the upper edge of the next below.

Clinton, De Witt. A distinguished American statesman; b., in N. Y., 1769, d. 1828. He was a member of both branches of the N. Y. Legislature, also of the U. S. Senate, resigning the latter position to accept the mayoralty of N. Y. City; elected Lieutenant-governor of N. Y. from 1811 to 1813, and Governor in 1816; he was the active promoter of the great Erie Canal.

Clinton, George. An American general and statesman, cousin of De Witt C.; b. in N. Y., 1739, d. 1812. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775; appointed brigadier-general in 1777, and the same year elected Governor of N. Y., an office to which he was re-elected five successive terms; chosen Vice-President of the U. S. in 1804; he was an unsuccessful candidate for President in 1808, but was re-elected Vice-President.

Clio, klī'ō. In Myth. the muse who presided over history. She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and sometimes with a case to keep MSS. in by her side. An asteroid discovered in 1850. A gen. of pteropodous mollusks, constituting the principal food of the whale.

Clio.

Clionidæ, -on'i-dē. A fam. of naked marine mollusks, class Pteropoda, having for its type the gen. Clio.

Clipper, klip'er. One who clips; one who cuts off the edges of coin. A vessel with sharp, forward-raking bows and masts raking aft, built and rigged with a view to fast sailing.

Clitus. A general under Alexander the Great, who saved the latter's life in the battle of Granicus, and was slain by Alexander, in a drunken frenzy, 326 b. c.

Clive, Robert, Lord. An English general who rose from ensign through his gallantry and talents to the viceroyalty of India; b. 1725, d. by suicide, 1774. He distinguished himself by winning several victories from the French in 1751, and in 1757 routed Suraj-ad-Dowlah with an army of 50,000 at the head of an English force of only 3,000. Toward the close of his life he became insane.

Cloak, klōk. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women. That which conceals.

Cloak-room, 'rōm. A room attached to any place of general resort, where outer garments are deposited.

Clock, klok. An instrument or machine for measuring time, indicating the hours,

minutes and seconds by means of hands moving over a dial-plate.

Clock-star, 'stär. Prominent stars used for regulating astronomical clocks.

Clock-work, 'werk. The machinery of a clock; a complex mechanism producing regularity of movement.

Clog-dance, klog'dans. A dance with clogs, in which the feet perform a noisy accompaniment.

Cloister, kloi's'ter. An archway or covered walk round the walls of monastic

Cloister, Westminster Abbey.

and collegiate buildings. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court; a piazza.

Clontarf, klŏn-tärf. A village of Leinster, Ireland, 3 m. N. of Dublin, the scene of the crushing defeat of the Danish invaders under King Sitric by Brian Boroihme (Boru), 1034. The Danes lost 13,000 out of 21,000, the Irish 7,000 out of 20,000 men. Brian and his son were both killed.

Close, klōs. An inclosed place; the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. A narrow passage or entry from a main street to the stair of a building; the entry to a court.

Closet, kloz'et. A small room or apartment for retirement; a supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bed-room. A small recess for storing utensils, provisions, &c.

Clotaire, klo'tair. The names of four kings of France. C. I., son of Clovis I., B. 507, became ruler of the entire kingdom through the death of his brothers; D. 561. C. IV., B. 671, D. 720, was only the nominal king for two years, the real ruler being Charles Martel.

Cloth, kloth. A fabric of wool, hair, cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for various purposes; as woolen cloth, cotton cloth, hair cloth. A professional dress, specifically that of a clergymen; hence the office of a clergyman.

Clothes-moth, klothz'moth. The name common to several moths of the gen. Tinea, whose larvæ are destructive to woolen fabrics, feathers, furs, &c.

Clotho, klō'thō. In Greek Myth. that one of the three Fates whose duty it was to put the wool for the thread of life round the spindle, while that of Lachesis was to spin it, and that of Atropos to cut the thread off when a man had to die.

Cloth-prover, kloth'prōv-er. A magnifying glass employed in counting the threads in cloth.

Cloth-wheel, 'whēl. A polishing wheel, covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, putty-powder, &c.

Cloud, kloud. A collection of visible vapor or watery particles suspended in the

Cloud—Cumulus.

atmosphere at some altitude. A like collection near the earth is called fog. The average height of the clouds is supposed to be between 2 and 3 miles, but this varies. Clouds have been classified as Cirrus, Cumulus and Stratus. These are sub-divided into Cirro-cumulus, Cirro-stratus, Cumulo-stratus, and Nimbus, cumulo-cirro-stratus, or rain-cloud. What resembles a cloud, as a body of smoke or flying dust; a dark area of color in a lighter material. A multitude; a mass.

Clout, klout. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., used to mend something. In Archery, the mark fixed in the center of the butts. An iron plate on an axle-tree to keep it from wearing. A blow with the hand.

Clove, klōv. A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of Caryophyllus aromaticus, belonging to the myrtle tribe. Oil of cloves, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree, consisting of eugenic acid and a neutral oil.

Clover-weevil, klō'ver-wē-vil. A weevil, gen. Apion, which feeds on the seeds of the clover, on tares and other leguminous plants.

Clovis, 'vis. The name of three kings of France. C. I., son and s. of Childeric I., King of the Franks; B. 467, D. 511; he was the real founder of the French monarchy; driving the Romans from Gallia, and defeating the Alemanni, he married the Christian princess Clotilda, of the house of Burgundy, and soon after embraced Christianity with 3,000 of his subjects. On his death his kingdom was divided among his four sons. C. III., B. 657, reigned as a child 5 years, under the tutelage of Pepin d'Heristal, mayor of the palace; D. 695.

Clown, kloun. A lout; a boor; a person without refinement. A jester, or buffoon, as in a theatre, circus or other place of entertainment. A peasant; a rustic.

Club-house, klub'hous. A house occupied by a club; places of rendezvous and entertainment, always open to those who are members.

Cluck, kluk. A sound uttered by a hen. A kind of articulation common to natives of S. Africa, especially the Kaffirs and Hottentots. There are four such clucks or clicks, cerebral, palatal, dental and lateral.

Clue, klū. A ball of thread. The thread that forms a ball. From the mythological story that Theseus was guided by a clue of thread through the Cretan labyrinth, anything that directs one in an intricate case. A corner of a sail. Clues of a hammock, the small lines by which it is suspended.

Clump, klump. A thick, short piece of wood or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. A cluster of trees or shrubs. The compressed clay of coal strata.

Cluniac, klō'ni-ak. One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Cluny in France.

Clupeidæ, klū-pē'i-dē. The herrings, a fam. of teleostean fishes, sec. Abdominales, including the herring, sprat, white-bait, pilchard, &c.

Clustered Column. In Arch. a pier which appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together.

Clustered Column.

Clutch, kluch. A gripping or pinching of the fingers; seizure; grasp. A contrivance for connecting shafts with each other or with wheels, so that they may be disengaged at pleasure. The cross-head of a piston-rod. The paw or talon of a rapacious animal.

Clyde, klīd. The principal river of Scotland, noted for its ship building; it rises in S. Lanarkshire and empties into the Frith of Clyde, near Glasgow. The Falls of Clyde, 230 ft. high, are near Lanark.

Clyde, Colin Campbell. A British general B. 1792, D. 1863. He served in the Indian campaigns of 1848-52, in the Crimea, and again in India as commander in-chief, 1857, relieving Lucknow and quelling the Sepoy mutiny.

Clymenia, klī-mē'ni-a. A gen. of extinct cephalopodous mollusks or cuttle-fishes, fam. Nautilidæ.

Clymer, George. One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; B. in Penn., 1739, D. 1813.

Clytemnestra. Daughter of Tyndareus, King of Sparta, and Leda, and wife of Agamemnon, King of Argos; she became intimate with Agysthis, cousin of Agamemnon, while the latter was absent at the siege of Troy, and on her husband's return murdered him and Cassandra, whom he had brought with him. C. assumed the throne, but Orestes, son of Agamemnon, slew her and her paramour in the Temple of Apollo.

Clypeasteridæ, klip'ē-as-ter'i-dē. A sub. fam. of sea-urchins, fam. Echinoidea.

Coach, kōch. A four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size. A private tutor, generally employed to cram a person for a specific examination.

Coach-dog, 'dog. A dog of Dalmatian breed, of handsome form, and generally white, spotted with black.

Coachman, 'man. A man who drives a coach.

Coach-trimmer, 'trim-er. A workman who prepares and finishes trimmings for carriage-builders.

Coadjutor, ko-ad-jut'er. One who aids another; an assistant. One empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. The assistant of a bishop or other prelate.

Coaita, kō-ī'ta. A small species of S. American monkey.

Coal, kōl. A piece of wood or other combustible substance, ignited, burning or charred; charcoal; a cinder. A solid, opaque, inflammable substance formed from masses of vegetable matter deposited through the luxurious growth of plants in former epochs of the earth's history, divided into three chief kinds—anthracite, bituminous and lignite; under which divisions are included many varieties.

Coal-bed, ′bed. A formation in which there are one or more strata of coals.

Coal-brass, ′bras. The iron pyrites found in coal-measures.

Coal-field, ′fēld. A deposit or bed of coal. A district where coal abounds.

Coal-gas, ′gas. A variety of carbureted hydrogen which produces the gas-light now so extensively used.

Coal-measures, ′mezh-ūrz. The upper division of the carboniferous system, consisting of alternate layers of sand-stone with thinly laminated beds of clay shale and sometimes bituminous shale, between which the coal-seams occur, usually resting on beds of fire-clay.

Coal-mine, ′mīn. A mine or pit in which coal is dug.

Coal-plant, ′plant. A plant, the remains of which form coal, principally cryptogamic, belonging to the orders Filices, Lycopodiaceæ and Equisetaceæ. Many fruits and some stems of gymnosperms are also met with in coal deposits.

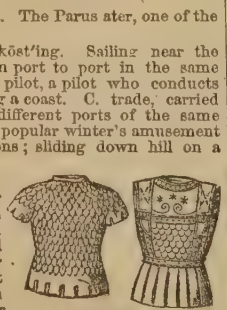
Coal-slack, ′slak. The dust or grime of coal.

Coal-tar, ′tär. A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a chief ingredient in printer's ink, in the shape of lamp-black. It is also made into asphalt for pavements, and with coal-dust forms an excellent fuel.

Coal-tit, ′tit. The Parus ater, one of the titmice.

Coasting, kōst′ing. Sailing near the coast, or from port to port in the same country. C. pilot, a pilot who conducts vessels along a coast. C. trade, carried on between different ports of the same country. A popular winter's amusement in hilly sections; sliding down hill on a hand-sled.

Coat, kōt. An upper garment, in modern times applied to the outer garment worn by men on the upper part of the body. The vesture of an order of men, and hence the order itself, or the office held by the order; cloth. An external covering, as the wool of sheep, &c. A layer of one substance covering another. C. of arms, in the middle ages, a short-sleeved military garment, worn by princes and great barons over their armor. C. of mail, a piece of armor worn on the upper part of the body, fastened to a strong linen or leather jacket. The Grecian thorax consisted of two parts, one a defense to the back, the other to the breast. The Roman lorica did not differ much from the Grecian thorax. The armor collectively was also called a coat of mail.



Coats of Mail.

Coat-armor, ′är-mer. A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

Coat-card, kärd. A card bearing a coated figure, as the king, queen or knave. now corrupted into Court-card.

Coati, kō′a-ti. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, gen. Nasua, belonging to the Ursidæ or bears, but recalling in appearance the Viverridæ or civets.

Coat-link, kōt-lingk. A pair of buttons held together by a link, used for fastening a coat over the breast.

Cob, kob. A roundish lump of anything; specifically, a cob-loaf. A Spanish coin formerly current in Ireland; also, the name still given at Gibraltar to a Spanish dollar. The shoot or receptacle on which the grains of maize grow in rows. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls. A short-legged stout horse or pony. A wicker basket, to be carried on the arm, used for carrying seed while sowing.

Cobalt, kō′balt. A mineral, very brittle, fine close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It is never found in a pure state, but as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain and earthen wares.

Cobb, Howell. An American statesman, b. in Ga., 1815, d. 1868. He represented Ga. in the Lower House of Congress, and was elected Speaker in 1849; was Governor of his State, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan; resigned when Ga. seceded, was president of the Confederate Congress and a brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

Cobble, kob′l. A roundish stone; a large pebble. A lump of coal.

Cobden, Richard. A celebrated English reformer and political economist; b. 1804, d. 1865. He began life as a private soldier, but rose to be a member of Parliament, and received a testimonial of $150,000 for his efforts in favor of the repeal of the Corn laws and free trade.

Cobcal, ′kal. A sandal worn by ladies in the East.

Cobitis, kō-bī'tis. A gen. of fishes belonging to the abdominal Malacopterygii and fam. Cyprinidæ. It includes the loaches.

Coblentz, kŏb'lĕnts. A strongly fortified Prussian city at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle; a free port with considerable commerce; pop. 31,000.

Cobra-de-Capello, kob'ra-de-ka-pel'lō. The hooded or spectacle snake, of the most venomous nature. The name spectacle snake is derived from a mark of that form on the back of the neck.

Coburg, kō'bŏrg. A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, for ladies' dresses.

Coca, 'ka. The dried leaf of Erythroxylon Coca, ord. Erythroxyleæ; the plant itself. It is a stimulating narcotic, in effect somewhat similar to opium. A small quantity of it enables a person to bear up against fatigue, but used in excess it brings on various disorders, and the desire for it increases with indulgence, so that a confirmed coca-chewer is said to have never been reclaimed.

Coccidæ, kok'si-dē. The scale-insects, or mealy bugs, a fam. of hemipterous insects belonging to the sec. Monomera. The males only have wings.

Coccinellidæ, -si-nel'li-dē. The lady-birds, a fam. of coleopterous insects.

Cocles, P. Horatius. A Roman hero, who with two companions, Spurius Lartius and Herminius, kept the entire army of Porsenna at bay at the bridge over the Tiber until the bridge was broken down behind him, when, although wounded, he swam the river and rejoined his command.

Coccosteus, -kos'te-us. A gen. of placoganoid fossil fishes occurring in the old red sandstone, having back and belly covered with a cuirass.

Cocculus, 'kū-lus. A gen. of Indian menispermaceous plants. The species are generally powerful bitter febrifuges. The fruit of C. is sometimes employed in medicine as a narcotic, and is used in malt liquors to give bitterness and increase their stupefying qualities.

Coccus, 'kus. A gen. of insects, ord. Hemiptera. There are upwards of twenty species, the most important being the Coccus cacti, or cochineal insect.

Cochin-China, koch'in-chī-na. A term applied to a large variety of the domestic fowl, native to Cochin-China.

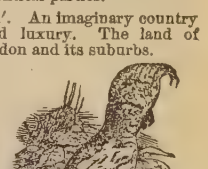
Cochineal, 'i-nēl. A crimson or scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect, the Coccus cacti, found on the cochineal-fig tree.

Cock, kok. The male of birds, particularly of the gallinaceous domestic or barn-door fowls. C. of the rock, a beautiful bird which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the gen. Rupicola. C. of the wood, the capercailzie. A vane in shape of a cock; a weathercock. A faucet contrived for the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids through a pipe, as feed-cock, gauge-cock, &c. A portion of a lock of a firearm; in a percussion lock, the hammer. The style or gnomon of a dial. The piece which forms the bearing of a balance in a clock or watch.

Cockade, -ād'. A ribbon or knot of ribbon; a rosette of leather, worn on the hat. Colored cockades sometimes serve as badges for political parties.

Cockaigne, ān'. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury. The land of Cockneys; London and its suburbs.

Cockatoo, -a-tō. A name common to beautiful birds, gen. Cacatua, of the parrot kind. There are several species, as the broad-crested, the great sulphur-crested, the red-vented, and the tricolor-crested cockatoo.



Tricolor-crested Cockatoo.

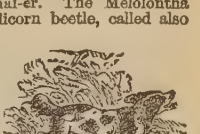
Cockatrice, 'a-tris. A fabulous monster said to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals; a basilisk. In Her. the cockatrice is borne combed, wattled and spurred like the cock, and with a serpentine tail.

Cockchafer, 'chāf-er. The Melolontha vulgaris, a lamellicorn beetle, called also the May-bug.

Cocker, 'er. A cock-fighter. A dog of the spaniel kind, used for hunting woodcocks.

Cockerel, -er-el. A young cock.

Cock-feather, 'feth-er. In archery, the feather that stood up on the arrow when placed upon the string.

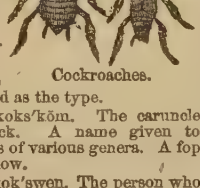


Cocker.

Cockney, 'ni. A native or resident of London.

Cockpit, 'pit. A pit or area where game-cocks fight. An apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, in action devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients. The room in Westminster in which Her Majesty's privy-council hold their sittings.

Cockroach, 'rōch. The popular name of the insects of the orthopterous gen. Blatta, comprising several species, of which the familiar black-beetle may be regarded as the type.



Cockroaches.

Cockscomb, koks'kōm. The caruncle or comb of a cock. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. A fop or vain silly fellow.

Cockswain, kok'swen. The person who steers a boat; one who has the care of a ship's boat and its crew under an officer.

Cocktail, 'tāl. A species of beetles (Ocypus olens), tribe Brachelytra. A half-bred horse. A beverage, made of brandy or gin mixed with sugar and flavored.

Coco Maricopas. A semi-civilized tribe of N. American Indians, occupying the Gila valley, New Mexico.

Cocoa, kō'kō. A palm, gen. Cocos, producing the cocoa-nut. The fruit is in bunches of twelve to twenty; each has a single seed inclosed in a hard shell, surrounded by a thick fibrous rind, which is made into matting; the coarse yarn obtained from it is called coir. A valuable oil is obtained from the nut. A spirit called toddy is made from the sweet juice of the tree. The ground kernels of the cacao or chocolate tree.

Cocoanut Tree.

Cocoa-nut, -nut. The fruit of the cocoa-tree.

Cocoa-plum, -plum. The fruit of Chrysobalanus Icaco, about the size of a plum, with a sweet pleasant pulp.

Cocoon, -kōn'. The silky tissue or envelope which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state. An antelope of S. Africa allied to the gnu.

Cocum-butter, 'kum-butter. A solid oil got from the seeds of Garcinia purpurea, a tree of the same gen. with mangosteen, used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter.

Cod, kod. A species of teleostean fish, fam. Gadidæ, the Gadus morrhua or Morrhua vulgaris, rivaling the herring in its importance to mankind. It has become of greater value by reason of the discovery of the therapeutic value of cod-liver oil.

Codeine, kō-dē'in. An alkaloid obtained from opium, in which it exists to the amount of 6 to 8 oz. per 100 lbs.

Codex, 'deks. A manuscript volume, as of a classic work or of the Scriptures. In Med. a collection of approved medical formulæ.

Codger, koj'er. A mean miserly man. A curious old fellow; a character.

Codilla, ko-dil'la. The coarsest part of hemp or flax.

Cod-liver Oil, kod'liv-er oil. An oil obtained from the liver of the common cod and allied species. It is an important medicine in cases of rheumatism, consumption, scrofula, &c.

Codrington, Edward, Sir. An English admiral; B. 1770, D. 1851; celebrated as commanding the allied fleets of France, Russia and England in the battle of Navarino, which gave Greece independence.

Codrus. The last king of Athens; B. abt. 1070 B. C. When the Heraclidæ invaded Attica C. sacrificed his life to save his country under the prediction of the oracle that the chief of the successful army should be killed. The Athenians were victorious.

Coehorn, kō'horn. A small mortar for throwing grenades, capable of being carried by a few men.

Cœlacanthi, sē-la-kan'thī. A fam. of fossil ganoid fishes, ranging from the permian to the chalk, and embracing the genera Cœlacanthus, Macropoma, &c.

Coendoo, kō-en'dō. The Cercolabes prehensilis or Brazilian porcupine, a tree-climbing porcupine with a prehensile tail.

Coeval, -ē'val. One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time.

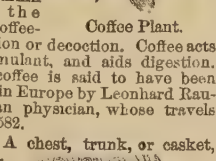
Coffee-bug, -bug. The Lecanium coffeæ, an insect, fam. Coccidæ, very destructive to coffee plantations.

Coffee-house, -hous. A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments.

Coffee, kof'fi. The berry of a tree belonging to the gen. Coffea (C. arabica), ord. Rubiaceæ. The fruit is a small red fleshy berry, each containing two seeds, called coffee-beans or coffee nibs. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, and aids digestion. The use of coffee is said to have been made known in Europe by Leonhard Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1582.

Coffee Plant.

Coffer, 'fer. A chest, trunk, or casket, more particularly one for holding muniments, jewels, or money. In Arch. a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, usually with mouldings and having a rose, pomegranate, &c., in the center; a caisson. In Fort. a hollow lodgment across a dry moat. A trough in which tin-ore is broken to pieces. A kind of caisson or floating dock.



Coffered Ceiling.

Cofferdam, -dam. A wooden inclosure formed in a river, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, &c.

Coffin, 'fin. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried or deposited in a vault. In farriery, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin-bone.

Coffle, 'fl. A gang of slaves in Africa proceeding to market or port of shipment.

Cog, kog. The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body. A kind of notch, made use of in talling joists or wall plates.

Cognac, kō-nyak. A popular French brandy.

Cognomen, kog-nō'men. A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged.

Cog-wheel, 'whēl. A wheel with cogs or teeth.

Cog-wheel.

Co-heir, kō'ār. A joint-heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance.

Co-heiress, 'ār-es. A female who inherits a share of an estate.

Cohort, 'hort. In Rom. Antiq. a body of about 500 or 600 men. Each cohort consisted of three maniples, each maniple of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion. A band or body of warriors in general.

Coif, koif. A close-fitting cap or headdress. Its chief original use was to cover the clerical tonsure. A kind of close-fitting cap of mail; a coiffette.

Coiffette, kwą-fet'. A skull-cap of iron or steel worn in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Coiffure, koif'fūr. A lady's head-dress.

Coigne, koin. An Irish term for an old custom of the landlords quartering themselves upon their tenants at pleasure.

Coin. The die employed for stamping money. A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it marks, figures, or characters. That which serves for payment or recompense.

Coiner, 'er. One who stamps coin; a minter; usually applied to a maker of base or counterfeit coin. An inventor or maker, as of words.

Coining-press, 'ing-pres. A power-lever screw-press, by which metal plates called blanks are impressed with a design and legend, and so converted into coin.

Coir, koir. A species of yarn manufactured from the husk of cocoa-nuts.

Coke, kōk. Coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire.

Coke, Edward, Sir. A celebrated English jurist and publicist; B. 1552, D. 1663. His principal work, "Coke upon Littleton," is one of the highest judicial authorities.

Colander, kul'an-der. A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors.

Cola-nut, kō'la-nut. A bitter seed, about the size of a chestnut, produced by Cola acuminata, ord. Sterculiaceæ, which the natives of Guinea value highly as a condiment and digestive.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay, kōl'bair. A French peasant, who became Superintendent of Finance, Minister of Marine, on recommendation of Mazzarin; B. 1619, D. 1683. C., Jean Baptiste, 2d, his son, s. him as Minister of Marine, and raised the French navy to its greatest efficiency; B. 1651, D. 1690.

Colburn, Warren. A distinguished American mathematician; B. in Mass., 1793, D. 1833. His "First Lessons in Intellectual Arithmetic" was immensely popular in America and England.

Colcothar, kol'ko-thar. The peroxide which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing.

Colchis. A country of Asia, N. of Armenia, famous as the birth-place of Medea, and the scene of the Argonautic expedition; now included in Trans-Caucasus.

Cold-blast, kōld'blast. A current of cold air; especially air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron; opposed to hot-blast.

Cold-chisel, -chiz-el. A chisel for cutting metal in its cold state.

Cold-cream, 'krēm. A cooling unguent for the skin, made by heating four parts of olive-oil with one of white wax.

Coldstreams, 'strēmz. A distinguished regiment of foot-guards, the oldest corps in the British army except the 1st Foot (Royal Scots).

Colenso, John William, Bishop. An English Episcopal theologian and mathematician; B. 1814, D. 1882. Appointed Bp. of Natal, S. Africa, 1854, he shocked the orthodox world by publishing a work in which the inspiration and historical accuracy of several books of the Old Testament is denied. His arithmetic is the standard in English colleges.

Coleoptera, kol-ē-op'ter-a. One of the orders into which insects are divided, the species being commonly known as beetles. They are usually classed under four sections: Pentamera, with five-jointed tarsi; Heteromera, with five-jointed tarsi to the two anterior pairs of legs, and four to the posterior pair; Tetramera, with four-jointed tarsi to all the legs; Trimera, with three-jointed tarsi to all the legs.

Coleridge. Samuel Taylor. A distinguished English poet and philosopher; B. 1772, D. 1834.

Colfax, Schuyler. An American statesman, grandson of Gen. Wm. Colfax, commander of Washington's Life Guards; B. in N. Y., 1823. Removing to Indiana, he was elected to the lower house of Congress, became Speaker in 1863, and was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Grant, 1868.

Coligny, Gaspard de Chatillon, Sire de, ko-lain-ye'. A noted French Huguenot; B. 1517; murdered in the St. Bartholomew massacre, 1572. In early life he attained great distinction as a military leader, and was created admiral in 1552. After the accession of Charles IX. he became a Protestant, and on the breaking out of the civil war he became, with the Prince de Condé, the leader of the Huguenots.

Colius, 'i-us. A gen. of African conirostral birds, ord. Passeres, fam. Coliidæ or collies, allied to the plantain eaters.

Collar, 'ler. Something worn round the neck, whether for use, ornament or restraint; thus the name is given to a necklace or chain worn by knights of several orders, and having the badge of the order appended to it; to a part of the harness of any animal used for draught; and to an article of dress or part of a garment going round the neck. Anything resembling a collar. In Arch. a ring or cincture; also a collar-beam. In Bot. the ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric; the point of junction between the radicle and plumula; the point of divergence of the root and stem. In Mech. a ruff on a shaft at one end of a journal, to prevent the shaft from shifting endwise. A plate of metal upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, for the piston-rod to pass through. A ring in a lathe puppet for holding the end of the mandrel next the chuck. A steel ring which confines a planchet, in coining. Naut. an eye in the bight of a shroud or stay. A rope formed into a wreath, with the heart or dead-eye in the bight. In Zool. the colored ring round the neck of birds. The thickened secreting margin of the mantle of the testaceous gasteropods.

Collar-day, -dā. A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.

Collaret, -et. A small collar of linen, fur, or the like, worn by women.

Collect, 'lekt. A short comprehensive prayer; a form of prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.

College, 'lej. A society of men invested with certain powers and rights, engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a guild; a corporation; as the college of cardinals, a college of physicians or surgeons. Especially, a society incorporated

for purposes of instruction and study in the higher branches. The edifice belonging to a college.

Collet, 'let. A band or collar; specifically, a small band worn by the inferior clergy of the R. C. Church. Among jewelers, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants. The part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set. In glass-making, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot. In Mach. a small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston. In Bot. the part of a plant from which spring the axes.

Collibert, -lē-bār. A member of a despised race of people inhabiting Poitou, Maine and Anjou in France, and resembling the cagots of the Pyrenees.

Collie, 'li. A variety of Scotch shepherd dog.

Collier, 'yer. A digger of coal. A coal merchant. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade.

Colliery, 'yer-i. The place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or pit.

Collimator, -lim'ā-ter. A telescope used for determining the collimation error in astronomical instruments. The object-glass of the telescope of a spectroscope to which the slit is attached.

Collin. 'lin. The purest form of gelatine, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called colloids.

Collins, William. An eminent English poet; B. 1720, D. 1756. C., William, a celebrated English painter; B. 1797, D. 1847. C., William Wilkie, son of the latter; B. 1824; a popular novelist.

Collodion, -lō'di-on. A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxiline or gun-cotton in ether, or ether and alcohol, forming a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds. In a slightly modified form collodion is employed as the basis of a photographic process.

Collodiotype, 'di-ō-tīp. A picture produced by the collodion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced.

Colloid, 'loid. The name given to a transparent, viscid, slightly granular matter, resembling liquid gelatine. Colloids, as starch, gum, albumen and gelatine, diffuse through a given septum, as parchment paper, much more slowly than crystalloids, and while permeable by crystalloids are impermeable to each other.

Collot d'Herbois, Jean Marie, kol'-lo-dair-bwah. A leader of the Jacobins; B. 1753, D. 1796. In 1793 it is estimated he caused the murder of more than 16,000 souls. He was active in the deposition of Robespierre, but was soon after arrested and banished to Cayenne, where he died.

Collyrium, -lir'i-um. Eye-salve or wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes.

Colobium, ko-lō'bi-um. The sleeveless dress of a monk. An episcopal vestment, similar in kind to the tunic, only without sleeves. A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatica.

Cologne, -lōn'. Cap. of the Prussian Rhine provinces, connected with Deutz by a massive iron bridge; it is strongly fortified, and noted for its magnificent cathedral, only now completed, although begun in 1218. C. was founded by the Romans, pop. 125,629.

Cologne-earth, 'erth. A light bastard ochre, durable in water-color painting; an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood.

Colombia, United States of. A S. American republic, formerly known as New Granada, situated in the N. W. angle of the Continent; area 475,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,186,450. Principal cities, Bogota, the cap.; Carthagena, Aspinwall, Panama and Chagres; chief rivers, Cauca and Magdalena; chief mountains, the Andes, divided into three ranges.

Colombo. Cap. of the British island of Ceylon; pop. 61,800.

Colon, 'lon. In Anat. the largest portion of the intestines, forming the middle section of the large intestine. In Gram. a point or character formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period.

Colonel, ker'nel. The commander of a regiment of troops, infantry or cavalry. Any grade above this converts him into a general officer belonging to the army collectively, not to one particular regiment.

Colonist, kol'on-ist. An inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony.

Colorado, -o-rab'dō. One of the W. States of the American Union; admitted, 1875. Principal cities, Denver, the cap., Central City, Black Hawk, Pueblo, San Louis, and Canyon City; chief rivers, Arkansas, Grand, Costilla, Yampa and Grande del Norte. The Snowy range of the Rocky mountains intersects the State abt. the center; pop. 194,469.

Colorado Beetle, bē'tl. A coleopterous

insect, fam. Chrysomelidæ, belonging to the tetramerous section of the order.

Colorimeter, -rim'et-er. An instrument for measuring the depth of color in a liquid by comparison with a standard tint.

Colosseum, -os-sē'um. The Flavian Amphitheatre in Rome, a large edifice for gladiatorial combats, fights of wild beasts, and similar sports.

Colossochelys, ko-los'sō-kel-is. A gen. of gigantic tortoises, found in a fossil state in India.

Colossus. A mammoth brazen image of Apollo, which spanned the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes, over 100 feet in height; it stood for 14 centuries, but was overturned by an earthquake, 224 B. C. It was considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

Color-blindness, kul'er-blīnd-nes. Total or partial incapability of distinguishing colors.

Color-sergeant, -sär-jent. A non-commissioned officer who ranks higher than an ordinary sergeant, and who attends the colors. There is one to each regiment of infantry.

Colporteur, kol-pōr-ter. In France, a hawker of wares; a hawker of books and pamphlets. In America and England a class of men subsidized by societies or associations with the view of disseminating religious literature by way of sale.

Colt, kōlt. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse genus; commonly applied to the male, filly being the female. In the Bible it is applied to a young camel or a young ass. A rope's end used for punishment. A piece of rope with a loaded end used as a weapon.

Colt, Samuel. An American inventor, noted for his improvements in fire-arms; B. in Conn. 1814, D. 1862.

Colubridæ, ko-lū'bri-dē. A group of ophidian reptiles, having no poison fangs, the type gen. of which is Coluber.

Columba, -lum'ba. A gen. of birds constituting the fam. Columbidæ. In the mediæval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept. It was of precious metal, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. C. Noachi, Noah's Dove; a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to Canis Major, consisting of 10 stars.

Columba, St. The patron saint of the Scotch Highlanders; B. in Ireland 521, D. 597.

Columbacei, kol-um-bā'sē-ī. A sub-ord. of rasorial birds, comprising the pigeons. They constitute with the domestic fowl and its congeners (Gallinaceæ) the order Rasores.

Columbarium, 'rium. In Rom Antiq. a place of sepulture for the ashes of the

Columbārium.

dead, after the custom of cremation had been introduced. Columbaria consisted of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls in which the cinerary urns were deposited. In Arch. a hole left in the wall for the insertion of the end of a beam.

Columbia, British. All the unorganized portion of the British Provinces in N. America, W. of the Rocky Mountains, 500 miles in length by 400 in breadth; pop. 78,000.

Columbia, District of. The territorial division of the U. S., ceded by Virginia and Maryland, 10 m. sq., under the direct jurisdiction of Congress, and containing Washington city, the national capital. Georgetown is the only other city within the district; pop. 147,307.

Columbian, ko-lum'bi-an. Pertaining to the United States or to America.

Columbier, 'bi-er. A size of drawing paper measuring 34½ by 23 inches.

Columbine, kol'um-bīn. The popular name of plants, gen. Aquilegia. The name of the mistress of Harlequin in pantomimes.

Columbus, Christopher. The discoverer of America; B. in Genoa, Italy, 1436, D. at Seville, Spain, 1506. His voyages were made under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; the voyage in which America was discovered was undertaken to demonstrate the rotundity of the earth, and that India could be reached by sailing due west; he sailed from Palos Aug. 3, 1492, and discovered San Salvador Oct. 11.

Column. A body of greater length than

thickness, generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar. Columns are distinguished by the styles of architecture, as Hindu, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman and Gothic; also, by the name of their order, as Doric, Ionic or Corinthian; and again by some peculiarity, as attached, twisted, cabled or rudented and carolytic. In Bot. the united stamens and styles of plants when they form a solid central body, as in the gen. Orchis. Milit. a formation of troops, narrow in front, and deep from front to rear. Naut. a body of ships following each other. In printing and writing, a division of a page.

Column-rule, -rōl. In printing, the name given to pieces of brass of different thicknesses, made type height, used to separate matter that requires to be distinct, as into columns, &c.

Colure, kō-lūr. One of two circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz. Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intercept the ecliptic are called cardinal points.

Colymbidæ, ko-lim'bi-dē. A fam. of natatorial or swimming birds; the divers.

Coma Berenices, kō'ma ber-ē-nī'sēz. Berenice's Hair, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, composed of indistinct stars between the Lion's Tail and Boötes.

Comanches, ko-măn'chez. A savage and warlike tribe of N. American Indians, whose range extends over portions of Texas, New Mexico, California and Mexico; estimated at 20,000 souls, with 3,000 warriors.

Comb, kōm. An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing and adjusting hair, wool or flax; also, an instrument of tortoise-shell, ivory, metal, or other material, used by women for keeping the hair in place. The crest, caruncle, or red, fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head. The top or crest of a wave. Honeycomb.

Comb-broach, 'brōch. The tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

Comboloio, kom-bo-lō'yō. A Mohammedan rosary consisting of beads.

Comephorus, ko-mef'or-us. A gen. of fishes, ord. Gobioidæ. C. baicalensis, the sole species is collected and pressed for oil, but not eaten.

Comet, kom'et. Celestial bodies which appear at irregular intervals, moving through the heavens in paths which seem to correspond with parabolic curves, or in a few instances in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity. The former, after being visible from the earth for a shorter or longer time, disappear into space apparently never to return; the latter return periodically.

Cometarium, -ā'ri-um. An astronomical instrument intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

Comet-finder, -find-er. A telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets.

Comfit, kum'fit. A dry sweetmeat; fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a ball of sugar with a seed in the center; a bon-bon.

Comforter, 'fert-er. One who comforts or consoles. The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian. A knit woolen fabric, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather.

Comitia, ko-mi'shi-a. In Rom. antiq, assemblies of the people. These were of three kinds: the assemblies of the patrician houses or populus in wards or curiæ; the assemblies of the whole Roman people, including patricians, clients, and plebeians in centuries; and the assemblies of the plebeian tribes only.

Commander, kom-mand'er. A chief; one who has supreme authority; the chief officer of an army or any division of it. Naut., an officer next in rank above lieutenant and under captain, ranking with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Commander-in-chief, the highest staff appointment in the British army; a title borne by the President of the United States.

Commandery, -i. A term used in several senses in connnection with military and religious orders. Among several orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, &c., a district under the control of a member of the order, still used by Free Masons. In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a commander.

Commandment, 'ment. A command; a mandate; an injunction given by authority. A precept of the decalogue at Mount Sinai: one of the laws given by God to the Israelites.

Commencement, -mens'ment. The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin. In colleges and higher schools, the day when students receive their degrees.

Commensal, -men'sal. One of two animals or plants always found together; an animal which lives on or in another, without being parasitic, as the Pinnotheres or pea-crabs live within the cavity of shellfish.

Commination, -mi-nā'shon. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance. An office in the liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday or on the first day of Lent.

Commissariat, -mis-sā'ri-at. The department of an army whose duties consist in supplying transports, provisions, forage, camp equipage, &c., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department.

Commissary, 'mis-sar-i. In a general sense, a commissioner: one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power. Eccles. an officer under a bishop, intrusted with the performance of duties in the bishop's absence. Milit. a name given to officers or officials of various kinds, especially to officers of the commissariat department.

Commissioner, -mi'shon-er. One who commissions. A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person or government which employs him or gives him authority. Specifically, an officer having charge of some department of the public service which is put into commission. Civil-service commissioners, a body appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for situations in public offices.

Commode, 'mōd. A head-dress formerly worn by ladies. A chest of drawers, often with shelves and other conveniences added. A night-stool.

Commodore, 'mō-dōr. An officer, generally a captain, who commands a ship or detachment of ships in the absence of an admiral. The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels. The president of a yachting club. The leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to direct the other ships.

Commolition, -li'shon. The act of grindin' together.

Commons, 'monz. The common people, or such as inherit or possess no honors or titles. In Great Britain, the lower house of parliament, called the House of C. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges. Doctors' C., in London, a college for professors of the civil law, where civilians used to commun together.

Commonwealth, 'mon-welth. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic. A republican state; specifically, the form of government which existed in England from the death of Charles I. in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659.

Communalism, 'mūn-al-izm. The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by the advanced republicans of France and elsewhere.

Commune. A small territorial district in France, and some other countries, as Belgium. It sometimes embraces a number of villages, while some large cities are divided into a number of communes. In either case each commune is governed by an officer called a mayor. The C. of Paris, a revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality in the French revolution of 1789, and soon usurped supreme authority in the state, amongst its chiefs being Chaumette, Hébert, Danton, and Robespierre. A committee of communalists who in 1871 for a brief period ruled Paris after the evacuation by the German troops, and who had to be suppressed by severe fighting.

Communicant, -mū'ni-kant. One who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the Lord's supper.

Communion, -mūn'yon. Participation of something in common; fellowship; concord. Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or acts. Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; union with a church. A body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline. The act of partaking in the sacrament of the eucharist. C. elements, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. C. service, the office of the administration of the holy sacrament. C. table, the table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper.

Communism, 'mūn-izm. The economic system which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in a common interest, an equitable division of labor, and a common fund; the doctrine of the negation of individual rights in property.

Communist, -ist. One holding the doctrines of Communism. Bible C., one of an American communistic sect, called also Perfectionists.

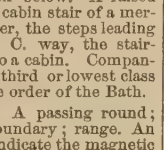
Commutator, 'mū-tā-ter. An apparatus used in connection with electrical instruments for reversing the current from the battery, without changing the arrangement of the conductors.

Comnenus. A noble Byzantine family, which gave 6 emperors to the East, 10 to Trebizond, and 1 to Heraclea. C., Isaac, reigned in Constantinople 1057–1059; Alexis I., 1081–1118; John, 1118–1140; Manuel, 1143–1180; Alexis II., 1180–1183; Andronicus, 1183–1185, dethroned by Isaac Angelus.

Como, kō'mo. The most beautiful lake of N. Italy; length 35 m.; breadth 3 m. A city at S. end of Lake C.; pop. 24,500. The ancient Comum Novum.

Companion, kom-pan'yon. The framing and sash lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. A raised hatch or cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel. C. ladder, the steps leading to the quarter-deck. C. way, the staircase at the entrance to a cabin. Companions of the Bath, the third or lowest class of the members of the order of the Bath.

Compass, kum'pas. A passing round; a circuit. Limit or boundary; range. An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian or the position of objects with respect to that meridian. The mariner's compass consists of three parts; the box, the card or fly, and the needle. The needle is of magnetized steel, in the center of which is a conical socket poised on a pointed pin so that the card turns freely round its center; and one of the points, by the property of the needle, will always be directed toward the north pole. Hanging compass, a mariner's compass suspended with its face downward. A mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c. Common compasses or dividers consist of two pointed legs, movable on a pivot, used for measuring and transferring distances. Hair compasses, a spring attached to the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outward against the lower part of the other, thus tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a fine screw the distance of the legs can be regulated to a hair's breadth. Bow compasses, instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, &c., having the legs united at top by a bow or spring.



Mariners' Compass.

Compass-dial, -dī'al. A small sun-dial fitted into a box for the pocket, by which the hour can be ascertained.

Compline, kom'plin. The last of the seven canonical hours in the R. C. breviary; the last prayer at night to be recited after sunset. Called also Completory.

Complutensian, -plū-ten'si-an. A term applied to the first polyglot edition of the Bible published at Complutum or Alcala de Henares, in Spain, 1514–1517, by Cardinal Ximenes.

Compluvium, 'vi-um. An opening in the roof of the atrium or entrance-hall of ancient Roman houses, left for the purpose of admitting light and collecting the rain-water.

Compo, 'pō. A concrete used for the outside of brick houses, so as to give them the appearance of stone. Naut., the monthly portion of wages paid to a ship's company.

Compone, 'nā. In Her. composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row. Bordure componé, a border round the shield composed of angular parts or checkers of two colors; a mark of illegitimacy.

Composing-rule, -pōz'ing-rōl. In printing, a piece of steel or brass rule which is laid in a compositor's composing-stick, and upon which he arranges the types.

Composing-stick, -stik. In printing, an adjustable instrument in which types are set from the cases.

Composite, 'poz-it. Made up of distinct parts, elements or substances; compounded. In Arch. a term applied to the last of the five orders; so called because composed of the Tuscan, Doric, Corinthian and Ionic. It is called also the Roman or the Italic order. C. Arch. the lancet or pointed arch. In ship-building, a wooden skin on an iron framework. In Bot. belonging to the order Compositæ. C. carriage, a railway carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as, first, second and third. C. numbers, such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3, so that 4 is the lowest composite number.

Compositor, -pōz'i-ter. In printing, one who sets types.

Compos mentis, 'pos men'tis. Of sound mind. Non compos mentis, being of unsound mind.

Compost, 'post. A mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land. A composition for plastering the exterior of houses, usually called Compo.

Compotator, -pō-tā'ter. One who drinks with another.

Compote, 'pōt. Fruit stewed or preserved in sirup.

Compound, 'pound. In the E. Indies, the inclosure in which isolated houses stand.

Compounder, -pound'er. One who compounds; one who mixes different things. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement: one who brings about or enters into a compromise. One who compounds with a debtor or felon. In Eng. Hist. a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution.

Comprador, -prā'dōr. In the Chinese open ports, a native trading manager for European merchants and residents.

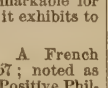
Comprint, 'print. The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another; a work thus printed.

Compsognathus, komp-sog'nath-us. An extinct reptile (C. Longipes), ord. Dinosauria, occurring in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, and remarkable for the singular affinities which it exhibits to the true birds.

Comte, Auguste, kōmt. A French philosopher, b. 1795, d. 1857; noted as the founder of the School of Positive Philosophy.

Comptroller, kon-trōl'ler. A controller; an officer appointed or elected to keep a counter-register of accounts.

Comus, kō'mus. In Myth. the god of revelry, depicted as a drunken young man with a torch in his right hand.



Concave.

Concave, con'kāv. Hollow and curved or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body. A surface is concave when straight lines drawn from point to point in it fall between the surface and the spectator, and convex when the surface comes between him and such lines. C. lens, a lens having either one or both sides concave. A concave leaf has its edge raised above the disk.

Concentrator, 'sen-trā-ter. An apparatus for the separation of dry, comminuted ore, according to the gravity of its particles by exposing a falling sheet of ore dust to intermittent puffs of air.

Concepcion, -thēp the-ōn. The name of several S. and C. American towns, the principal being in Chili, cap. of prov. of same name; pop. 18,724.

Concertina, -ser-tē'na. A musical instrument, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion.

Concerto, -chār'tō. A piece of music for a concert; a species of composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.

Concettism, -set'tizm. The use of affected wit or concetti.

Conch, kongk. A marine shell, especially that of the Strombus gigas, sometimes called fountain shell. A spiral shell used by the mythological divinities called Tritons as a trumpet. The external portion of the ear, more especially the hollow part of it. In Arch. the plain ribless surface of a vault or pendentive; the semi-dome of an apse; the apse itself. One of the inhabitants of the Bahamas and neighboring islands.

Conchifera, kong-kif'er-a. That large class of acephalous molluscous animals which are protected by shells consisting of two pieces, commonly known by the name of bivalves. They include the Lamellibranchiata and the Brachiopoda.

Conchoid, 'koid. The name of a curve of the 4th order, given to it by its inventor, Nicomedes.

Conchology, -kol'o-ji. The department of zoölogy which treats of the shells with which the bodies of many mollusca are protected.

Conchometer, -kom'et-er. An instrument for measuring molluscous shells and the angle of their spire.

Concierge, kon-syārzh. One who attends at the entrance to an edifice, public or private; a door-keeper to a hotel, house, prison, &c.; a janitor, male or female; a porter.

Conclave, kon'klāv. A private apartment, particularly the place in which the cardinals of the R. C. Church meet for the election of a pope. The meeting of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals.

Conclavist, -ist. An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave.

Concord. A town in Middlesex Co., Mass., 20 m. N. W. of Boston, celebrated as the scene of the first battle in the Revolutionary war. A city, cap. of N. Hampshire; pop. 13,843.

Concordance, -kord'ans. The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony. A book in which the principal words used in any work, as the Scriptures, Shakespeare, &c., are arranged alphabetically,

and the subdivision in which each word occurs noted.

Concordat, -kor'dat. An agreement; convention or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, under canon law, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, and the like. A formal agreement between the see of Rome and any secular government, for the settling of ecclesiastical relations. Since the middle of the 18th century concordats have generally been adverse to the power of the popes.

Concrete, kong'krēt. A mass formed by spontaneous union or coalescence of particles of matter in one body; a compound. A compact mass of gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar.

Concubine, 'kū-bīn. A woman who cohabits with a man without being legally married to him; a kept-mistress. A wife of inferior condition, Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham, and such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws.

Concurrent, kon-kur'ent. The name given to the day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they concur with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

Concussion-fuse, -cŭ'shon-fūz. A fuse which is ignited by the concussion of the shell in falling.

Concordia. In Roman rites, the tutelar goddess of Concord, to whom Camillus erected a temple.

Conde, kŏn'dā. A distinguished French family descended from Jacques de Bourbon, Count de la Marche, 1385. His grandson Louis assumed the title of prince, and won renown as a leader of the Huguenots; he was killed at the battle of Jarnac; B. 1530, D. 1569. His great grandson, Louis II. (the Great Condé), B. 1621, D. 1686. His career was a succession of brilliant victories, ending with the defeat of the Prince of Orange (afterward William III. of England) in the sanguinary battle of Senef, 1674. The house became extinct with the suicide of Duke Louis Henri Joseph de Bourbon, 1830.

Condenser, -den'ser. A pneumatic engine or syringe in which air is compressed. A vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapors are reduced to a liquid form, either by injection of a quantity of cold water, as in the condenser of a steam-engine, or by placing the condenser in another vessel through which is maintained a constant current of water. In optics, a lens to gather and concentrate the rays collected by the mirror and direct them upon the object. In wool manufac. a machine for stubbing the wool. C. of electricity, any apparatus by which the electric fluid can be accumulated.

Condor, 'der. One of the largest of th known Vulturidæ or vulturine birds. Its greatest expanse of wing is about 14 feet, but it rarely attains that size. They are found most commonly in the Andes chain, frequenting regions from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. Two of them will successfully attack sheep, goats, deer, &c., though as a rule they prefer carrion.

Condor.

Condottiere. -dot-tyā'rā. One of a class of mercenary Italian military adventurers in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Conductor, -duk'ter. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way. A chief, one who leads an army. The director of a chorus or orchestra. The person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a railway train or the like. In physics, a body that receives and transmits force in any of its forms; as metals are conductors of electricity and of heat. A lightning-rod. Prime conductor, that part of an electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

Conduit, kun'dit. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid. A fountain to which water is brought by pipes and from which it is drawn for use. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication.

Condurrite, kon-dur'rīt. A peculiar ore of copper, containing a considerable proportion of arsenious acid.

Condylura, -di-lū'ra. A gen. of insectivorous mammifers, of the mole fam., of which the best known species is Condylura cristata or star-nose.

Cone-pulley, 'pŭl-i. A pulley gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end.

Cone, kōn. A solid figure rising straight up from a circular base and tapering to a point. One of the molluscous shells called cone-shells. The hill surrounding the crater of a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of the ejected material. A cone of rays, in optics, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon the surface of a glass.

Cone.

Cone-shell, 'shel. The name given to the shells or the mollusks themselves of the gasteropodous gen. Conus, fam. Conidæ, ord. Pectinibranchiata.

Confalon, kon'fal-on. One of a R. C. order of seculars, called also Penitents, erected into a confraternity by Pope Clement IV. in 1267. The principal end of this association was to deliver Christian prisoners from the Saracens.

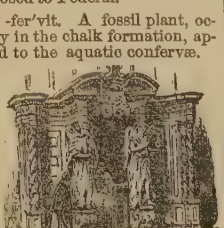
Confarreation, -fa'rē-a''shon. The solemnization of marriage among the Romans by a ceremony in which the groom and bride tasted a cake called far or panis farreus, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses.

Confectioner, -fek'shon-er. One whose occupation is to make or sell sweet-meats or confections.

Confederate, -fed'er-at. One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally. One who took side with the Confederate States of America in the civil war which followed their attempt to secede from the Union. Opposed to Federal.

Confervite, -fer'vit. A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic confervæ.

Confessional, -fe'shon-al. A compartment or cell, in which a priest sits to hear confession, having a small opening or hole at each side through which the penitent, kneeling without, makes confession.


Confessional.

Confessor, -fes'er. One who acknowledges a crime or fault. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion; specifically, one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in defiance of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with martyr. A priest who hears confession and assumes power to grant absolution.

Configuration, -fig'ū-ra''shon. External form, figure, or shape of a thing as resulting from the disposition and shape of its parts. In Astrol. relative position or aspect of the planets.

Confirmation, -ferm-ā'shon. The act of confirming or establishing. The act of rendering more clear or showing to be true, as by new evidence; the act of corroborating, rendering valid or ratifying. The ceremony of laying on of hands by a bishop in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges, practiced in the Greek, R. C. and English churches.

Conflagration, -fla-grā'shon. A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles.

Confluent, 'flū-ent. A tributary stream.

Confraternity, -fra-ter'ni-ti. A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; as, the confraternity of Jesuits.

Confrere, kōn-frār. A colleague; an associate in something.

Confucius, kon-fū-'shŭs. The eminent Chinese philosopher and lawgiver (Kung-foo-stse); B. 551, D. 478 B. C. He was of low descent and poor parentage, but spent his mature life traveling from place to place, teaching and urging moral and social reforms. His writings, which form 9 volumes, are considered the sacred book of the Chinese. They inculcate rigid morality, and the immortality of the soul, but do not teach the existence of a Supreme Being.

Cong, kong. A medical abbreviation for Congius, a gallon of 4 quarts.

Conge, kon'jē. Leave to depart; farewell; dismissal. An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; a bow or a courtesy. C. d'élire the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

Congener, -jē'ner. A thing of the same kind or nearly allied; specifically, a plant or animal belonging to the same genus.

Conger, kong'ger. C. vulgaris, a large voracious species of sea eel.

Congiary, 'ji-a-ri. A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, afterwards of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome. A coin struck in commemoration of the Roman congiaria.

Congius, -us. A measure of capacity among the Romans, the eighth part of the amphora, and equal to about 6 pints. In Phar. a gallon.

Conglomerate, -glom'er-āt. A sort of pudding-stone, made up of various rocks cemented together by a matrix of siliceous, calcareous, or other cement.

Conglutinant, -glū'tin-ant. A medicine that promotes the healing of wounds by closing them up.

Congo, kŏng'go. A section of W. Africa, S. of the equator, between the river Congo on the N. and the Dando on the S., of undefined width and but partially explored. The inhabitants are negroes of the lowest type.

Congo, kong'gō. The second lowest quality of black tea, being the third picking from a plant during the season.

Congo-snake. A name given to one or two of the amphibians of the fam. Amphiumidæ.

Congregation, 'grĕ-gā''shon. The act of bringing together or assembling. A collection or assemblage of separate things. An assembly of persons, especially an assemblage of persons meeting for the worship of God and for religious instruction. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope, to which is intrusted the management of some branch of the affairs of the church. A fraternity of religious persons forming a subdivision of a monastic order, &c. At Oxford and Cambridge, the assembly of masters and doctors in which the giving of degrees, &c., is transacted. In Scotland, an appellation assumed by the adherents of the reformed faith about the middle of the 16th century.

Congregationalist, -grē-gā'shon-al-ist. One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; one who holds that each congregation is entirely exempt from any extraneous jurisdiction, and the government of whose church is vested in all the members of the congregation, not in sessions, &c.

Congress, 'gres. A meeting together of individuals in private or social intercourse. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce. An assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; particularly, a meeting of sovereign princes or of the representatives of several courts, for the purpose of arranging international affairs. The term applied to three differently constituted bodies of representatives of the people which have succeeded each other in the government of what is now the United States of America. The Continental C., assembled in 1774, the Federal C., in 1781, and the C. of the United States, 1789.

Congressman, kong'gres-man. A member of the United States Congress.

Congreve, William, Sir, An English officer who invented the war rocket bearing his name; B. 1772, D. 1828.

Conics, kon'iks. That part of the geometry of curves which treats of the cone and the several curve lines arising from the sections of it.

Conidæ, kō'ni-dē. A fam. of gasteropodous mollusks, ord. Pectinibranchiata, the cone shells. The type gen. is Conus.

Conifer, kō'ni-fer. A plant producing cones; one of the Coniferæ.

Conirostres, -ros'trēz. A section or sub-ord. of insessorial birds, including the crows, finches, sparrows, linnets, larks, starlings, hornbills, birds of paradise, &c.

Conite, kōn'it. A mineral occurring massive or stalactitic in Saxony and Iceland.

Conjugatæ, kon-jū-gā'tē. A tribe of green-spored Algæ, distinguished from the Confervaceæ by their endochrome, or coloring matter, being spiral, stellate, or otherwise disposed, and not equally diffused, or simply denser in the center.

Connaught, nawt. The westerly of the N. provinces of Ireland, having several fine bays; chief rivers, the Shannon and Moy; lakes, Corrib, Cong, Carra and Mask; pop. abt. 1,000,000.

Connecticut, kon-nĕt'ē-kŭt. One of the original New England or Eastern States of the American Union, adjoining S. New York on the W.; area, 4,730 sq. m.; pop. 622,700. Principal cities, Hartford, the cap., New Haven, Norwich, Bridgeport, New London, Norwalk and Stonington; chief rivers, Connecticut, Housatonic and Thames, all emptying into L. I. Sound; the Green Mountains skirt its W. boundary.

Connecticut River. The largest river of the New England States, rising in N. Vermont, and running through that State, New Hampshire and Connecticut, emptying into Long Island Sound at Saybrook; length, 140 m.

Connecting-rod, -nekt'ing-rod. The rod which connects the piston with the crank of the driving-wheel axle of locomotive engines. The outside rod which connects the wheels of locomotive engines. The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam.

Connector, -nek'ter. A flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass-tubes in pneumatic experiments. In Elect. a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact.

Conner, 'er. A fish found on the New England coast. Called also Blue Perch.

Conner. One who tests or examines; one who has a special knowledge of anything. One who directs the steersman of a ship.

Connoisseur, 'is-sūr. A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

Conoid, kōn'oid. A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. A skew surface. In Anat. the pineal gland.

Conoid.

Conqueror, kong'ker-er. One who conquers; one who gains a victory. The C., an epithet applied to William I. as expressing his conquest of England in 1066.

Conrad, kŏn'rad. The name of several sovereigns of Germany. C. I. (Count of Franconia), elected emperor 911, D. 918. C. II. elected King of Germany 1024, and crowned emperor 1027; D. 1039. C. III. (Hohenstauffen), Duke of Franconia, elected emperor 1138, D. 1152. C. IV., son of Frederick II., assumed the title 1250; D. 1254. C. V., son of the preceding, was dispossessed by his uncle Manfred, captured and beheaded, 1268.

Consanguinity, -sang-gwin'i-ti. The relation of persons by blood, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage.

Conscript, 'skript. One compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

Consecration, -sē-krā'shon. The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. In speaking of the ancient Roman emperors, deification; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. In the R. C. Church, canonization. The act of rendering venerable.

Conservatoire, -sār-va-twar. An establishment for promoting the study of any special branch, first established at Naples in 1537 for the study of music and declamation.

Conservatory, -serv'a-tor-i. A place for preserving anything from loss, decay, waste or injury. A greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.

Conserve, -serv. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar. A form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, roots, fruits, &c., in their natural fresh state.

Consignee, -sīn-ē'. One to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence.

Consigner, 'er. One who consigns; one who sends, delivers or commits goods to another for sale or to ship.

Consistentes, -sis-tent'ēz. The third or highest order of penitents in the early church. They were permitted to be present at the celebration of sacraments, but were not allowed either to join in making oblations or to receive the holy communion.

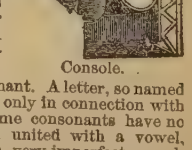
Consistory, 'sis-tor-i. Primarily, a place of meeting; a council house or place of justice. A place of justice in a spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes. An assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome. A solemn assembly or council.

Consociation, -sō'shi-ā''shon. In the United States, fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of pastors and delegates of a number of Congregational churches, forming an advisory council in ecclesiastical affairs.

Consols, -solz'. The chief funded security of Gt. Britain, formed of consolidated annuities, paying 3 per cent. interest.

Consolato del Mare, -lā'tō del mā'rā. A very ancient compilation of the trading customs of Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Amalfi, with Barcelona, Marseilles, &c. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition was published about the end of the 13th century. It has formed the basis of most compilations of maritime laws.

Console, 's ōl. The French term for a bracket, or ancon, but applied by English writers to a bracket or corbel of any kind in classical architecture.



Console.

Consonant, 'sō-nant. A letter, so named because sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds.

Consort, 'sort. A companion; a partner, an intimate associate; a wife or husband. Queen consort, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a queen regnant, who rules alone, and a queen dowager, the widow of a king.

Conspectus, -spek'tus. A view; an abstract, draught or sketch.

Constable, kun'sta-bl. An officer of high rank in several of the mediæval monarchies. The Lord High Constable of England was anciently the seventh officer of the crown. The power of this officer was so improperly used that it was forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1521. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except on a particular occasion. The Lord High C. of Scotland had anciently command of the army in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offenses committed within 4 miles of the king's person, the parliament, the privy-council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office is hereditary in the family of Errol. C. of France, the first military officer of the crown, commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honor. This office was suppressed in 1627. Napoleon re-established it in favor of the Prince of Wagram, but he had no successor. C. of a castle was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. Constables in Great Britain at the present day are of two grades: high constables and petty constables or tithingmen. In the U. S. constables are town or city officers of the peace invested with powers to execute civil as well as criminal processes, and levy executions.

Constance, kŏn'stanz. A handsome city of Baden at the head of Lake C., pop. 8,340. Lake C., a beautiful and romantic sheet of water, bet. Switzerland and Baden, 42 m. in length by 9 m. in width. The Rhine flows through it.

Constance, Council of. The R. C. Council, held at the city of C., 1414–18, summoned to consider the claims of John XVIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict VIII. to the papacy, and pronounce upon the doctrines of John Huss. It was composed of the Emperor Sigismund, Pope John XXIII., 26 princes, 120 counts, 20 cardinals, 7 patriarchs, 20 archbishops, 91 bishops, 600 prelates and doctors, and abt. 4,000 priests. It pronounced against all three claimants to the papacy, elected Martin V. as Pope, and condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burned at the stake.

Constans I., Flavius Julius. Third son of Constantine the Great, who inherited the sovereignty of Italy, Africa and W. Illyricum, 337, and, by the defeat and assassination of his brother Constantine, became sovereign of the entire Western empire; his tyranny resulted in a revolt in which he was killed, 350. C. II., Flavius Heraclius, B. 630, s. his father Constantine III., as emperor of the East, 640. Defeated by the Saracens and also by the Arabs at sea, he exhibited such avarice and cruelty that he was assassinated in 668.

Constantine, kŏn'stan-tīn. The name of 13 emperors of Rome and the East. C. I. (The Great) was the first Christian emperor of Rome; B. 272, s. his father Constantius Chlorus 306. Just pending a battle in which he defeated his rival Maxentius, C. claimed to have seen a cross in the sky, which he interpreted as an omen of victory; he soon afterward embraced Christianity, and made it the religion of the state. In 325 the Council of Nice was held at his suggestion, and Arianism condemned; in 328 he removed the seat of the empire to Byzantium, changing its name to Constantinople; D. 337. C. II., eldest son of the above, s. to the sovereignty of Spain, Gaul, Britain and a portion of Africa; he was defeated and slain by his brother Constans, 340. C. III. (Novus), emperor of the East. B. 612, crowned 641, D. 641. C. IV. (Pogonatus), crowned emperor of the East 668, D. 682. C. V. crowned 743, D. 775. C. VI. (Flavius) s. his father Leo IV. 780, under the regency of his mother Irene, who it is believed caused his murder, 775. C. VII. (Porphyrogenitus), crowned 905, D. 959. C. VIII., crowned 946, D. within a few months. C. IX., B. 961; shared the throne with his brother Basil until the brother's death, 1025; D. 1028. C. X. (Monomachus) became emperor through his marriage with Zoe, daughter of C. IX. The schism between the Roman and Greek churches began in his reign; D. 1054. C. XI. (Ducas), crowned 1059, D. 1067. C. XII. was crowned 1071, but never actually reigned. C. XIII. (Palæologus), B. 1394; s. his brother John VII., 1448; killed 1453, when Constantinople was stormed by the Turks. He was the last of the Byzantine emperors.

Constantine, Flavius Julius. A gallant Roman soldier, raised to the purple 409; conquered Spain and Gaul, and fixed his court at Arles. Taken prisoner

by Constantius, general to the emperor Honorius. C. was executed, 411.

Constantine. The name of four kings of Scotland. C. I. reigned 458–479; C. II., 858–871; C. III., 903–943; C. IV. was a usurper who was captured and killed by the brother of the rightful king, Kenneth, 1002.

Constantinople. Cap. of the Turkish empire in Europe, and chief Moslem city of the world; situated on the Bosphorus, a narrow strait connecting the sea of Marmora and the Euxine, also dividing Europe and Asia. C. was the ancient Byzantium, founded by Byzas, 656 B. C.; destroyed by Severus, it was rebuilt by Constantine the Great, A. D. 328, and made capital of the Roman empire: afterward the cap. of the Eastern or Byzantine empire, until stormed by the Turks, 1453, since which time it has been the cap. of the Turkish empire; pop. 625,000.

Constantius, kŏn-stan'shus. Father of Constantine the Great; B. 257. Distinguishing himself as a soldier, he was declared Cæsar in 292 and placed in command of Gaul, Spain and Britain; he reconquered Britain, disastrously defeated the Alemanni and obtained the title of Augustus in 306; D. at York 307. C. II. (Flavius Julius), son of Constantine the Great, was proclaimed Cæsar 320 and assumed the purple 337. In the division of the empire C. selected the East as his share; D. 361.

Constant White, 'stant whīt. A poisonous pigment prepared from the sulphate of barytes, used in water-color painting.

Constellation, -stel-lā'shon. A group of the fixed stars to which a definite name has been given. The names have mostly their origin in the mythology of the Greeks, derived and modified from the Egyptians and the East; and the stars forming each configuration are ranged and named in order of brilliancy by letters of the Greek alphabet. Ursa Major, the Great Bear, in the northern, and Orion in the southern hemisphere, are the most important of the constellations. The constellations are divided into northern, 34; southern, 45; and zodiacal, 12.

Constrictor, -strikt'er. That which draws together or contracts. Specifically, a muscle which closes an orifice of the body. A name applied to the larger class of serpents which envelop and crush their prey, as the boa constrictor.

Consubstantiation, -sub-stan'shi-ā"-shon. The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements; impanation. A dogma of the Lutheran church.

Consul, 'sul. The chief magistrate of the Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year. Two were annually chosen in the Campus Martius. At first they were selected from patrician families, but in the year of Rome 388 the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians. In French Hist. the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic, after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. Consular government was abolished in 1804, and Bonaparte, the first C., was proclaimed emperor. In modern usage, a person commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative.

Contarini, -ta-re'ne. A noble Venetian family which gave to the state 5 doges and other eminent public servants. During the administration of Domenico C. II. Candia was surrendered to the Turks after a siege in which they lost 100,000 men.

Contemporary, -tem'pō-ra-ri. One who lives at the same time with another.

Conti, kŏn'te. The title of a branch of the French Bourbons, descendants of Armand de Bourbon, younger brother of Prince de Condé; B. 1629, D. 6660.

Continent, 'ti-nent. In Geog. a great extent of land not disjoined or interrupted by seas, as, the Eastern and Western continents. In reality there is no true continent, a continent differing from an island only in extent. Land, as containing, inclosing, or bounding seas and rivers.

Continental, 'al. A native or inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe. In Amer. Hist. a soldier belonging to the army of the confederated states in the Revolutionary war.

Contortionist, -tor'shon-ist. One who practices wry motions or twistings of the body.

Contourne, -tōr-nā. A term in Her., used when a beast is represented standing, passant, courant, &c., with its face to the sinister side of the escutcheon.

Contraband, 'tra-band. Illegal or prohibited traffic. Articles by law prohibited to be imported or exported.

Contrabasso, -bas'sō. The largest of the violin species of instruments, of which it forms the lowest bass; the double-bass.

Contra-dance, -dans. A dance in which the partners are arranged face to face or in opposite lines.

Contralto, -tral'tō. In Music, the highest voice of a male adult, or the lowest of a woman or boy, called also the Alto, or when possessed by a man, Counter-tenor. The person who sings with this voice.

Contrate, 'trāt. Having cogs or teeth projecting parallel to the axis; used chiefly in the wheels in clockwork.

Contre, kon'tr. In Her. an appellation given to bearings on account of their cutting the shield contrary and opposite ways; contre-bends, contre-chevron; contre-pale, &c.

Contre-temps, -tan. An unexpected and untoward accident.

Contusion, -tū'zhon. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating. In Surg. a bruise.

Conundrum, kō-nun'drum. A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer involving a pun.

Conus, 'nus. A gen. of gasteropodous mollusks, the type of the fam. Conidæ. This gen. forms part of the Buccinoid fam. of the Pectinibranchiate ord. of gasteropods. In Bot. a term denoting that form of inflorescence called a strobilus or cone.

Convalescent, kon-va-les'ent. One who has recovered health after sickness.

Convent, 'vent. A community of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

Conventicle, -ven'ti-kl. An assembly or gathering, especially a secret assembly. A meeting of dissenters from the established church of England for religious worship.

Convention, 'shon. The act of coming together; a meeting; an assembly. union; coalition. A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical.

Conversazione, -ver-sā'tsi-ō''nā. A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

Convert, 'vert. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; who renounces a religious system or party, and embraces another; applied particularly to those who change their religious opinions. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir. Proselyte is sometimes used as a synonym for convert, but is strictly confined to one who changes his religion; and proselytism does not, like conversion, necessarily imply conviction.

Convex.

Convex, 'veks. Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; gibbous, opposed to concave.

Convexo-concave, 'ō-kon-kāv. Convex on one side and concave on the other.

Convexo-convex, -veks. Convex on both sides, as a lens; otherwise termed a double-convex lens.

Conveyancer, -vā'ans-er. One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

Convict, 'vikt. A person found guilty of a crime, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

Convocation, -vō-kā'shon. The act of calling or assembling by summons. An assembly of the clergy to consult on ecclesiastical affairs.

Cony, kō'ni. A rabbit; a quadruped of the gen. Lepus. In Scrip. a species of Hyrax included in a special order of mammals.

Cony-wool, -wụl.* The fur of rabbits used in hat manufacture.

Cooie, kō'i. The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

Cook, James, Capt. An English seaman; B. 1728; D. 1779, murdered by the savages of Hawaii; he circumnavigated the globe and discovered many unknown islands.

Cook Inlet. On the Alaskan coast, 180 m. N. and S. by 70 m. in width. C. Islands, a Pacific group, bet. Tahiti and the Tonga Archipelago. C. Straits, separates the two islands which form New Zealand, All the above were discovered by and named for Capt. James Cook.

Cook, kụk. One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

Cook-house, 'hous. An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

Cookie, 'i. A kind of small sweet-bread for eating at tea; a bun.

Cool Arbor. The scene of a desperate battle, June 3, 1864, between the Federals under Gens. Grant, Meade and Hancock, and the Confederates under Gens. Lee and Longstreet, just W. of the Chickahominy river. The assault was made by the former, and in 20 minutes of fighting the Federals were driven from the field with a total loss of over 13,000; the Confederates lost about 1,000, 300 being prisoners. This battle is often erroneously called the battle of Cold Harbor.

Cooler, ′er. That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement. A metal vessel made double and filled between with charcoal or other non-conductor of heat, for holding ice and water for drinking. A vessel in which liquor or other things are cooled.

Coolie, ′i. In the E. Indies, originally the name of a Turanian hill tribe employed in Bombay and elsewhere as porters and laborers. The term is now extended to all emigrant laborers from eastern countries.

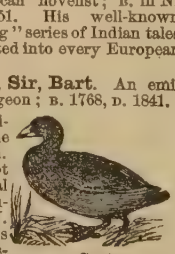
Coomb, kōm. A dry measure of four bushels.

Coon, kōn. An abbreviation of raccoon.

Coop, kōp. A latticed box for keeping fowls in confinement. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals.

Cooper, James Fenimore. A distinguished American novelist; B. in N. Y. 1789, D. 1851. His well-known "Leather Stocking" series of Indian tales have been translated into every European language.

Cooper, Astley, Sir, Bart. An eminent English surgeon; B. 1768, D. 1841.



Coot.

Coot, kōt. A grallatorial bird of the gen. Fulica, fam. Rallidæ. The coot of Asia is identical with that of Europe, but the N. American coot is recognized as a distinct species, and has received the name of F. Wilsoni.

Copal, kō-pal′. The resinous product of several different tropical trees, which, diluted with spirit of turpentine, forms a beautiful transparent varnish, exceedingly durable and hard, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Copalin, ′lin. Highgate resin, a fossil resin, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

Copan, -pän′. An ancient city of Guatemala, C. America, now in ruins; among its interesting antiquities are the débris of a temple 650 ft. in length.

Cope.

Cope. kōp. An ecclesiastical vestment resembling a cloak, worn in processions, at vespers, at benediction, consecration and other sacred functions, worn by the pope and other bishops, as well as by priests. As distinguished from the chasuble it is a processional vestment, while the chasuble is eucharistic. It is one of the vestments retained by the clergy of the Church of England. Anything spread or extended over the head; hence the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door. In founding, the top part of a flask.

Copeck, kō′pek. A Russian coin, worth the hundredth part of a silver rouble, the approximate value of which is 70 cents.

Copenhagen, -pen-hā′gĕn. Cap. of Denmark, a fortified city, located on the islands of Zeeland and Amak; pop. 227,000.

Copepoda, -pē′pō-da. An ord. of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine crustacea. Those species which have two eyes so closely set together as to appear one, form the families Cyclopidæ, Notadelphidæ and Harpactidæ; those which have two or more eyes, the families Pontellidæ and Calanidæ; while those with two very distinct sessile eyes constitute the family Corycеidæ.

Copernicus, Nicholas. A Prussian astronomer, founder of the accepted (Copernican) system of astronomy; B. 1473, D. 1543. The system was originally taught by Aristarchus of Samos in the 3d century B. C., but had long been rejected.

Cophinus, kof′in-us. The name given to curious organic markings in the Silurian rocks, of the form of an inverse pyramid, probably produced by the stems of encrinites swaying about in the material of the rocks while it was only micaceous mud.

Copper, kop′per. A metal; next to gold, silver and platinum, the most ductile and

malleable of the metals, more elastic than any except steel, and the most sonorous except aluminium.

Copperas, -as. Sulphate of iron or green vitriol, a salt much used in dyeing black, in making ink, and in medicine as a tonic. It is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites.

Copper-head, -hed. A poisonous American serpent, the Trigonocephalus contortrix, which gives no warning of its attack. Hence, a secret foe; a name given during the civil war of the United States by the Federals to the peace party.

Coppermine River. One of the largest of British N. America, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean N. of Bear Lake.

Copper-plate, -plāt. A plate of polished copper, on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. A print or impression from a copper-plate.

Copper-smith, -smith. One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Copper-worm, -werm. A worm-like mollusk, the Teredo Navalis, or ship-worm, that frets garments, and a name given to a worm that breeds in one's hand.

Coppice, 'pis. A wood of small growth; a wood cut at certain times for fuel.

Copra, 'ra. The dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which the oil has been expressed. It is used as an ingredient of curry.

Co-presbyter, kō-pres'bi-ter. A clerical member of the same church presbytery with another.

Copridæ, kop'ri-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, so called from the typical gen. Copris.

Coprolite, 'ro-līt. The petrified fæcal matter chiefly of extinct lizards or sauroid fishes. In form they resemble oblong pebbles, varying from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; some are much larger, as those of the ichthyosauri.

Coprophagi, ko-prof'a-jī. A sec. of lamellicorn beetles, which live in and upon the dung of animals.

Cop-spinner, kop'spin-er. An American invention, combining the qualities of the throstle and mule in one frame, capable of spinning double the quantity of the flyer spindle with one-half the power.

Copt, kopt. A descendant of the ancient Egyptian race, belonging to the Jacobite sect of Monophysite Christians, who have for eleven centuries been in possession of the patriarchal chair of Alexandria.

Coptic, kop'tik. The language of the Copts, an ancient Hamitic tongue, used in Egypt till within the last three or four centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. It is still used by the Copts in religious services, but after being read is explained in Arabic. There is an extensive Coptic Christian literature.

Copying-machine, 'i-ing-ma-shēn. A machine for copying any piece of writing with perfect accuracy.

Copyright, -rīt. The exclusive privilege which the law allows an author of printing, reprinting, publishing and selling his original work. International copyright is an arrangement by which the copyright of an author residing in one country is protected in such countries as are parties to the arrangement.

Coquette, kō-ket'. A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract the admiration of males from a desire to gratify vanity; a jilt.

Coquilla-nut, -kwil'la-nut. The seed of the palm Attalea funifera, one of the cocoa-nut group extensively used in turnery, and especially for making umbrella-handles.

Coquito, 'kē-tō. The Jubæa spectabilis, a very beautiful S. American palm, allied to the cocoa-nut, from the sap of which palm honey is made.

Coraciadæ, -rā-sī'a-dē. The rollers, a fam. of fissirostral, birds, ord. Insessores, including the sub-families Coracianæ, Todinæ, Eurylaiminæ, and Momotinæ. The gen. Coracias is the type.

Coracle, 'ra-kl. A boat used in Wales and on the Irish coast by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oilcloth.

Fisherman with Coracle.

Corah, 'ra. An Indian pattern silk handkerchief.

Coral, 'ral. A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine cœlenterate polyps for their support and habitation (polypidom). The coral-producing zoöphytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polyp, and remaining connected with it on the same spot even after it is dead. Coral is nearly a pure carbonate

Red Coral.

of lime mixed with horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral, so much used for ornaments, is a sclerobasic coral, found chiefly in the Mediterranean.

Corallina, -ī'na. A gen. of rose-spored algæ; with calcareous jointed fronds. The spores are borne in urn-shaped conceptacles. A term applied to indicate many of the zoöphytes and polyzoa. The polypidŏm of the corallines.

Corallinite, -īn-īt. A fossil polypidom of the corallines.

Corallite, -īt. A mineral substance or petrifaction in the form of coral. The hard skeleton secreted by an individual polyp of a composite coral mass.

Corallum, 'lum. The hard structure deposited in or by the tissues of an actinozoön—commonly called a coral.

Coral-wood, -wụd. A hard cabinet wood, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but changes to a beautiful red or bright coral.

Corax, 'raks. A gen. of minute triangular sharks' teeth found in the chalk formations, differing from recent teeth in being solid.

Corban, kor'ban. In Jewish Antiq. a solemn consecration of anything to God, as of one's self, one's services or possessions. An interdiction of one's self from giving or receiving some particular thing, as if it were corban. An alms-basket; a gift; a treasury of the church where offerings are deposited.

Corbeil, 'bēl. A basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter soldiers from the fire of besiegers. In Arch. a carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits.

Corbel, 'bel. In Arch. a projection from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of a great variety of forms, and are ornamented in many ways. A niche left in a wall for an image, statue or figure; in this use written also Corbet. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket.

Corbel.

Corbel-steps. Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are broken. Sometimes called Corbie-steps.

Corbel-table, -tā-bl. A projecting course; a tier of windows; an entablature, or other architectural arrangement which requires the support of numerous corbels.

Cord, kord. A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together. A measure of wood or other material, containing 128 cubic feet.

Cordal, 'al. In Her. a string of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold threads, interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the end.

Cordate, kor'dāt. Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped, a term largely used by naturalists.

Corday d'Armans, Charlotte, kŏr'da Granddaughter of the dramatist Corneille; b. in Normandy, France, 1768; stung to patriotic desperation by the atrocities of Marat, she obtained access to his house by a pretense, and while in the act of handing him a false list of suspects she stabbed him to the heart, 1793. She was guillotined, preserving her fortitude to the last.

Cordelier, 'el-ēr. The name applied in France to the strictest branch of Franciscan friars, on account of their wearing a girdle of knotted cord. The name assumed by one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, which numbered Danton and Marat among its chief members.

Cordiceps, kor'di-seps. A gen. of fungi, some of which are found on dead leaves and branches, while others are remarkable for growing on the larvæ of insects.

Cordillera, -dil-lē'ra. A name sometimes given to the mountain range of the Andes in South America but properly applicable only to its innermost and highest ridge.

Cordon, 'don. In Fort. a row of stone jutting before the rampart and the basis of the parapet or between the wall which lies aslope, and the parapet which is perpendicular. A series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass. In Arch. the edge of a stone on the outside of a building. In. Her. a baldrick or ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order. A tasseled lace or string of a mantle on state and installation robes.

Cordova, kŏr-dō'va. Cap. of the Spanish prov. of C., on the Gaudalquiver, in Andalusia; C. was captured by the Moors in 711, and occupied by them till 1236; it contains the remains of a Moorish mosque, built in the 8th century; pop. abt. 36,000. Cap. of a prov. of same name in the Argentine Republic, S. America; pop. abt. 80,000.

Corduroy, -dū-roi'. A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface. C. road, constructed with logs laid together over swamps or marshy places.

Cordwain, kord'wān. Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.

Cord-wood, 'wụd. Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of 4 feet.

Core, kōr. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds. In Mining, the number of hours each party of miners work before being relieved.

Coregonus, kō-reg'on-us. A gen. of fresh water fish, including the vendace, the gwyniad, the powan or fresh-water herring, the pollan and the white-fish, by some regarded as the finest of all fish.

Co-respondent, -rē-spond'ent. In Law, a joint respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff; a man charged with adultery, and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage.

Corfu, kŏr'foo. A Grecian island, one of the Ionian group; area 227 sq. m.; pop. 82,100. Anciently called Corcyra; the island has for centuries been an important naval station; the Corinthians, Byzantines, Normans, Venetians and the British having used it for this purpose. The cap. C. is a fortified city, with an excellent harbor; pop. 27,462.

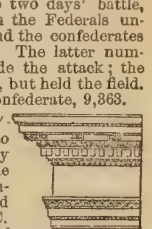
Cor Hydræ, kor hī'drē. The heart of the Hydra; a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Hydra.

Corinna, ko-rin'na. A Theban poetess, daughter of Archelodorus; a successful competitor of Pindar, winning five prizes for which he entered. She lived about 500 B. C. Only fragments of her writings are now extant.

Corinth, kŏr'inth. An ancient Greek city, in the Morea, 5 m. from Athens, founded, according to tradition, by Sisyphus, in Myth. son of Æolus; it was a considerable city 657 B. C., and took a leading part in the history of Greece down to 146 B. C., when it was completely destroyed by the Roman general, L. Mummius, it being considered the head of the the Achæan League. Rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, and made the cap. of Achaia, it again became an important centre. St. Paul established a church there, and two of his most important epistles were addressed to it. It afterward passed into the possession of the Venetians, was captured by the Turks, and retaken by each power, losing both prestige and commercial importance. At one time having a pop. of 70,000, it is now a village of 2,500. Isthmus of C. connects the Morea with the Grecian mainland, 20 m. in length.

Corinth. A village in Alcorn Co., Miss., noted for an obstinate two days' battle, Oct. 3-4, 1862, between the Federals under Gen. Rosecrans, and the confederates under Gen. Van Dorn. The latter numbered 30,000, and made the attack; the former had but 20,000, but held the field. Federal loss, 2,359; Confederate, 9,363.

Corinthian, ko-rin'thi-an. Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, noted for the magnificence of its architecture, its luxury and licentiousness. The C. is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus. A gay, licentious person. A member of the aristocracy. Two epistles written by St. Paul to the Church of Corinth, about A. D. 57 or 58. From I Cor. v. 9, it has been conjectured that a previous epistle is lost.


Corinthian Order.

Coriolanus, Caius Marcus. A legendary Roman general, the subject of Shakespeare's tragedy. C. attained his surname from a great victory over the Corioli; afterward made the subject of jealous distrust, he joined the Volsci, and led them against Rome. Faltering in his purpose, through the intercession of his wife and mother, he was slain by Tullus Anfidius.

Cork. A species of oak, Quercus Suber, having a thick, rough bark, for which it is cultivated. It yields bark every six or eight years for 150 years. The outer bark of the tree or epiphlœum, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. This bark is also burned to make Spanish

black. When oxidized, cork yields oxalic, suberic, and ceraic acids; it is chiefly composed of a modification of cellulose called suberin. Mountain cork, a variety of asbestos.

Roman Corium.

Corium, kō'ri-um. Leathern body-armor, worn by the Romans and other nations of antiquity. The innermost layer of the skin in mammals, the cutis vera or true skin.

Cork, kork. A county and city of S. Ireland, prov. of Munster; pop. of Co., 560,218; of city, 83,480. The latter is one of Ireland's principal seaports, its harbor, known as the Cove of C., being large, safe and picturesque.

Cork-fossil, 'fos-sil. A mineral; a species of Amianthus, resembling vegetable cork; the lightest of all minerals.

Cork-jacket, 'jak-et. A sleeveless jacket, padded with cork, designed to buoy up a person in the water.

Cor Leonis, kor le-ō'nis. The Lion's Heart; another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.

Corn, korn. A single seed of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley and maize; a grain. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity. In this sense the word comprehends all kinds of food grain, but in England it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats and barley, in Scotland only to oats, and in the United States it is appropriated to maize.

Corn. A hard excrescence or induration of the skin on some part of the feet.

Corn-beetle, 'bē-tl. The Cucujus testaceous, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to grain.

Cornbrash, 'brash. A rubbly limestone, forming a soil in Wiltshire, England. The term is used by geologists to indicate the strata, the highest member of the lower oölite.

Corn-cutter, 'kut-er. A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

Corneille, Pierre, kōr-neel'. A celebrated French dramatist; B. 1606, D. 1684. His tragedies are as famous in France as Shakespeare's in England.

Cornelia. The most renowned of Roman matrons, daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the two Gracchi, Tiberius and Caius. She died in the 2d century B. C.

Cornelius, Peter Von. A celebrated German painter; B. 1787, D. 1867. His "Last Judgment," in the ch. of St. Louis, Munich, is 30 by 60 ft.

Corner-tooth, kor'ner-tōth. One of the outer of the incisor teeth in either jaw of a horse. There are two above and two below, and they shoot when the horse is four and a half years old.

Cornet, 'net. A wind instrument, blown with the mouth, originally serpentine in form, and increasing in diameter from the mouth-piece out. A cornet-à-piston. A stop in an organ, intended to imitate the tone of the old cornet. Milit., a company of cavalry. The former title of the officer who carries the colors in a troop of horse, now the second lieutenant. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares. In Costume, the square cap of a doctor of divinity. A portion of the head-dress of ladies in the reign of Henry VIII., called afterward the upper pinner. The cornet or coronet of a horse, the lower part of his pastern.

Corn-exchange, korn'eks-chānj. A place where grain is sold or bartered.

Corn-fly, 'fli. A name given to several insects of the genera Chlorops and Oscinis, fam. Muscidæ, from the injury they inflict on growing crops.

Corn-husking, -husk-ing. An assemblage of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks from his Indian corn, called also a husking bee.

Cornice, kor'nis. Any molded projection which finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the highest part of an entablature resting on the frieze. When plain it is called a coping. C. ring, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle ring.

Cornine, 'nin. A principle in the bark of Cornus Florida, having properties resembling those of quinine.

Corning-house, korn'ing-hous. A house where gunpowder is granulated.

Cornish, 'ish. The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic. It became extinct as a spoken language about the beginning of the present century.

Corn-laws, 'lâz. Legislative restrictions relating to the trade of grain. The corn-laws of Great Britain were repealed in 1846, and foreign grain admitted on payment of a nominal duty, which was repealed in 1869.

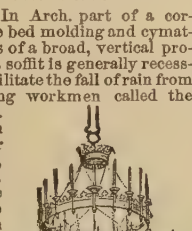
Cornucopia, kor-nū-kō'pi-a. In Class. antiq. a wreathed horn overflowing with fruit, flowers and grain, the symbol of plenty and concord, and still much used as an ornament. A gen. of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia.

Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis. A British general; B. 1738, D. 1805. He commanded in America during the Revolution, and after gaining several minor victories surrendered his army of 8,000 men to the American and French armies under Washington and Lafayette, at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. He was afterward appointed Governor-general of India, defeating Tippoo Sahib; then made Viceroy of Ireland, and sent again to govern India, in which country he died.

Coromandel. The S. E. coast of Hindostan, between Point Calimere and Gondegam.

Coromandel-wood, ko-rō-man'del-wụd. A beautiful brown cabinet wood from the coast of Coromandel.

Corona, 'na. In Arch. part of a cornice between the bed molding and cymatium. It consists of a broad, vertical projecting face. Its soffit is generally recessed upward to facilitate the fall of rain from its face. Among workmen called the drip. In Anat. the upper portion of the molar teeth. C. ciliaris, ciliary ligament. C. glandis, the margin of the glans penis. In Bot. the margin of a radiated composite flower. An appendage of the petals of a flower proceeding from the base of the limb. The appendage to the top of seeds which enables them to disperse. In Astron. the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun, which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences. A crown or circlet suspended from the roof of churches to hold tapers lighted on solemn occasions; called also C. Lucis. Among the Romans, a crown bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis. C. borealis, the Northern Crown, a constellation containing 21 stars. C. australis, the Southern Crown, a constellation containing 12 stars.



Corona Lucis

Coronach, kor'ō-nach. A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals anciently prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, is still practiced in some districts.

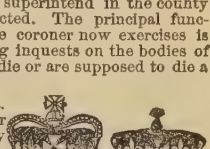
Coronal, ko-rō'nal. A crown; wreath; garland. The first suture of the skull.

Coronation, kor-ō-nā'shon. The act of crowning a king or emperor; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty on his succeeding to the sovereignty. The assembly attending a coronation. C. oath, the oath taken by a king at his coronation.

Coronellidæ, -nel'i-dē. A sub-fam. of ophidian reptiles, fam. Colubridæ. It includes several genera, Psammophylax and Coronella.

Coroner, 'ō-ner. The title of an office established in Anglo-Saxon times, of which the holder was, in a peculiar manner, the officer of the crown, whose private rights of property it was his duty to maintain and superintend in the county for which he acted. The principal function which the coroner now exercises is that of holding inquests on the bodies of such as either die or are supposed to die a violent death.

Coronet, -net. An inferior crown worn by princes, princesses and noblemen. The coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a fillet of gold; on the edge four crosses pattée between as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two center crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross. Those of the younger members of the royal family lack the arch and upper cross. That of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interspersed; in that of an earl the pearls are above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has but six pearls.



Coronets of Prince of Wales and younger children of the Queen.

Corozo-nuts, rō'zō-nuts. The seeds of a tropical American palm, the Phytelephas macrocarpa, whose hardened albumen is known as vegetable ivory.

Corporal, kor'po-ral. The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry. The ship's corporal is the superior of the first-class working petty officers, and attends to police matters under the master-at-arms.

Corposant, -zant. A name given by seamen to a ball of electric light often observed in dark tempestuous nights.

Corps, kōr. A body of troops; any division of an army. C. d'armée the largest division of the army in the field. C. de bataille, the main body of an army drawn up for battle between the wings. C. de garde, a post occupied by a body of men on watch, also the body which occupies it. C. de reserve, troops kept out of action, with a view of being brought forward if their aid should be required. C. diplomatique, the body of ministers. C. Législatif, the lower house of the French legislature. C. volant, a body of troops intended for rapid movements.

Corpse, korps. The dead body of a human being.

Corpus Christi. A festival of the R. C. Church, celebrated Thursday after Pentecost week.

Corpuscle, kor'pus-l. A minute particle, molecule, or atom of matter. A minute animal cell generally inclosing granular matter, and sometimes a spheroidal body called a nucleus; as, blood corpuscles, chyle corpuscles.

Corral, -rāl'. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. An inclosure formed of wagons employed by emigrants as a means of defense against Indians. A strong stockade for capturing wild elephants.

Corregidor, ko-re'ji-dōr. In Spain the chief magistrate of a town. In Portugal, a magistrate possessing administrative, but no governing, power.

Correggio, Antonio Allegri, kōr-rēd'jo. An eminent Italian painter; B. 1494, D. 1534.

Correligionist, -rē-li'jon-ist. One of the same religious persuasion as another, one belonging to the same branch of the church.

Corridor, 'ri-dōr. A gallery or passage in a building leading to rooms at a distance from each other. The covered way round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

Corroboree, -rob'ō-rō''. The native name of the Australian war-dance.

Corsak, 'sak. A species of yellowish fox or dog found in Tartary.

Cor Scorpionis, skor-pi-ō'nis. A name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.

Corsica, 'se-ka. A French island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Straits of Bonifacio; 45 by 120 m.; pop. 264,318. Ajaccio, the cap., is noted as the birthplace of Napoleon I., and the island as the place of his first banishment.

Corselet.

Corselet, kors'let. A cuirass or armor to cover and protect the body, worn formerly by pikemen. In England it was enacted in 1558 that all persons having estates of £1,000 or upward, should, along with other descriptions of armor, keep forty corselets. That part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached; the thorax.

Corset, kor'set. Something worn to give shape to the body; a bodice; stays.

Cortege, -tāzh. A train of attendants.

Cortes, 'tēz. The Spanish and Portuguese name of the States of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy and representatives of cities; the assembly of States answering in some measure to the Parliament of Great Britain.

Cortes, Hernando. A Spanish adventurer; B. 1485, D. 1547. Celebrated as the conqueror of Mexico.

Cortex, 'tex. Bark, as of a tree; hence, an outer covering. The cortex of plants consists of an inner fibrous layer called the liber or endophlœum, a middle cellular layer, the mesophlœum, and an outer corky layer, the epiphlœum, on the exterior of which is the epidermis or cuticle. In Med. Peruvian bark.

Corticata, 'ti-kū-ta. The barked corals, a family including the polyps forming the red coral of commerce. The species propagate by buds and eggs.

Cortile, kort'i-lā. A small court, inclosed by the divisions of a building. The area or courtyard of a dwelling-house.

Corundum, ko-run'dum. The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state. In hardness it is next to the diamond; the amethyst, ruby, sapphire, topaz, emery, &c., are varieties of this mineral. It is nearly pure anhydrous alumina, and its specific gravity is nearly four times that of water.

Corunna. Cap. of prov. of same name in E. Spain, a fine seaport on the Bay of Betanzas; pop. 33,600.

Corvette- kor-vet'. A flush-decked vessel, ship-rigged, but without a quarter-deck, and having only one tier of guns.

Corvidæ, 'vi-dē. The crows, a fam. of conirostral birds, including the common crow, rook, raven, magpie, jay, jackdaw, nut-cracker, Cornish chough, &c.

Corvisart, Jean Nicolas, Baron. A distinguished French surgeon; B. 1755, D. 1821. He was physician-in-chief to Napoleon I. from 1800 until his abdication.

Corvus 'vus. A constellation of the Southern hemisphere, containing 9 stars. The name given to several ancient military war engines.

Corwin, Thomas. An eloquent American statesman; B. in Ky., 1794, D. in Washington, 1865. He served in the State Legislature, both houses of Congress, as Secretary of the Treasury and Minister to Mexico.

Corybant, kō'ri-bant. A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries with mad dances to the sound of drum and cymbal.

Corynida, -rin'i-da. A fam. of hydroid cœlenterates. The body consists either of a single polypite, or of several united by a cœosarc, which usually develops a firm outer layer or polypary.

Coryphæna, -ri-fē'na. A gen. of teleostean fishes, fam. Scomberidæ, to which the name dolphin has been popularly transferred. By some naturalists this gen. has been raised to the rank of a fam. under the name Coryphænidæ.

Coryphee, -rē-fā. A ballet dancer.

Coryphodon, -rif'ō-don. A gen. of extinct Ungulata, forming a link between the elephants and tapirs, found in the Eocene formations of England and France.

Corystidæ, -rist'i-de. A fam. of short-tailed crustaceans or crabs, of which the gen. Corystes is the type.

Co-secant, kō-sē'kant. In Geom. the secant of arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the co-secant of an arc or angle is the secant of its complement and vice versa.

Coshering, kosh'er-ing. In Ireland an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to feast himself and followers at a tenant's house, afterwards commuted for chief-rent.

Co-sine, kō-sīn. In Geom. the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the co-sine of any arc or angle is the sine of its complement.

Cosmetic, koz-met'ik. Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure and white.

Cosmic, 'mik. Relating to the universe and to the laws by which its order is maintained. Harmonious, as the universe; orderly. Pertaining to the solar system as a whole, and not to the earth alone. In Astron. rising or setting with the sun; the opposite of acronycal. Of inconceivably great or prolonged duration. C. speed, that inconceivably rapid rate at which cosmical bodies move in their orbits.

Cosmogony, -mog'on-i. The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe; the science of the origin or formation of the universe.

Cosmography, 'ra-fi. A description of the world or universe.

Cosmolatry, -mol'a-tri. The worship paid to the world or its parts by the heathen.

Cosmometry, -mom'et-ri. The art of measuring the world by degrees and minutes.

Cosmopolitan, -mo-pol'i-tan. A person who has no fixed residence; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

Cosmorama, -rā'ma. A view or series of views of the world; a comprehensive painting.

Cosmos, 'mos. Order, harmony.

Cosmosphere, 'mo-sfēr. An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars.

Co-sovereign. kō-sov'e-rin. A joint-sovereign; a king or queen consort.

Coss, kos. In India, a road-measure, ranging between ¾ and 2 miles.

Cossack, 'sak. One of a warlike people, very expert on horseback, inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia, about the Don, &c.

Cossas, 'saz. Plain India muslin.

Cossonus, -sō'nus. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Curculionidæ, of which C. linearis is the type.

Cossus, 'sus. A gen. of moths, fam. Hepialidæ or Xylotropha; woodborers.

Cossyphus, 'si-fus. A gen. of coleopterous insects, sec. Heteromera.

Costa Rica. A S. American Republic, bet. the river San Juan and Isthmus of Panama; area, 16,250 sq. m.; pop. abt. 200,000. Its chief towns are San José, the cap., Punta Arenas and Matira.

Costeaning, 'tē-an-ing. The process of sinking small pits to discover a mining lode.

Costrel, kos'trel. A small vessel of

Costrels.

leather, wood, or earthenware, generally with ears; a vessel for holding wine. An ancient drinking cup, generally of wood.

Costumer, 'tūm-er. One who prepares costumes, as for theatres, fancy balls, &c.; one who deals in costumes.

Co-tangent, kō-tan'jent. The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the tangent of the complement of any arc or angle.

Cote, kōt. A sheepfold.

Coterie, kō'te-rē. A set or circle of friends in the habit of meeting for social intercourse or other purposes; a clique.

Cothurnus, -thern'us. A buskin, a kind of shoe, laced high, such as Diana and her nymphs are represented as wearing.

Cothurnus.

Coticular, -tik'ū-ler. Pertaining to whetstones; suitable for whetstones.

Cotillon, ko-tēl-yon. A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together. A tune which regulates the dance.

Cotopaxi, ko-to-päk'se. A noted volcanic peak of the Andes in Ecuador; 34 m. S. E. of Quito; 18,875 ft. above sea level. its crater being 4,000 ft. high, and impossible of ascent.

Cotswold, kots'wōld. A wold where there are sheepcotes. The name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, Eng. C. sheep, a breed remarkable for the length of their wool.

Cotta, kot'ta. An African measure containing 12,000 cowries.

Cottage, 'tāj. A small detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.

Cottage-piano, pi-ä-no. A small upright piano.

Cottise, 'tis. In Her. a diminution of the bend, containing in breadth one half of the bendlet; when borne alone termed a cost, but when borne in pairs cottises.

Cottle, 'tl. A part of a mold used by pewterers.

Cotton, 'n. A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of Gossypium.

Cottonade, -ād. A stout, thick fabric of cotton.

Cotton-gin, -jin. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton.

Cottonian, -'tō-'ni-an. The name of a famous library, founded by Sir Robert Cotton early in the 17th century, added to by his son and grandson, and handed over to trustees for the benefit of the British nation. It is now in the British Museum.

Cotton-plant, 'tn-plant. The popular name of several species of Gossypium, ord. Malvaceæ, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both the Old and the New World. The N. American cotton is produced by Gossypium barbadense; that grown in S. America is obtained from G. peruvianum, called also kidney-cotton. The indigenous Indian species is G. herbaceum, which yields a short-stapled cotton.

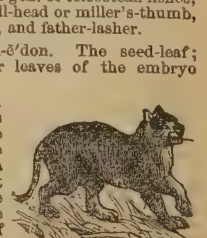
Herbaceous Cotton Plant

Cotton-press, -pres. A machine for pressing cotton into bales.

Cottus, 'tus. A gen. of teleostean fishes, including the bull-head or miller's-thumb, the sea-scorpion, and father-lasher.

Cotyledon, -il-ē'don. The seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves of the embryo plant.

Cougar, kō'gär. A voracious quadruped of the cat kind, by some called the puma or red tiger. It is one of the most destructive of the animals of America, particularly in the warmer climates.



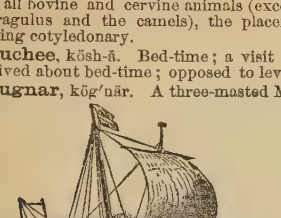
Cougar.

Cotylophora, -of'ō-ra. A name applied

to all bovine and cervine animals (except Tragulus and the camels), the placenta being cotyledonary.

Couchee, kōsh-ā. Bed-time; a visit received about bed-time; opposed to levee.

Cougnar, kōg'när. A three-masted Ma-



Cougnar.

lay boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, and is decked or not according to fancy.

Coulisse, kō-lēs. A piece of timber with a groove in it, as the sides in which the side scenes of a theatre run, the upright posts of a floodgate or sluice, &c. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the side scenes.

Coulter, kōl'ter. An iron blade or knife inserted into the beam of a plow for the purpose of cutting the ground in front of the plowshare.

Coulter-neb, kōlt'er-neb. A popular name for the sea-bird otherwise known as the puffin.

Coumaron, kō-ma-ron. The native name of the tree (Dipterix odorata), ord. Leguminosæ, which yields the sweet-scented Tonka bean of the perfumers.

Count, kount. A title of nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a county. C. Palatine, formerly the proprietor of a county, who had his own courts, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon criminals.

Counter, 'er. A term in music. That part of a horse's forehand between the shoulders and under the neck. In a ship, an arched space between the bottom of the stern and the wing-transoms and buttock. The heel part of a boot.

Counterbalance, koun'ter-bal-ans. Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything. A weight to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis; also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position.

Counter-flory, -flō-ri. In Her. denoting that flowers with which an ordinary is adorned stand opposite each other alternately.

Counter-irritant, -ir-it-ant. In Med. a substance employed to produce an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve the primary one. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, cantharides or Spanish flies, tartar emetic, setons and the actual cautery.

Countermand, -mand. A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Countermark, -märk. A mark added to marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification. A figure or inscription stamped on ancient coins after they had been struck, pointing to a change of value or showing that the money had been taken from an enemy. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age.

Countermine, -mīn. Milit., a gallery running underground in search of the enemy's mine to defeat its effect. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.

Counterpane, -pān. A bed-cover; a quilt.

Counterplot, -plot. A plot or artifice opposed to another.

Counterpoint, -point. In Music, a term used as an equivalent of harmony; also as meaning the art of musical composition generally.

Counter-pointe. In Her. when two chevrons meet with their points in the centre of the escutcheon.

Counterproof, -prōf. In Engr. an impression yielded by a newly printed proof of a plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper.

Counterround, -round. A body of officers going to inspect the sentinels.

Counterscarp, -kärp. In Fort. the exterior talus or slope of the ditch; sometimes the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

Countersign, -sīn. A private signal given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first gives that sign. A watchword in various secret orders. The signature of a subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal.

Countersink, -singk. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking. The cavity for receiving the head of a screw or bolt.

Countess, kount'es. The wife of an

earl or count, or a lady possessed of the dignity in her own right.

Country, kun'tri. A tract of land; a kingdom. Rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns. Land, as opposed to water.

County, koun'ti. Originally, the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a district of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of justice.

Coup, kō. A French term for stroke or blow, and used to convey the general idea of promptness and force.

Coupe, -pā. The front seats of a French diligence; the front compartment of a first-class railway carriage. A four-wheeled carriage carrying two inside, with a seat for the driver on the outside.

Couped, kupt. In Her. a term used to express that the head or any limb of an animal is cut off from the trunk: in contradistinction to erased, which indicates that the head or limb is torn off.

Couple-close, kup'l-klōs. In Arch. a pair of spars for a roof; couples. In Her. the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs except there is a chevron between them.

Coupling-box, -ing-boks. In Mach. the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft.

Disk Coupling-box.

Coupon, kō'pon. An interest certificate attached to transferable bonds given for a term of years. One of a series of tickets which binds the issuer to perform some service, or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received.

Courant, -rant'. In Her. a horse, hound, or other beast represented running. A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a couple. A circulating gazette; the title of a newspaper.

Courap, -rap'. A distemper in the E. Indies, in which there is a perpetual irritation and eruption.

Courier, 'rē-er. A messenger sent express with letters or dispatches. A traveling servant whose especial duty is to make all arrangements at hotels on the journey. A frequent title of a newspaper.

Course, kōrs. In a general sense, a moving or motion forward in any direction; a continuous progression or advance. The direction of motion; the line in which a body moves. In pedestrianism and horse-racing, the ground or distance to be covered. The charge of one mounted knight or champion against another in the lists. The period occupied by a revolution of the moon, or of the earth round the sun. The continual advance or progress of anything. The part of a meal served at one time.

Courser, 'er. A swift horse; a runner; a war horse. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares. One of the gen. of grallatorial birds. (Cursorius), belonging to the plover tribe, Charadriadæ. One of the order of birds called Cursores or runners.

Court, kōrt. An inclosed uncovered area, behind or in front of a house, or surrounded by buildings; a court-yard. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; the body of persons composing the retinue or council of a monarch.

Courtezan, 'ē-zan. A woman who prostitutes herself for hire.

Court-guide, 'gīd. A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry.

Court-house, 'hous. A house in which established courts are held.

Court-martial, -mär'shal. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military and naval offenses, the members acting both as judge and jury.

Court-plaster, 'plas-ter. Silk varnished over with a solution of isinglass, often perfumed with benzoin, used for covering slight wounds.

Coury, kou'ri. A superior catechu made in India from the nuts of Areca Catechu.

Cous-cous, köz'köz. A favorite W. African dish, consisting of millet-flour, flesh, and the leaves of the Adansonia digitata, or baobab.

Cousin, kuz'n. In a general sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. Specifically, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt. In the second generation they are called second cousins. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the Council.

Cousin, Victor, koo'zăng. A distinguished French philosopher; b. 1792, d. 1867. He was the founder of Systematic Eclecticism.

Cousin-german, -jer-man. A cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

Coussinet, kōs-si-net. The crowning stone of a pier. The ornament in the Ionic capital beween the abacus and the echinus.

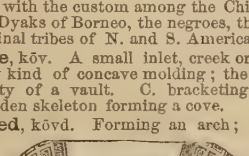
Couteau, kō-tō′. A short dagger in use during the middle ages; a hanger.

Couthon, Georges, koo-tông. A member of the bloody French triumvirate, his associates being Robespierre and St. Just; B. 1756, guillotined July 28, 1794.

Couvade, -vād. A singular custom prevalent among some of the primitive races in all parts of the world. After the birth of a child the father takes to bed and receives the food and compliments usually given to the mother. Travelers have met with the custom among the Chinese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the aboriginal tribes of N. and S. America, &c.

Cove, kōv. A small inlet, creek or bay. Any kind of concave molding; the concavity of a vault. C. bracketing, the wooden skeleton forming a cove.

Coved, kōvd. Forming an arch; curving. C. ceiling, a ceiling coved or arched at its junction with the side walls.



Coved Ceiling.

Covenanter, kuv′en-ant-er. One who makes a covenant. A term applied to those who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, and in particular those who forcibly resisted the government of Charles II.

Coventry, ′n-try. One of the oldest English cities, 18 m. N. E. of Birmingham, noted for its beautiful cathedral. It has large manufactories of lace, ribbons, &c.; pop. 43,790.

Coverdale, Miles. An English prelate, and one of the earliest reformers; B. 1487, D. 1568. He published the first entire English Bible, 1535.

Coverlet, ′er-let. The upper covering of a bed.

Cover-point, -point. A fielder in the game of cricket, who stands behind point, and whose duty is to stop the ball.

Covey, ′ō. A brood of birds; an old fowl with her brood; a number of fowls together; as a covey of partridges. A company; a set.

Cow, kou. The general term applied to the females of the gen. Bos or ox. Sea-cow, the Manatus, a gen. of herbivorous cetaceans.

Cow-boy, ′boi. A person who has charge of cattle. The name given to a band of marauders during the American Revolution, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines, and plundered the Revolutionists; tory refugees.

Cow-bunting, kou′bunt-ing. The Molothrus pecoris, belonging to the fam. Sturnidæ or starling tribe; forming one of the many connecting links between that family and the Fringillidæ or finches. Its most remarkable trait is the practice of dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds, and abandoning its progeny to the care of strangers. It has never been known to drop more than one egg into the same nest.

Cow-catcher, ′kach-er. A strong frame

Locomotive with Cow-catcher.

in front of locomotives for removing obstructions from the rails.

Cowhage, ′āj. The hairs of the pod of a leguminous plant, Mucuna pruriens. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge.

Cowish, ′ish. A plant found in the valley of the Oregon. The root is of the size of a walnut, and resembles in taste the sweet-potato.

Cowl, koul. A hood, especially a monk's hood. A covering for the top of a chimney, which turns with the wind. A wire cap on the top of an engine funnel.

Cowley, Abraham. An English poet; B. 1618, D. 1667.

Cow-lick, kou'lik. A reversed tuft of hair on the human forehead.

Cowpens. A village in Spartanburg district, S. Carolina, noted for a brilliant victory by the Americans, under Gen. Morgan over the British, under Col. Tarleton, Jan. 17, 1781.

Cowper, William. An English poet, B. 1731, D. 1800. He became insane before his death.

Crabbe, George An English poet; B. 1754, D. 1832.

Cow-pox, 'poks. The vaccine disease which appears on the teats of a cow, in the form of vesicles, containing a limpid fluid or virus capable of communicating genuine cow-pox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, complete security against smallpox. The disease called grease, in the horse's heel, is said to possess the same virtue.

Cowry, 'ri. A small gasteropodous shell, the Cypræa moneta, used for coin in parts of Africa and Asia. They vary in value. In India 6,000 to 7,000 are equal to a rupee (50 cents), while in the interior of Africa 600 are worth about the same. The name is also given to other shells of the gen. Cypræa.

Coxcomb, koks'kōm. The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; hence used often for the cap itself. A fop; a vain, showy fellow. The name given to a fasciated variety of Celosia cristata.

Coxswain, 'wen. The person who steers a boat; the captain of a boat's crew.

Coyote, koi-ōt. The American prairie wolf (Canis ochropus or Lycicscus latrans).

Coypou, 'pō. The native name of a S. American rodent mammal, the Myopotamus coypus, valued for its fur, which was formerly used in the manufacture of hats.

Crab, krab. A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans constituting the sub-ord. Brachyura, ord. Decapoda, comprising many genera. The common large edible crab belongs to the gen. Cancer; the small edible crab to the gen. Carcinus; the long-armed crab to the gen. Corystes; the hermit-crab to the gen. Pagurus, and the land-crab to the gen. Gecarcinus. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac. A name given to various machines, used in building operations for raising weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. A machine used in rope-works for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. Crab's eyes, in materia medica, concretions formed in the stomach of the crayfish, formerly when powdered in much repute as antacids. To catch a crab, in rowing, to miss a stroke and fall backwards.

Crab-apple, 'ap-l. A wild apple; also a small cultivated apple.

Crab-catcher, 'kach-er. A species of bittern, the Herodias virescens, indigenous to Jamaica.

Crabronidæ, krā-brō'ni-dē. A fam. of hymenopterous insects, sec. Aculeata, sub-sec. Fossores or false wasps, including several genera, the type gen. being Crabro.

Cracidæ, kras'i-dē. The curassows, a fam. of gallinaceous birds, which connect the Insessores with the Rasores. The typical gen. is Crax.

Cracker, krak'er. A small firework filled with combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises. A small rich biscuit. A bird, the pin-tail duck. (Anas acuta).

Crackling, 'ling. Slight abrupt reports frequently repeated. The browned skin of roast pig. A kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.

Cracksman, kraks'man. A burglar.

Cracovienne, krā-kō-vē-en'. The favorite dance of the Polish peasantry around Cracow.

Cracow, krā'ko. An Austrian city, on the Vistula, 160 m. S. W. of Warsaw; the ancient cap. of Poland, many of whose kings are buried in its cathedral; pop. abt. 51,000.

Cracowes, 'kōz. Long-toed boots or shoes, introduced in 1884—named from the city of Cracow; worn now by some comic athletes.

Cracowes.

Crag, krag. A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock. In Geol. shelly deposits of the older pliocene period, sub-divided into three members, the upper or mammaliferous crag, the red crag and the lower or coralline crag. Crag and tail, a form of secondary hills, in which a precipitous front is presented to the west or north-west, while the opposite side is a sloping declivity. The rock on which Edinburgh Castle stands presents a fine example.

Crake, krāk. Crex, a gen. of migratory grallatorial birds, fam. Rallidæ. The best

known species is the corncrake or landrail (Crex pratensis).

Cram, kram. In weaving, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed. Matters of fact, as distinguished from principles, committed to memory with a view to immediate use; information acquired hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose. A lie.

Crampit, 'pit. A piece of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword; a piece of iron with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice.

Crampoon, 'pōn. An iron instrument fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart. An apparatus used in the raising of timber or stones.

Cramp-ring, kramp'ring. A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the English sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday, continued down to the time of Queen Mary.

Crane, krān. A migratory grallatorial or wading bird of the gen. Grus, fam. Gruidæ, having long legs and a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. A machine for raising great weights, constructed on the principle of the wheel and axle, cog-wheel and wheel and pinion. A machine for weighing goods on the principle of the crane for lifting weights. A movable iron arm attached to the side of a fire-place, used for supporting a pot or kettle over a fire. Naut. pieces at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon. A siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask.

Crowned Crane.

Crane-fly, 'flī. A gen. of insects, fam. Tipulidæ. T. oleracea is the well-known daddy-long-legs.

Crangon, krang'gon. The shrimp, a gen. of macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans.

Craniognomy, krā-ni-og'nō-mi. The science which treats of the skull.

Cranioscopy, -os'ko-pi. An examination of the skull with the view of discovering the relative prominence of the organs of the brain; phrenology.

Cranium, -um. The skull of an animal.

Crank, krangk. An axis serving for communicating circular motion; as the crank of a grindstone; or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. An iron brace for various purposes. An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam vessel, which revolves on prisoners turning a crank, as a punishment. A slang term for a person of unbalanced mind.

Crank.

Crank-pin, 'pin. In a steam engine, the piece joining the ends of the crank arms, and attached to the connecting-rod, or piston-rod.

Cranny, kran'ni. Any narrow opening, fissure or chink. In glass-making, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses.

Crantara, -tā'ra. The fiery cross which forms the rallying symbol in the Highlands of Scotland, so called because disobedience inferred infamy.

Crape, krāp. A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill and woven without crossing.

Crash, krash. A coarse linen, mostly used for towels.

Crassus, Marcus Licinius, krăs'sŭs. One of the Roman triumvirs, his associates being Cæsar and Pompey, which destroyed the senatorial power; B. 190, D. 53 B. C. C. acquired immense wealth through trading in slaves and was notorious for his avarice. He was defeated by Surena, the Parthian, in Mesopotamia, 20,000 Romans being killed and 10,000 made prisoners, including C., who was put to death by the victors.

Crater, krā'ter. The orifice or mouth of a volcano. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing 31 stars; called also the Cup.

Cratippus. A celebrated Mytilene philosopher of the Peripatatics, flourished about 50 B. C. He was the teacher of Cicero, who pronounced him the ablest man of the age.

Cravat, kra-vat'. A neck-cloth; an article worn by men about the neck.

Crawford, Thomas. An American sculptor, B. in New York, 1814, D. in London, 1857. Among his works are the

bronze statue of Beethoven in Boston Music Hall, an equestrian statute of Gen. Washington at the Capitol, Richmond, Va., and a number of marble and bronze pieces in the Capitol, Washington.

Crawford, William Harris. An American statesman; b. in Virginia, 1772, d. 1834. He was reared and entered public life in Georgia, being elected to the State Legislature, and afterward to the U. S. Senate, being made president of that body in 1812; in 1813 appointed Minister to France, he was recalled in 1815 and made Secretary of the Treasury. In 1824 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency.

Crax, kraks. Curassow, a gen. of gallinaceous birds, fam. Cracidæ.

Crayfish, krā'fish. Astacus fluviatilis, the river lobster, a macrurous, ten-footed crustacean, esteemed as food.

Crayon, 'on. A pencil of colored pipe-clay, chalk or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper. A composition pencil made of soap, resin, wax and lamp-black, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.

Cream, krēm. The butyraceous part of milk, which rises to the surface. This by agitation forms butter. It contains about 4 parts of butter, 4 of casein, a little inorganic matter, and 92 of serum. The best part of a thing. A sweatmeat or viand prpared from cream; as iced cream. A name common to fine liquors, rosoglio, maraschino, &c. C. of lime, the scum of lime water. C. of tartar, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; purified and crystallized supertartrate of potash.

Creamery, 'er-i. An establishment in which the cream of the cows of a district is manufactured into butter and cheese.

Crease, krēs. A Malay dagger or short sword.

Creasing-tool, 'ing-tōl. A tool used by workers in sheet-metals in producing tubes and cylindrical moldings.

Creasote, krē'a-sōt. A substance extracted from wood tar, generally obtained, however, from the products of the destructive distillation of wood. It is a powerful antiseptic.

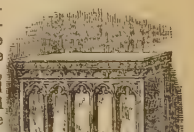
Creationism, -ā'shon-izm. The doctrine that a soul is specially created for each human fetus as soon as it is formed in the womb; opposed to Traducianism and Infusionism.

Creator, -āt'er. One who creates, produces, or constitutes; distinctively, the Almighty Maker of all things.

Creche, krāsh. A public nursery for the children of poor women who have to work out during the day.

Crecy (Cressy), krēs'se. A village of dept. of Somme, France, noted as the scene of the decisive victory, 1346, of Edward III. of England over Philip VI. of France, in which the latter took the King of Bohemia, 9 princes, 80 knights bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 seigneurs, and over 4,000 men-at-arms.

Credence, krē'dens. Belief; credit. The small table by the side of the communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated. In mediæval times, a buffet or sideboard where food was tasted before being served to the guests, as a precaution against poisoning.



Credence Table.

Credendum, -den'dum. In Theol. something to be believed; as distinguished from agendum, a thing to be done.

Credit Foncier, krā-dē fon-syā. A mode of raising money on land in France, the repayment of the loan being by an annuity terminable at a certain date.

Credit Mobilier, mō-bē-lyā. A scheme which originated in France in 1852, its objects being to undertake trading enterprises of all kinds on the principle of limited liability. A similar scheme in the United States, which involved the reputation of a number of public men.

Credo, krē'dō. The creed, as said or sung in the service of the R. C. Church.

Creed, krēd. A brief summary of the articles of the Christian faith; as, the Apostolic Creed. Any system of principles, believed or professed.

Creek, krēk. A small inlet, or cove. A small river; a rivulet.

Creek Indians. A N. American tribe formerly occupying a section covering portions of Florida, Georgia and Alabama, and among the most warlike of the aboriginal races. They sided with Great Britain in the Revolution, and in 1787 and 1813 made war on the whites, in the latter campaign being signally defeated by Gen. Jackson; in the Seminole war of 1818 they were the allies of the whites. They are now peacefully located in the Indian Territory.

Creeper, krēp'er. One who creeps; that

which creeps; a reptile; a creeping plant. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. A patten or clog worn by women; also, an appliance with iron points fixed on a shoe to prevent slipping. An instrument with claws for dragging in water. The popular name of a family of birds (Certhiadæ) which resemble the woodpeckers.

Cremation, krē-mā′shon. The act or custom of burning the dead.

Cremona, -mō′na. A general name given to violins made at Cremona, the capital of Milan, in the 17th century, by the Amati family, and by Straduarius in the 18th century.

Crenate, ′nāt. Notched; indented; scalloped.

Crenatula, -nat′ū-la. A gen. of the bivalve shells of the mussel and pearl-oyster fam., found in sponges, and moored to corallines.

Crenellated, ′nel-lāt-ed. Furnished with crenelles, as a parapet or breast-work; embattled; indented.

Crenilabrus, -ni-lā′brus. A gen. of fishes, sec. Acanthopterygii, fam. Labridæ, to which the gilt-head or golden maid, and the goldfinny or goldsinny, belong.

Creole, ′ōl. A native of the West Indies and Spanish America, descended from European ancestors. A native of the W. Indies and Spanish America of any color, but not of indigenous blood.

Creon. In Myth. King of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Glance to Jason, the latter having abandoned Medea. In revenge Medea sent Glance a present of a poisoned, inflammable dress which took fire and destroyed the palace with Glance, Creon and the remainder of his family.

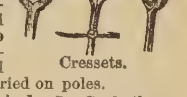
Creon. In Myth. King of Thebes, whose territories were ravaged by the Sphinx. C. offered his crown to whoever would solve the riddles and thus clear the country of the Sphinx, a feat which was accomplished by Œdipus, who became King of Thebes.

Crepon, ′pon. A fine stuff made of wool, or wool and silk, of which the warp is twisted much harder than the weft. The crepons of Naples consist altogether of silk.

Crepuscularia, -pus′kū-lā″ri-a. A sec. of lepidopterous insects occupying an intermediate station between the butterflies and moths.

Crescent, kres′ent. The increasing or new moon; also, the old or decreasing moon. The figure of the new moon, as borne in the Turkish flag or national standard; the standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power. In Her. a bearing in the form of a new moon. The name of three orders of knighthood, the first instituted by Charles I. of Naples and Sicily in 1268; the second at Angiers in 1464 by René of Anjou, a revival of the former; and the third by Selim, Sultan of Turkey, in 1801, in honor of Lord Nelson. A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles. In Arch. a range of buildings in the form of a half-moon.

Cresset, ′et. A name anciently given to fixed candlesticks in great halls and churches, to lights used as beacons and to lamps or fire-pans suspended on pivots and carried on poles.



Cressets.

Cretaceous Period. In Geol. the upper strata of the secondary series, first below the Tertiary and above the Oölite. The maximum depth of the strata is 3,700 ft., of which about 1,100 in Europe is chalk.

Cretin, krē′tin. A name given to deformed idiots in the valley of the Alps.

Cretism, krēt′izm. A falsehood; a Cretan practice. Derived from Crete, the inhabitants of which in ancient times were so much given to mendacity, that a Cretan and a liar were considered synonymous.

Cretonne, kre-ton′. A cotton cloth printed on one side with pictorial and other patterns.

Creuse, krŭz. A dept. of Central France; cap. Guént; pop. abt. 280,000.

Crevasse, krē-vas′. A rent across a glacier as deep as the glacier is thick. A breach in the embankment or levee of a river, occasioned by a pressure of water.

Crevasse in a Glacier.

Crewel, krō′-el. A fine worsted or thread of silk or wool.

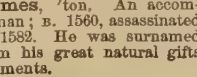
Cribbage, krib′āj. A game at cards,

played with the whole pack by two, three, or four persons. C. board, a board used for marking in the game.

Cricetus, kri-sē'tus. The hamster, a gen. of rodent animals, with teeth like those of the rat, very destructive to grain.

Crichton, James, 'ton. An accomplished Scotchman; B. 1560, assassinated at Mantua in 1582. He was surnamed Admirable, from his great natural gifts and accomplishments.

Cricket, krik'-et. An insect of the gen. Gryllus, or Acheta of some naturalists, ord. Orthoptera. There are several species.


Cricket.

Cricket. An open-air game played with bats, balls, and wickets.

Cricket-club, -klub. An association organized for playing cricket.

Crimea, The, kri-mē'a. A peninsula of S. Russia, noted as the scene of the war of 1854-56, in which the Turks were assisted by the British and French, and resulted in the capture and destruction of Sebastopol. Pop. abt. 200,000; mostly Tartars.

Criminal, krim'in-al. A person who has committed an offense against public law; a violator of law, divine or human; more particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offense, and found guilty, by confession or proof.

Crimp, krimp. One who decoys another into the naval or military service.

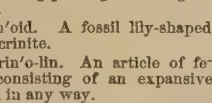
Crimping-machine, 'ing-ma-shēn. A machine for forming plaiting or fluting on frills or ruffles.

Crinoid, krin'oid. A fossil lily-shaped animal; an encrinite.

Crinoline, krin'o-lin. An article of female attire, consisting of an expansive skirt, stiffened in any way.

Crioceridæ, krī-ō-ser'i-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Tetramera. The type is the Crioceris, but the most common species is the asparagus-beetle.

Crio-sphinx, -sfingks. One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the androsphinx, with the head of a human being, and hieraco-sphinx or hawk-headed sphinx.


Crio-sphinx.

Crisper, krisp'er. He who or that which crisps or curls; an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth.

Crispin, kris'pin. A familiar name for a shoemaker, from Crispin or Crispinus, the patron saint of the craft.

Crispin, St. The patron saint of shoemakers; B. in Rome, 231, suffered martyrdom as a Christian, 287.

Criss-cross, 'kros. A mark or cross, as the signature of one who cannot write. A game played on slates by children at school.

Crittenden, John Jordan. An American statesman; B. in Kentucky, 1776, D. 1863. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1816, and to the U. S. Senate, 1817; appointed Attorney-General of the U. S. in 1841, and in 1848 was elected Governor of Kentucky. Reappointed as Attorney-General in 1850, he retired from public life with the close of President Fillmore's administration. In 1860-61 he vainly attempted to stem the tide of secession through a public convention of prominent conservatives from all sections.

Crizzel, kriz'l. A roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency.

Croak, krōk. The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or raven, or a like sound.

Croatia, kro-a'she-a. An ancient kingdom of central Europe, adjoining and dependent upon Hungary, now a prov. of Austria, governed by a viceroy, called the Ban. Cap. Agram, pop. abt. 1,200,000.

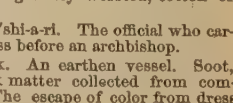
Crochet, krō'shā. A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook, the material being fancy worsted, cotton or silk.

Crociary, 'shi-a-ri. The official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

Crock, krok. An earthen vessel. Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion. The escape of color from dress goods.

Crockery, 'e-ri. Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.

Crocodilia, kro-kō-dil'i-a. An ord. of saurian reptiles, ranging from the oölite strata to the present time, and comprising the three families Crocodilidæ,


Crocodile.

Alligatoriæ and Gavialidæ, of which the crocodile of Egypt, the American alligator, and the Indian gavial are respectively the best known members.

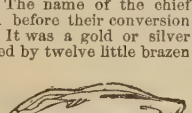
Crocket, ′et. In Gothic arch. an ornament, usually in imitation of curved and bent foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, gables, &c. One of the terminal snags on a stag's horn.

Crocoisite, -koi′zite. A mineral, native chromate of lead or red-lead ore used as a pigment.

Crœsus, krē′sŭs. The last king of Lydia, famed for his immense riches; B. 590, B. C.; assassinated 548, by order of Cambyses, King of Persia, son of Cyrus, by whom C. was defeated and captured, 546.

Cromeruach. The name of the chief idol of the Irish before their conversion by St. Patrick. It was a gold or silver image, surrounded by twelve little brazen ones.

Cromlech, krom′lek. Large flat stones laid across others in an upright position; very common in Great Britain and Central Europe; also found in Asia and America. From having been found in burial mounds or barrows, with their rude chambers filled with sepulchral remains, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. In France they are called dolmens.



Cromlech.

Cromorna, kro-mor′na. A reed-stop in the organ, voiced like the oboe, and bearing the same relation to the oboe as the stopped diapason to the open. Sometimes written Cremona.

Cromwell, Oliver. Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. The descendant of a noble English family, B. at Huntingdon, 1599. He early attached himself to the Puritans, and entered Parliament in 1628, leaving it to take up arms in the civil war, 1642. He rapidly rose to the chief command, sat as one of the Judges of Charles I., 1649, in 1653 dissolved Parliament by force and in 1654 was proclaimed dictator under the above title. He governed vigorously but wisely, D. 1658.

Cromwell, Richard. Son and s. to his father, Oliver, B. 1626, D. 1712. He resigned the Protectorship in 1659.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex. An English statesman, B. 1490; beheaded on a false charge of treason, 1540. He held the office of prime minister under Henry VIII.

Cronstadt, krŏn′stät. A Russian seaport, strongly fortified, abt. 20 m. W. of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland; pop. 50,100.

Crook, krŏk. Any bend, turn or curve. Any bent or curved instrument; a shepherd's staff, curving at the end. The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff. The iron chain with its appropriate hooks, by which pots, &c., are hung over the fire. A small curved tube applied to a trumpet, horn, &c., to change its key. A slang term for a thief.

Croon, krön. A low, continued moan.

Cropper, krop′er. A breed of pigeons with a large crop. A fall, as from horseback; hence, failure in an undertaking.

Croppy, ′i. A person whose ears have been cut off, especially for treason; an Irish rebel. A Roundhead. One who has had his hair cropped in prison.

Cross, kros. A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other; the ensign of the Christian religion. The doctrines of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement. In sporting a contest decided dishonestly, for the sake of gaining money. In Her. an ordinary, composed of four lines, two parallel lines perpendicular, and two transverse, held by many authorities to be the most honorable charge in all heraldry. A mixing of breeds in producing animals. Crosses, in architectural antiq. are of various descriptions, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. They include preaching crosses, market crosses, weeping crosses, crosses of memorial, the monumental or sepulchral cross, the palm cross, and boundary crosses. Cross and pile, a play with money, at which it was put to chance whether a coin should fall with that side up which bears the cross, or the other.

Monumental Cross.

Cross-bearer, ′bār-er. In the R. C. Church, the chaplain of an archbishop who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions. A certain officer in the

Inquisition, who made a vow before the Inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life.

Croquet, krō'kā. An open-air game played with a mallet, balls, pegs or posts, and a series of iron hoops or arches. It can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into parties, or play each for their own hand.

Croquette, -ket. A fried, force-meat ball, made of chicken, meat, and butter.

Cross-bill, kros'bil. Name of birds, gen. Loxia, fam. Fringillidæ, ord. Passeres, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other.

Cross-bow with Windlass.

Cross-bow, 'bō. A weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. There are several kinds, some being furnished with implements for bending the bow, as the cross-bow with windlass; the German cross-bow, with a wheel attached; the Chinese cross-bow, some of which are furnished with a slide enabling them to discharge twenty arrows in succession.

Cross-breed, 'brēd. A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

Crosscut-saw, 'kut-sa. A saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain.

Cross-days, 'dāz. The three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

Crosse. The implement used in the game of lacrosse.

Cross-eye, 'ī. That sort of squint by which both eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays of light cross each other; strabismus.

Crossopterygidæ, -op'ter-ij''i-dē. A sub-ord. of ganoid fossil and recent fishes. By far the greater number of the old red sandstone fishes belong to this sub-ord., also the living gen. Polypterus.

Cross-staff, 'staf. An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or star. In Surv. an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants.

Crotalidæ, krō-tal'i-dē. A fam. of venomous serpents, ord. Ophidia, divided into several genera, of which Crotalus and Trigonocephalus are the principal.

Crotalo, 'ta-lō. A Turkish musical instrument, corresponding with the ancient cymbalum.

Crotalus, -lus. The rattlesnake.

Crotophaga, -tof'a-ga. The horn-bill cuckoos, a gen. of birds, ord. Scansores, fam. Cuculidæ.

Croupier, krō'pē-er. One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table. One who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant-chairman.

Crow, krō. A general name for members of the gen. Corvus, type of the fam. Corvidæ. The carrion crow is the Corvus corone; the raven, Corvus corax; the hooded crow, Corvus cornix; the rook, Corvus frugilegus; the jackdaw, Corvus monedula. The cry of the cock. The mesentery or ruffle of a beast, so called by butchers.

Crowbar, 'bār. A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever.

Crown, kroun. An ornament for the head, originally in the form of a wreath or garland, and worn by the Greeks and Romans on special occasions. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers or twigs, but later of gold, were awarded victors in public games, and citizens who had done the state marked service. A badge of sovereignty in modern states. The crown of England is a gold circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, having alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the top of the crosses rise imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. The whole covers a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, preserved in the Imperial Treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a

Crown of England.

1 2 3 4

1, Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2, Austrian Crown. 3, Russian Crown. 4, French Crown.

cross, the smaller ones, placed alternately with these, are ornamented with enamels representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross; the tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a mitre. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly called the tiara.

Crown-glass, 'glas. The finest common window-glass, used in connection with flint-glass for dioptric instruments.

Crown-piece, 'pēs. A British coin worth 5s.: a crown.

Crown-prince, 'prins. The prince-royal, legitimate successor to the crown.

Crown-wheel, 'whēl. A wheel with teeth set at right angles with its plane.

Crow's-feet, krōz'fēt. The wrinkles brought out by age under and around the outer corners of the eyes.

Crow's-nest, 'nest. A barrel or box fitted up on the cross-trees of a vessel for the shelter of the look-out man.

Crozier, krō'zhi-er. An ornamental staff surmounted by a floriated cross or crucifix, borne by or before an archbishop on solemn occasions. The crozier is often confounded with the bishop's pastoral staff, which is quite dissimilar, being made in the form of a crook. In Astron. a southern constellation, consisting of stars in the form of a cross; the Southern cross.

Crozier.

Crucian, krō'shi-an. A fish, the Cyprinus carassius, or German carp, fam. Cyprinidæ.

Crucible, 'si-bl. A melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without fusing, used for melting ores, metals, &c. Crucibles are sometimes made of other materials, as black-lead, platina, clay, &c. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace. In a moral sense, a severe or searching test.

Crucifix, 'si-fiks. A representation of a cross with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

Crust, 'et. A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

Cruet-stand, 'et-stand. A metal frame for holding cruets.

Cruise, krōz. A voyage; a sailing to and fro, as in search of an enemy's ship, or for pleasure.

Cruiser, 'er. An armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.

Crumb-cloth, krum'cloth. A cloth to be laid under a table to receive the falling fragments.

Crusades, The. The name given to the seven great Christian invasions of Asia by Europeans for the conquest of Palestine. The first was organized by Peter the Hermit, 1096; the second, 1142; third, 1189; fourth, 1217; fifth, 1228; sixth, 1249; seventh and last, 1270.

Crut, krut. The rough shaggy part of oak bark.

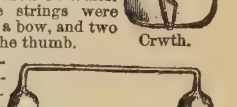
Crutched, krucht. Supported with crutches. Crossed; badged with a cross. C. Friars, an order founded at Bologna in 1169.

Crux, kruks. The Cross, a Southern constellation consisting of 4 bright stars, situated close to the hinder legs and under the body of Centaurus. C. criticorum, the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics, as a passage in a Greek author.

Crwth.

Crwth, kruth. A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales. Four of the strings were played on by a bow, and two twanged by the thumb.

Cryophorus, kri-of'o-rus. An instrument for showing the diminution of temperature in water by evaporation.


Cryophorus.

Crypt, kript. A subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed for the interment of bodies. That part of a cathedral or church beneath the floor, set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel. In Bot. a round receptacle for secretion present in the leaves of some plants, as in the orange and myrtle. In Anat. a little rounded excrescence, in which the ramifications of the arteries terminate in the cortical part of the kidneys.

Cryptocephalus, krip-tō-sef'al-us. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Chrysomelidæ.

Cryptogamia, -gā'mi-a. The name given by Linnæus to plants which do not bear

true flowers consisting of stamens and pistils. They are divided into cellular and vascular cryptogams. The first group includes the algæ, fungi, lichens, charas, liverworts, and mosses; the second, ferns, horse-tails, moonworts, rhizocarps, and lycopods.

Cryptology, -tol'o-ji. Secret or enigmatical language.

Cryptopentamera, -to-pen-tam''e-ra. A sec. of coleopterous insects, having five tarsi to all the legs, the fifth tarsus being, however, concealed.

Cryptophagus, -tof'a-gus. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Engidæ, minute beetles, found in fungi and flowers.

Crystal, kris'tal. An inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. A species of superior glass. The best is the Venice crystal. The glass of a watch-case. A body resembling crystal in its qualities. Rock or mountain crystal, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz. Iceland crystal, a variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

Crystalline, -in. A crystallized rock, or one partially crystallized, as granite. In Chem. an old name for aniline.

Crystalloid, -oid. The name given to bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes, as parchment-paper. Metallic salts, sugar, morphia, and oxalid acid, are crystalloids. They are opposed to colloids, which have not this permeating power.

Crystallometry, -om'et-ri. The art of measuring the forms of crystals.

Ctenobranchiata, ten-ō-brangk-i'ā''-ta. Van der Hoeven's 10th family of molluska. The whelk is the best known member. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation distinct.

Ctenodactylus, -dak'til-us. A gen. of rodent animals, fam. Octodontina.

Ctenoidei, -oid'ē-i. The 3d ord. of fossil fishes, according to the classification of Agassiz, including the perch, flounder and turbot.

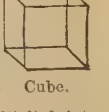
Ctenomys, 'ō-mis. A gen. of rat-like, rodent animals, with habits of the mole.

Ctenophora, -of'ō-ra. An ord. of acalephs, of which the gen. Beroe may be taken as a type. They are free-swimming ocean forms which never develop a coral.

Cub, kub. The young of the dog, lion, bear or fox; a puppy; a whelp. A young boy or girl—in contempt.

Cuba. The largest and most important of the W. Indies, called the "Queen of the Antilles;" area 48,469 sq. m.; length 660 m.; breadth from 11 to 135 m. C. belongs to Spain, and is ruled by a captain-general; slavery still exists, but is in process of gradual abolition; chief cities and ports are Havana, the cap., Matanzas, Puerto Principe, Cardenas and Manzanillo; pop. 1,620,000.

Cube, kūb. In Geom. a regular solid body with six equal sides, all squares, and containing equal angles; a rectangular parallelopiped which has all its six sides squares. In Arith. the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number. In Alg. the third power in a series of geometrical proportionals continued; as a is the root, a^2 the square, and a^3 the cube. C. root is the number which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube; or which twice multiplied into itself, produces the number of which it is the root.


Cube.

Cubit, kū'bit. In Anat. the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist. A lineal measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The Roman cubit was 17 4-10 inches, the Hebrew cubit a little less than 22 inches, and the English cubit 18 inches.

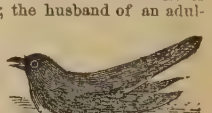
Cubo-cube, kū'bō-kūb. In Math. the sixth power of a number; the square of a cube; thus, 64 is the cubo-cube of 2.

Cubo-cubo-cube, 'bō-kūb. In Math. the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube; thus, 512 is the cubo-cubo-cube of 2.

Cucking-stool, kuk'ing-stōl. A chair in which an offender was placed, usually before her or his own door, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob.

Cuckold, 'old. A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

Cuckoo, kų'-kō. A scansorial or climbing bird, gen. Cuculus, the type of the fam. Cuculidæ. It belongs to the zygodactylous or yoke-footed tribe.


Cuckoo.

Cucullus, -kul'us. A cowl or hood worn by the ancient Romans and by monks. In Bot. a hood or terminal hollow.

Cucurbit, 'kew-bit. A chemical vessel made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware, and used in distillation. This vessel, with its cover, constitutes the alembic.

Cucurbitacæ, -ā''sē-ē. An ord. of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, comprehending the melon, gourd, cucumber, colocynth and bryony.

Cudbear, kud'bār. A powder used in dyeing violet, purple and crimson, prepared from lichens.

Cuddle, 'dl. A hug; an embrace.

Cui bono, kī bō'nō. For whose benefit? Popularly, for what use or end?

Cuinage, kwin'āj. The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage.

Cuirass, kwi-ras'. A breastplate; a piece of defensive armor covering the body from the neck to the girdle. The 1st and 2d Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards Blue are the only cuirassiers in the British army.

Cuir-Bouilly, kwēr-bō-il-li. Leather softened and impressed with ornaments, used for shields, girdles, sword-sheaths, coffers, pen-cases, shoes and many other articles; also, in the 16th century, for hangings for rooms.

Cuish, kwis. Defensive armor for the thighs, originally of buff leather, but later of iron or steel.

Cuisine, kwē-zēn'. A kitchen; the cooking department. Manner or style of cooking; cookery.

Cujas, Jacques, koo'zhăs. A French jurist; B. 1520, D. 1590. Hallam eulogizes him as the "greatest of civil lawyers."

Culdee, kul'dē. One of an ancient order of monks in Scotland, Ireland and Wales, supposed to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Columba.

Cul-de-sac, kūl'de-sak. A street or passage closed at one end; a blind alley. Milit. an army hemmed in at the rear and flanks, and having no exit but by the front.

Culicidæ, kū-lis'i-dē. A sub-fam. of dipterous insects, fam. Tipulidæ. The gen. Culex comprehends the common gnat and mosquito.

Cullet, kul'et. Broken glass brought to the glass-house for the purpose of being melted up with fresh materials.

Culloden. A moor in Scotland, near Inverness, celebrated for the total defeat of Prince Charles Edward Stuart by the English under the Duke of Cumberland, 1745.

Culm, kulm. Anthracite shale, an impure coal.

Culmination, kul-mi-nā'shon. The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day. Top; crown.

Cult, kult. Homage; worship. A system of religious belief, especially the rites and ceremonies employed in worship.

Culverin, 'ver-in. A long piece of artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

Culvert, 'vert, An arched drain carried under a road, &c., for the passage of water.

Cuma, kū'ma. The first Greek settlement in Italy, 1050 B. C., in the Campagna, near Baiæ.

Cumana, koo-mā'na. The first city founded by Europeans in America, 1523, in Venzuela; present pop. abt. 10,000.

Cumberland, William, Duke of. Second son of George II., of England, B. 1721, D. 1765. He commanded the English army at its defeat by the French at Fontenoy, 1745, and the same year defeated Prince Charles Edward Stuart, at Culloden, Scotland.

Cumberland Gap. An important strategic defile in the mountains dividing Kentucky and eastern Tennessee, successfully occupied by the Union and Confederate forces in the late Civil War.

Cumberland Mountains. A branch of the Appalachian range, dividing Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and extending through Tennessee into Alabama.

Cumberland River. A considerable stream, which, rising in Kentucky and running through a portion of Tennessee, re-enters Kentucky and empties into the Ohio; length 600 m.

Cummer-bund, kum'er-bund. A cloth girdle or waist band worn in Hindustan, sometimes embroidered and ornamented with lace and pearls.

Cumshaw, 'shą. In the East, a present or bonus; originally applied to that paid on ships which entered the port of Canton.

Cuneiform, kū-nē'i-form. Having the shape or form of a wedge; specifically, the epithet applied to the inscriptions found on old Babylonian and Persian monuments.

Cupola-furnace, -fer-nas. A furnace for melting iron.

Cupping-glass, kup'ing-glas. A glass vessel to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping.

Cuprite, kū'prīt. The red oxide of copper; red copper ore.

Cupel, 'pel. A small porous vessel used in refining metals. Thus, when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire the lead sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. It is usually made of phosphate of lime or the residue of burned bones.

Cupid.

Cupid, 'pid. The Roman name of the Grecian god of love. Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus.)

Cupola, kū'pō-la. In Arch. a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the furnace itself. In Anat. the dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

Cupola.

Cup-valve, kup'valv. A valve, the seat of which is made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere.

Curacoa, kō-ra-sō. A liquor or cordial flavored with orange peel, cinnamon and mace.

Curari, kų'ra-rē. A resinous substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of Strychnos toxifera, used by the S. American Indians for poisoning their arrows. Curari may be introduced with comparative impunity into the alimentary canal, but if introduced into a puncture so as to mix with the blood, the effects are instantly fatal.

Curate, 'rāt. A clergyman in Episcopal churches employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar. There are two kinds of curates, stipendiary and perpetual.

Curator, 'ter. One who has the care and superintendence of anything, as a university, public library, museum, &c.

Curba, ker'ba. An African measure of capacity, varying from 7¼ to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, &c.

Curassow, kū-ras'sō. The name given to birds of the gen. Crax. The crested curassow is the Crax alector, the red curassow is the Crax rubra. The cushew-bird (Ourax pauxi) is called the galeated curassow.

Crested Curassow.

Curb-roof, kerb'rōf. A roof in which the rafters are of different slopes, so that the roof presents a bent appearance, called also a Mansard roof, from its inventor.

Curculionidæ, ker'kū-li-on''i-dē. The weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive families of coleopterous insects. About 8,000 species are described, all found on plants.

Curcuma-paper, -ma-pā-per. Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric acid, used as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

Curfew, 'fū. A bell rung in the evening as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and is believed to have originated as a precaution against the outbreak of fires. A bell still rung in some parts in continuation of this old custom. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate.

Curfew for fire.

Curia, kū'ri-a. In Rom. antiq. one of the thirty divisions made by Romulus of the Roman people. A building in which the curiæ met for the celebration of divine worship. The building in which the senate held its deliberations. In law, a court of justice. The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c.

Curiologic, -o-loj''ik. Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture.

Curran, John Philpot. A distinguished Irish advocate and statesman, the most eloquent orator of his day; B. 1750, D. 1817.

Currency, kur'ren-si. That which is in circulation as a medium of trade. Metallic

currency, gold, silver and copper coin. Paper currency, that which passes current as a substitute for money or a representative of it.

Curlew, ker'lū. Numenius, a gen. of grallatorial birds of the same family as the snipe and woodcock.

Curlew.

Curling, ker'ling. A winter amusement, originating in Scotland, on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark, called the tee, to another.

Current, 'rent. A body of water or air moving in a certain direction. The set of a current is that point of the compass toward which the water runs; and the drift is the rate at which it runs. Electric current, the passage of electricity from one pole of an apparatus to another.

Curricle, 'ri-kl. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

Curriculum, -rik'ū-lum. A race-course; a place for running, &c. A specified course of study in a university, school or the like.

Curry, 'ri. A sauce much used in India, containing cayenne-peper, garlic, turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and other strong spices. A stew of fish, fowl &c., cooked with curry-sauce.

Curry-comb, -kōm. A comb with very short metal teeth, for cleaning horses.

Curry-powder, -pou-der. A condiment used for making curry, composed of turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, and scraped cocoa-nut may be added at pleasure.

Cursores, ker-sō'rēz. The runners, an ord. of birds, fam. Struthionidæ of most ornithologists, ord. Ratitæ of others), so named from their remarkable velocity in running. The order comprises the ostrich, cassowary, emu, rhea, and apteryx. A name given to those spiders which make no webs, but catch their prey by swift pursuit, such as the wolf-spider.

Cursorius, 'ri-us. A gen. of grallatorial birds, the sub-fam. Cursorinæ of some naturalists, belonging to the plover tribe, including the black-bellied courier, the brazen-winged courser, and the cream-colored courser or swift-foot.

Curtation, kert-ā'shon. The difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

Curtein, ker-tān. The pointless sword, carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy.

Curtis, George Ticknor. An American jurist and writer on political economy; b. in Mass. 1812.

Curtis, George William. An American political economist, author and editor, for some years editor of "Harper's Weekly," and previous to that editor of "Putnam" and "Harper's Magazine;" b. in R. I. 1824.

Curule, kū'rōl. Belonging to a chariot. Privileged to sit in a curule chair. C. chair or seat, among the Romans, an embellished chair or seat of ivory, gold, &c., placed in a chariot, wherein the chief officers of Rome were wont to be carried into council. It was also a mark of distinction for dictators, consuls, prætors, censors and ediles, who were from this circumstance called curule magistrates.

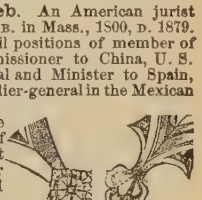
Curvilinead, kerv-i-lin'ē-ad. An instrument for describing curves.

Curvilinear, -er. Having a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines.

Cushew-bird, kush'ū-berd. Ourax pauxi, a bird resembling the curassow, and sometimes called the galeated curassow.

Cushing, Caleb. An American jurist and statesman; b. in Mass., 1800, d. 1879. He filled the civil positions of member of Congress, Commissioner to China, U. S. Attorney-General and Minister to Spain, and was a brigadier-general in the Mexican war.

Cusp, kusp. The point or horn of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary. In Astrol. the first entrance of any house in calculation of nativities. In Math. the terminal point or corner formed by two branches of curves meeting.



Cusps.

In Arch. a term applied to the points of the small arcs or foliations terminating the internal curves of the tre-foiled, cinque-foiled, &c., heads of Gothic windows and panels; also, the pendant of a pointed

arch. In Zoöl. the prominence on the molar teeth.

Custard-apple, kus'terd-ap-pl. The fruit of Anona reticulata, sometimes called bullock's heart.

Custodia, -tō'di-a. The shrine of precious metal, in the shape of a cathedral, in which the host is carried in procession on certain solemn occasions. The processional shrine containing the relics of a saint.

Custodian, -an. One who has the care or custody of a library, public building, &c.

Custom-house, 'tum-hous. The house where vessels are entered and cleared, and where the customs are paid. The whole system by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations enforced. Custom-house broker, a person authorized to act for parties in the entry or clearance of ships and the transaction of business connected with the customs.

Customs-duty, 'tumz-dū-ti. The tax levied on imports or exports.

Custozza, -tod'za. A strategic point near Mantua, N. Italy, noted for the defeat, July 23, 1848, of the Sardinians under King Charles Albert, by the Austrians under Marshal Raditzky; also for the defeat, June 24, 1866, of the Italians, under Gen. MacMora by the Austrians.

Cutch, kuch. The spawn of the oyster.

Cutchery, 'e-ri. In the E. Indies, a court of justice or public office.

Cuthbert, St. An Anglo-Saxon monk, noted for his eloquence, fervent piety and extraordinary asceticism; B. abt. 625, D. 686.

Cuticle, kū'ti-kl. The outermost thin transparent skin which covers the surface of the body, except the nails; the epidermis or scarf-skin. The external covering of the bark of a plant; the outer pellicle of the epidermis. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.

Cutlass, kut'las. A broad curving sword used by cavalry; a hanger, used by seamen.

Cutler, 'ler. A maker or dealer in knives and other cutting instruments. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.

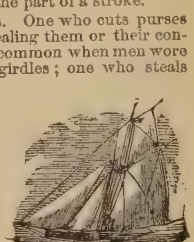
Cutleriaceæ, -i-ā'sē-ē. A fam. of the fucoid algæ, represented by the gen. Cutleria.

Cutlet, 'let. A piece of veal or mutton, generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cut-off, 'of. That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage or road. A contrivance for cutting off the steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made the part of a stroke.

Cut-purse, 'pers. One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents; a practice common when men wore purses at their girdles; one who steals from the person.

Cutter, 'er. One who cuts out cloth for garments according to measurements. An instrument that cuts; as, a straw-cutter. A fore-tooth, that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor. A small boat used by ships of war. A vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit. Revenue cutter, an armed vessel employed for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the custom-house regulations. A soft, yellow malm-brick, used for face work. In mining, a term applied to cracks or fissures cutting across the strata. In Mineral. a crack in the substance of a crystal, destroying or lessening its value.



Cutter.

Cutter-bar, -bär. The bar of a boring-machine, in which the cutting tools are fixed.

Cuttle, 'tl. A name for any of the Cephalopoda, more strictly applied to those of the gen. Sepia, fam. Sepiadæ.

Cuttle-bone, -bōn. The dorsal plate of Sepia officinalis, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now used for polishing wood, painting, varnishing, &c., also for pounce and tooth powder.

Cutwal, 'wal. In the E. Indies the chief police-officer of a city.

Cut-water, 'wa-ter. The fore part of a ship's prow. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle directed up the stream, so as to resist the action of the water, ice, &c.

Cuvier, Georges Chretien Leopold Dagobert, Baron. An eminent French naturalist; B. 1769, D. 1888. His principal work, the "Animal Kingdom," consists of 4 vols., and is a classification of all animals into the four superior divisions—Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata and Radiata; it is the accepted basis of zoölogical study. He also pub-

lished the "Natural History of Fishes," in 8 vols., and is credited with being the founder of the science of Comparative Anatomy.

Cuyph (Kuyph), Albert, koip. An eminent Dutch painter; B. 1606, D. 1684.

Cuzco. The cap. of Peru at the time of the Spanish discovery, captured by Pizarro, 1534. It is supposed to have been founded by Manco Copac, the first Inca, 1043. Situated on a slope of the Andes, 11,400 ft. above the sea, 400 m. S. E. of Lima. Present pop. abt. 47,000.

Cwt. An abbreviation of hundredweight, c being the symbol for a hundred, and wt. the contraction for weight.

Cyamus, sī'a-mus. A gen of læmodipodous Crustacea, the species of which are parasites of the whale; whale-lice.

Cyanometer, - an-om'et-er. A meteorological instrument for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as of the sky.

Cyanosis, -ō'sis. The blue disease; the blue jaundice of the ancients. It is usually due to malformation of the heart, whereby the venous and arterial currents mingle.

Cyanotype, 'ō-tīp. A photograph obtained by the use of a cyanide.

Cybele, sīb'e-le. In Myth. also known as Ceres, Rhea, Ops and Vesta; daughter of Cœlus (or Uranus) and Terra, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter and other deities; hence called "Mother of the Gods." She is generally represented in a chariot drawn by lions, and sometimes with several breasts, symbolical of the fecundity of the earth.

Cybium, 'bi-um. A gen. of fishes, fam. Scombridæ.

Cyclades, sik'la-dez. The principal group of the Grecian Archipelago, comprising 18 islands. It forms a monarchy of modern Greece; cap. Syra; pop. abt. 120,000.

Cyclas, sī'klas. In Antiq. an upper garment made of rich stuff or silk, worn by both sexes, somewhat similar to the surcoat; it was embroidered or interwoven with gold.

Cycle, 'kl. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. A round of years, or period of time, in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, and at the end of which the same course begins again. A long period of years; an age. In literature, the aggregate of legendary matters accumulated round some heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy. In Bot. a term employed in the theory of spiral leaf arrangement, to express a complete turn of the spire. C. of the moon, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, a period of 19 years, after which the new and full moons return on the same day of the month. C. of the sun, a period of 28 years, when the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar. C. of indiction, a period of 15 years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers who were obliged to serve only for that period.

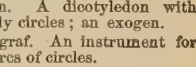
Cyclica, 'klik-a. A fam. of tetramerous coleopterous insects, containing the tortoise-beetles (Cassida) and Chrysomelæ.

Cyclobranchiata, 'klō-brangk'i-ā-tā. An ord. of gasteropods, consisting principally of the limpets.

Cyclogen, -jen. A dicotyledon with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

Cyclograph, -graf. An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

Cycloid, 'kloid. A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, and kept in the same plane.



Cycloid.

Cycloidei, 'ō-ī. The 4th order of fishes according to the arrangement of M. Agassiz, having smooth, round or oval scales, as the salmon and herring.

Cyclometopita, 'klō-mē-top''i-ta. A tribe of brachyurous crustaceans, including the genera Cancer, Portunus, Xantho and Carcinus. The common edible crab is a member of the tribe.

Cyclone, 'klōn. A circular or rotatory storm of immense force, revolving round a calm center, which advances at a rate varying from 2 to 30 miles an hour.

Cyclopædia, -klō-pē'di-a. A work containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning.

Cyclops, -klŏps. In Myth. a race of giants, having but one eye in the centre of the forehead; they were the armorers of Jupiter, forging his thunderbolts beneath Mount Etna, under direction of Vulcan. Homer varies this account, describing the C. as a gigantic tribe of lawless cannibals, who were destroyed by Apollo.

Cyclopidæ, -klop'i-dē. A fam. of minute one-eyed, entomostracous crustacea, divided into many genera, so prolific that,

in one summer, a female may have become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations. Cyclops quadricornis is the common water-flea.

Cyclopean, clō-pē'an. Pertaining to the cyclops; vast; gigantic. In Arch. applied to a primitive style of building fabled to be the work of the Cyclops. It is distinguished by the immense size of the stones and the absence of any cement. Examples occur in Greece, Italy and Asia Minor. Called also Pelasgic.

Cyclopean Walls.

Cyclostoma, -klos'tō-ma. A gen. of air-breathing gasteropods or snails.

Cyclostomi, -mī. A fam. of fishes which have circular mouths, as the lamprey: synonymous with Marsipobranchii.

Cygnet, sig'net. A young swan. C. royal, in Her. a swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain attached thereto and reflexed over the back.

Cygninæ, -nī'nē. The swans, a sub-fam. ord. Natatores, fam. Anatidæ.

Cygnus, 'nus. A northern constellation containing 81 stars. The bright stars in Aquila, Lyra and Cygnus form a remarkable triangle.

Cylinder-press, sil'in-der-pres. In printing, a form of press in which the impression is made by means of a cylinder instead of a flat surface.

Cylindroid, -droid. A solid body, resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases elliptical.

Cylindrō-ogival, -drō-ō-jī''val. In Gun. a term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and ogival head.

Cyma, sī'ma. In Arch. a moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is a curve of contrary flexure. There are two kinds, cyma recta, concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and cyma reversa, convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds are also called Ogee.

Cymaphen, -fen. An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

Cymba, sim'ba. A gen. of mollusca, fam. Volutidæ.

Cymbal, 'bal. A musical instrument, circular and hollow like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together. A triangular instrument made of steel wire, on which are rings, which are touched and shifted with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord.

Cymothoadæ, sī-mō-thō'a-dē. A fam. of isopodous crustaceans, not unlike the wood-louse. Cymothoa æstrum is parasitic upon many species of fish.

Cymry, kim'ri. The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application, that portion of the Celtic race which at one time occupied all Britain, and were expelled from the Highlands by the Gadhelic Scots, and from the Lowlands of Scotland and England by the Saxons and Scandinavians, popularly known as the ancient Britains. The Welsh, Bretons and Cornishmen are Cymry.

Cynanthropy, si-nan'thrō-pi. A kind of madness in which a man imagines himself a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynic, sin'ik. One of an ancient sect of philosophers who prided themselves on their contempt of riches, arts, sciences and amusements; disciples of Antisthenes of Athens. A man of a currish temper; a sneering fault finder; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope.

Cynicism, 'i-sism. The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt for the pleasures and arts of life.

Cynictis, -ik'tis. A gen. of carnivorous animals, forming a connecting link between the civets and dogs.

Cynipidæ, -ip'i-dē. The gall-flies, a gen. of hymenopterous insects which puncture plants, depositing with their eggs an irritant fluid which produces tumors, commonly called galls or nut-galls. The gall used in the manufacture of ink is caused by the Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ piercing a species of oak.

Cynocephalus, sī-nō-sef'a-lus. The gen. of baboons having a head shaped like that of a dog.

Cynogale, -nog'a-lē. A gen. of mammals, fam. Viverridæ.

Cynography, sin-og'ra-fi. A history of the dog.

Cynosure, sī'no-zhōr. Ursa Minor, the Little Bear; the constellation near the north pole, consisting of 7 stars, 4 of which are disposed like the 4 wheels of a

chariot, and 3 lengthwise, like the beam; hence called the Chariot or Charles's Wain. It contains the pole-star, and the eyes of mariners were, in ancient times, frequently directed to it; hence, anything that strongly attracts attention; a center of attraction.

Cynthia, sin'thi-a. In Myth. one of the names given to Diana. In Zoöl. a subgen. of Ascidiæ, and a gen. of lepidopterous insects, containing the painted lady-butterfly. A gen. of crustaceans.

Cyphonidæ, sī-fon'i-dē. A group of beetles detached from the Cebrionidæ on account of their small size and other differences.

Cypræidæ, -prē'i-dē. The cowry fam., marine gasteropodous mollusks, one of the species being used in some parts of the East as a circulating medium.

Cypress, 'pres. The popular name of Cupressus, a gen. of coniferous trees, including C. sempervirens or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress or white cedar, and C. disticha or deciduous American cypress. The wood is remarkable for its durability. The coffins in which the Athenian heroes were deposited were made of the first species, and some authorities believe that the gopher-wood of which Noah's ark was built was also of this species. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Cyprian, 'pri-an. A Cypriot; a lewd woman; a courtezan.

Cyprian, St., Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus. Bishop of Carthage, B. abt. 200; martyred 258. C. was a prolific writer, and his works are still considered authority.

Cypridinidæ, -din'i-dē. A fam. of marine crustaceans consisting of one gen., Cypridina.

Cyprinidæ, -prin'i-dē. A fam. of teleostean fishes, sec. Malacopterygii Abdominales. The gen. Cyprinus is the type of the family, which contains the carp, gold-fish, roach, bleak, barbel, &c.

Cypris, 'pris. A gen. of minute fresh-water crustacea, inclosed in a delicate shell, and which swim by means of cilia. Fossil shells under the generic term Cypris occur in all rocks from the coal measures upward.

Cyprus, 'prŭs. An important Mediterranean island, lying between Syria and Asia Minor, formerly belonging to Turkey, but since 1878, under the Berlin treaty, occupied by Gt. Britain; pop. abt. 200,000.

Cypselidæ, sip-sel'i-dē. A fam. of insessorial birds, sub-ord. Fissirostres, including the swifts and their congeners. Besides the gen. Cypselus, the family includes the N. American swallow and the esculent swallow.

Cyrenaic, sī-re-nā'ik. Pertaining to Cyrene, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, belonging to the school of Epicurean philosophers founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, at Cyrene.

Cyril, St. Bishop of Jerusalem, of which place he is believed to have been a native; B. 315, D. 386, in exile. A second St. Cyril, Archbishop of Alexandria; B. 370, presided at the Council of Ephesus, 431, and was excommunicated by the Council of Antioch, the same year. A third St. Cyril (Constantine), B. in Thessalonica abt. 800; D. 868. He introduced Christianity along the Danube, invented the Sclavonic alphabet and translated the Bible therein.

Cyrillic, si-ril'ik. The term applied to an alphabet adopted by all the Sclavonic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church. It superseded the Glagolitic and some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria.

Cyrus, The Great. Also known as the Elder, son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, King of Media; B. abt. 600 B. C., ascended the throne of Media 559, conquered Lydia, Babylon and other surrounding countries, and founded the Persian Kingdom. C. was killed in an invasion of Scythia, 529 B. C.; Cyrus the Younger, son of Darius Nothus, King of Persia, revolted against his brother Artaxerxes, who s. his father, and was defeated and killed; B. abt. 470 B. C., D. abt. 898.

Cyst, sist. In Physiol. a hollow organ with thin walls, as the urinary bladder or the gall bladder. In Pathol. a bladder-like bag or vesicle which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

Cystideæ, -id'ē-ē. A fam. of fossil echinoderms, occurring in the Silurian and carboniferous strata.

Cythere, sī-thē're. A gen. of minute entomostracous bivalve crustaceans, of marine habit, and found fossil in the chalk and older tertiaries.

Czar, zär. A king; a chief. A title of the Emperor of Russia, first adopted in 1579 by Ivan II., who styled himself Czar of Moscow.

Czarevna, zä-rev'na. The wife of the czarowitz.

Czarina, -rē'na. A title of the Empress of Russia.

Czarowitz, zär'ō-vits. The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

Czartoryski, char-to-ris'ke. A noble Polish family of very ancient renown and royal blood. Stephen, B. 1599, D. 1665, is called the Duguesclin of Poland, and the liberator of his country. Adam Casimir, cousin of King Stanislaus, B. 1731, D. 1823; was starost-general of Podolia and president of the Diet. Adam George, son of the former, B. 1770, D. in Paris in exile, 1861. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs under Alexander I. of Russia, but joined in the revolt of 1831, and was elected president of the temporary government. His son, Prince Ladislaus, B. 1828, married a daughter of Queen Christina of Spain, and made his home in England.

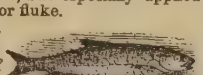
Czerny, George, zair'ne. The son of a Servian peasant, B. 1770, who raised himself to the leadership of his countrymen in their revolt against the Turks, captured Belgrade, and on peace being declared was elected governor and recognized as prince of Servia by the Sultan. During the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, C. was compelled to abandon Servia, and on his return in 1817 was assassinated by order of Prince Milosch.

D

DIN the English alphabet, is the 4th letter and the 3d consonant. It represents a dental sound, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth, and then forcing up vocalized breath, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose. When D follows a whispered, non-vocal, or surd consonant in the same syllable it takes the sound of t, as after k, p, f, s. It is never silent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as handkerchief. According to Grimm's law, where d appears in English we find dh in Sanskrit, th in Greek, f in Latin, and t in German. As a numeral, D represents 500, and with a dash over it, 5000. In Music, D is the 2d note of the natural scale, answering to re.

Dab, dab. A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance. A quick or sudden blow. A small mass of anything soft or moist. A name common to fish of the gen. Pleuronectes, but especially applied to the flounder or fluke.

Dacca Former cap. of Bengal, 127 m. N. E. of Calcutta; pop. abt. 70,000.



Dace.

Dace, dās. Leuciscus vulgaris, fam. Cyprinidæ, a small river fish resembling the roach. Name also Dar, Dare and Dart.

Dacia, dā'she-ah. Ancient name of that portion of the Roman empire lying along the Danube, inhabited by a warlike German race, the Dacii; only subdued after a struggle of 75 years by Trajan, 105.

Dactylethridæ, dak-ti-leth'ri-dē. A fam. of amphibian vertebrata, comprising only one gen., and, so far as known, two species.

Dactyli, 'ti-lī. In Class. Antiq. fabulous beings inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it is ascribed. They were servants or priests of Rhea, and are sometimes confounded with the Corybantes.

Dactyliography, -til'i-ŏg''ra-fi. The art of gem engraving. A description of engraved finger-rings and precious stones.

Dactyliology, -ol''o-ji. The science which treats of the history and qualities of finger-rings.

Dactylology, -ol'o-ji. The art of communicating ideas by the fingers; the language of the deaf and dumb.

Dactylopterous, -op'ter-us. A gen. of fishes, ord. Acanthopterygii, fam. Cataphracti. It contains the flying gurnard or flying fish.

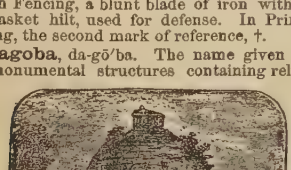
Dædalus, dĕd'a-lŭs. In Myth. an artist-inventor who designed the Cretan Labyrinth, and invented the saw, auger, wedge, and other tools. Confined in the Labyrinth by Minos, King of Crete, he made himself wings, and accompanied by his son Icarus, attempted to escape by flight. Icarus fell into the sea, since known as the Icarian, but D. landed safely at Cumæ, where he built a temple to Apollo.

Daghestan. That portion of W. Asia lying between the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus; area 17,500 sq. m.; pop. abt. 2,000,000, principally Tartar nomads.

Dagger, dag′er. A weapon with usually a two-edged, sometimes a three-edged, sharp-pointed blade, used for stabbing at close quarters. In feudal times it was carried in addition to the sword, and in single combat it was wielded in the left hand to parry blows, and also to despatch a vanquished enemy, unless he begged for quarter, whence it was called the dagger of mercy. In Fencing, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense. In Printing, the second mark of reference, †.

Various forms of daggers.

Dagoba, da-gō′ba. The name given to monumental structures containing relics



Ceylonese Dagoba.

of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. They are of brick or stone, circular in form, and erected on a mound.

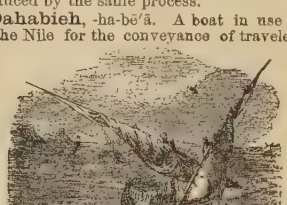
Dagobert I., dăg-o-bair′. King of the Franks, B. abt. 595, S. his father Clovis II., 628, D. 638. He was warlike but extravagant, cruel and licentious. D. II., S. his father Sigebert II., King of Austrasia, 656, D 679. D. III., S. his father Childebert III., King of the Franks, 711, but only reigned in name through Pepin d'Heristal, his mayor; D. 715.

Dagon, dā′gon. The national god of the Philistines, represented with the upper part of a man and the tail of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians. In Babylonian Myth. the name is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.

Daguerre, Louis Jacques Maude, da-gair. An inventive French artist; B. 1789, D. 1851. He invented the diorama and the daguerreotype.

Daguerreotyye, da-ger′ō-tīp. The name given to an invention of M. Daguerre, of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or figure are fixed on a metallic plate solely by the action of the sun's actinic or chemical rays. A picture produced by the same process.

Dahabieh, -ha-bē′ā. A boat in use on the Nile for the conveyance of travelers.



Dahabieh

There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are the seats for the rowers. On the after part is a large cabin.

Dahlgren Gun, dăl′gren gun. A cannon invented by an officer named Dahlgren, of the U. S. navy.

Dahlgren, John A., Admiral. An American naval officer, B. in Penn., 1809, D. 1870. He invented the Dahlgren shell-gun, 1847. In 1863, as commander of the S. Atlantic fleet, he made an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Sumter.

Dahomey, dah-ho′me. A kingdom of W. Africa, the king of which maintains an army of female Amazons. Captives and other human beings are sacrificed to the fetishes. The only seaport is Whydah. Neither the area nor pop. is known.

Daikoku, dī-ko-kō. The god specially worshiped by the artisans of Japan. He is represented as sitting on a ball of rice, with a hammer in his hand, before a sack. Every time he stricks the sack it becomes full of silver, rice, cloth, and other things useful.

Daimio, ′mi-ō. The title of a class of feudal lords in Japan. In accordance with a decree issued in 1871, the daimios surrendered their exclusive privileges and to a great extent their private property. They were made official governors of the districts which they formerly held as feudal rulers.

Dairi, 'rē. An alternative name for the Japanese mikado. He is held to be descended from the sun-goddess, and as such unites in his person all the attributes of the deity.

Dairo, -rō. The Japanese name for the court of the mikado or dairi-soma.

Dairymaid, da'ri-mād. A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Dairyman, -man. One who keeps cows for the sale of milk, or who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

Dais, 'is. The high table at upper end of an ancient dining-hall at which the chief persons sat. The raised floor on which the high table stood. The chief seat at the high table, with hangings behind and often with a canopy. A canopy or covering.

Dais.

Daker-hen, -ker-hen. The corncrake or landrail, fam. Rallidæ.

Dakoit, da-koit. One of a class of robbers in India who plunder in bands, but seldom take life. The term was also applied to pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burhampore, but are now suppressed.

Dakota. A territory of the U. S., W. of Minnesota and N. of Nebraska; area abt. 150,000 sq. m.; pop. 41,000. Yankton, the cap., Vermillion, Fort Laramie and Greenwood are the principal towns; the Missouri, Cheyenne and Nebraska, chief rivers.

Dalai-lama, -lī'la-ma. One of the two lama popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being Tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district. When he dies he is succeeded by a boy, generally of four or five years of age, into whom the soul of the deceased dalai is supposed to have entered. The dalai resides at Potala near Lassa, in Tibet.

Dalkey, dăl'ke. An Irish seaside resort, 8 m. from Dublin; pop. 6,500.

Dallas, Alexander James. An American statesman, B. in Jamaica, 1759, immigrated to Penn. 1783; became distinguished as a lawyer and Republican politician, and held the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth and Secretary of the Treasury; D. 1817.

Dallas, George Mifflin. Son of the above, B. in Penn., 1792, elected to the U. S. Senate, 1831, Attorney-General of Penn., 1835, appointed Minister to Russia, 1837, and in 1844 elected Vice-President of the U. S. Sent as Minister to Gt. Britain, 1856; D. 1864.

Dallas. A village of Pulaski Co., Ky., where, Jan. 25–June 1, 1864, several severe but indecisive actions occurred between the Federals under Gen. Sherman and the Confederates under Gens. Hood and Hardee. The latter finally retreated.

Dalmatia, dăl-mā'she-a. An Austrian prov. on the E. shore of the Adriatic; area, 4,670 sq. m.; pop. abt. 500,000. Cap. Zara.

Dalmatica, dal-mat'i-ka. The vestment used by the deacon at mass, worn also by bishops under the chasuble, and from a very early period by the popes when officiating pontifically. It consists of a long robe with larger and fuller sleeves than the tunic. The sides are left partially unclosed. It has longitudinal stripes before and behind, these stripes originally being black but in later times red. A similar robe is worn by the sovereigns of England on high occasions as a supertunic over the tunic surcoat.

Dalriad, 'ri-ad. One of a tribe of the Scots in Ireland, which occupied the Southern part of the County of Antrim.

Damajavag, dā-ma-jā'vag. The name given to a preparation of the chestnut-tree, employed as a substitute for oak bark and gall-nuts in tanning.

Daman, dam'an. A rabbit-like animal of the gen. Hyrax, supposed to be the shaphan or cony of Scripture.

Daman. A Portuguese town in India, 100 m. N. of Bombay, noted as containing the famous Temple of Parsis; pop. abt. 10,000.

Damascenus, Johannes. An eminent Saracenic theologian; B. in Damascus abt. 700, D. 768. His "Summary of the Orthodox Faith" was for centuries a model for scholars.

Damascus, da-măs'kŭs. An ancient city of Syria, famous 2,000 years B. C., now cap. of a Turkish pashalic of same name; pop. 200,000.

Damascus Blade, -blād. A sword or scimitar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, in-

terlaced or parallel, &c., formerly fabricated chiefly at Damscus.

Damask, dam'ask. The name given to textile fabrics, richly ornamented, being the richest species of ornamental weaving, tapestry excepted. A pink color, like that of the damask-rose.

Damasse, -as'. A kind of linen for table-cloths, napkins, &c., woven in flowers and figures in imitation of damask.

Damassin, -sin. A kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.

Damianist, dā'mi-an-ist. One of a sect founded by Damian, bishop of Alexandria, in the 6th century, who denied any distinction in the Godhead, yet using the names of Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Damietta, dăm-e-et'ta. An Egyptian city on the E. arm of the Nile, 100 m. N. E. of Cairo; pop. 60,000. The old city which stood 5 m. nearer the sea than the present, was captured several times by the Crusaders; it is now in ruins.

Dammar-resin, 'mär-re-zin. A gum resembling copal, produced by various species of dammar, used for colorless varnish.

Damn. The execration employed by those who use the verb profanely; a curse; an oath. Generally written D—n.

Damoclean, -o-klē'an. Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter under a sword suspended over his head by a single hair. Hence, applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

Damon. One of the traditionary heroes of ancient Syracuse, in whose behalf Pythias offered to sacrifice his life.

Damouch, -much'. The Arab name for Nitraria tridentata, believed to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

Dampier, William. An English circumnavigator; B. 1652, D. 1712.

Dampier Archipelago. A group N. W. of Australia. D. Strait divides New Guinea and Waygiou; 35 m. wide.

Damsel, dam'zel. A young unmarried woman.

Dana, Francis. An American jurist and statesman: B. in Mass. 1743, D. 1811. He was a member of Congress, Minister to Russia and Chief Justice of the Mass. Supreme Court.

Danae, dăn'a-e. In Myth. daughter of Acrisius, King of Argos and Eurydice seduced by Jupiter, and mother by him of Perseus.

Danaides. In Myth. the 50 daughters of Danaus, semi-king with his brother Egyptus of Egypt. They were all married to the sons of Egyptus, and by command of their father all but one—Hypermnestra, who saved Lynceus—murdered their husbands on the nuptial night. Jupiter condemned them to eternally carry water in seives in Hades.

Danby, Francis. An eminent Irish painter; B. 1793, D. 1871.

Dance, dans. A lively exercise of amusement, in which the movements are regulated by art in figure, and by the sound of instruments in measure. A tune by which dancing is regulated. D. of death, in allegorical painting and sculp. illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a skeleton figures prominently; frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass and in the decoration of manuscripts.

Dandolo, Enrico. A member of an ancient Venetian family, B. 1105, elected doge 1163, held a high command in the 4th Crusade at the capture of Byzantium, the throne of which city was offered him, but declined; D. 1205. Several of the family held the chief magistracy of Venice.

Dandruff, dan'druf. A scurf which forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dandy, 'dī. A boatman of the Ganges. A man who is fastidious as to dress. A roller of woven wire, forming part of a paper-making machine, employed to press the liquid from the pulp, and to bar or stripe the paper.

Danebrog, 'ē-brog. A Danish order of knighthood, instituted about 1219, and revived in 1693.

Danger-signal, dān'jer-sig-nal. The signal used on railways to indicate that there is some obstacle involving danger to an advancing train, given by the movable arms of a semaphore during the day, and by a red lamp at night.

Daniel. In Scrip. one of the greater Hebrew prophets, of royal blood, who was taken with other Jewish captives to Babylon in the 3d year of King Jehoiakim's reign. He became famous for his gift of prophecy and steady devotion to his religion, being made governor of Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, and next in power to the king himself by Darius, the Mede. The time and place of his death are unknown.

Dannewerke, The. A strong fortified

wall erected in the 9th century to protect S. Jutland from hostile inland tribes. Its modern fame rests upon the 8-hour battle, 1848, between 10,000 Danes and 30,000 Prussians, the former being finally defeated. In the war of 1864, the D. was again the scene of stubborn resistance to the Austro-Prussian army of invasion.

Dante, dan'tai. Italy's greatest poet; B. in Florence 1256, D. at Ravenna 1321.

Danton, George Jacques. A French Jacobin, B. 1759, guillotined by order of Robespierre, 1794.

Dantzig. A fortified seaport and cap. of E. Prussia, on the Vistula, 4 m. from its mouth; pop. abt. 90,000.

Danubian Principalities. Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly semi-independent states under Turkish dominion, but made independent by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, and now called Roumania. Total area, 46,700 sq. m.; pop. abt. 5,000,000.

Danube. The largest river of Central Europe, rising in Baden, and traversing Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, empties into the Black Sea through several arms. Total length 2,400 m.; navigable to Pesth. Its chief affluents are the Inn, Leitha, Save, Raab, Drave, Pruth and Theiss. It was for centuries the N. E. boundary of the Roman Empire.

Dapedium, da-pē'di-um. A gen. of fossil ganoid fishes of the Lias.

Daphne, daf'ne. In Myth. a nymph of Diana feigned to have been changed into a laurel. In Bot. a genus of thymelaceous plants, some of which are of medicinal importance, and employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper.

Daphnia, 'ni-a. The water-flea, a gen. of minute crustaceans, ord. Cladocera, div. Branchiopoda.

Daphnis. In Myth. the son of Mercury, a Sicilian shepherd, and inventor of pastoral poetry.

Darby, dār'bi. A plasterer's tool, used for floating a ceiling. Handcuffs.

Darboy, Georges. Archbishop of Paris, shot by the Communists, 1871.

Dardanelles, The. The strait connecting the Ægean and Sea of Marmora, at the E. extremity of the Mediterranean; 40 m. long, and 1 to 4 m. wide. Anciently known as the Hellespont, from Helles, a Theban princess, who drowned herself in its waters.

Dardanus. In Myth. son of Jupiter and Electra, the founder of Troy.

Darfour. A section of Central Africa, annexed to Egypt in 1875, and a part of the Soudan, now in rebellion under the leadership of El Mahdi, the False (Mohammedan) Messiah.

Dare-devil, dār'dev-il. A desperado; one who fears nothing and will attempt anything.

Daric, dar'ik. In Numis. a gold coin of Darius the Mede, weighing about 129 grains, value about $6, and bearing on one side the figure of an archer. A silver coin having the figure of an archer, and thence called a daric. Any very pure gold coin.

Golden Daric.

Darien, Gulf of. An arm of the Caribbean Sea, C. America. Isthmus of D., better known as the Isthmus of Panama, C. America.

Darius I. (surnamed Hystaspis). King of Persia; S. Cambyses, 521 B. C., after putting to death Smerdis, a usurper. He was wise and successful in his civil policy, but was defeated in an invasion of Scythia, and also at Marathon, Greece; D. 485. D. II. (Nothus) a natural son of Artaxerxes Longimanus, deposed the usurper Sogdianus, and became King of Persia, 424 B. C.; D. 405. D. III., called Codomannus, the last of the ancient Persian kings, S. Arses 336 B. C. Defeated by Alexander the Great at Issus and Arbela, D. was assasinated by Bessus, one of his satraps, while escaping from the battlefield. Statira, daughter of D., became one of the wives of Alexander.

Darley, Felix O. C. An eminent American artist; B. in Penn. in 1822. His illustrations of the works of Irving, Cooper, Dickens, &c., have given him a high reputation.

Darnley, Henry Stuart, Lord. A Scottish noble, of the royal blood of England and Scotland, B. 1545; became the second husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1565. His open profligacy alienated her affections, and it is generally believed she connived at his assassination which was planned and carried out by the Earl of Bothwell, 1567.

Darter, dart'er. One who throws a dart. One who or that which springs forward. A gen. (Plotus) of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, resembling the gulls. An ord. (Jaculatores) of birds containing the king-fishers, bee-eaters and jacamars, from their habit of darting on their prey.

Darwin, Charles. An English natur-

alist and publicist, B. 1809, D. 1883. He is noted as the author of the startling ethnological theory taught in his book, "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," popularly known as the Evolution theory.

Dash-board, dash'bōrd. A board or apron placed on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent water, &c., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.

Dash-pot, 'pot. An apparatus for deadening the blow of any falling weight, and preventing jar in the machinery.

Dash-wheel, 'whēl. A name applied to two cylinders revolving against each other in a cistern, used for washing woven goods by alternately dipping them in the water and dashing them against the sides of the compartment in which they are placed.

Dasyornis, da-si-or'nis. Bristle-bird, a gen. of insectivorous birds, thrush fam.

Dasypidæ, -sip'i-dē. A small fam. of edentate mammals, comprising the manis, armadillo, ant-eater and the platypus or duck-bill.

Dasyure, 'si-ūr. The brush-tailed opossums, a gen. of plantigrade marsupials, found in Australia, so named in contrast to the opossums of the New World, which have naked tails somewhat like rats.

Dataria, -tā'ri-a. The papal office of the chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued.

Datary, 'ta-ri. An officer of the chancery at Rome, who affixes the datum Romæ (given at Rome) to the pope's bulls. The employment of a datary.

Date-palm, dāt'-pām. The common name of Phœnix dactylifera, the palm-tree of Scripture. Next to the cocoa-nut tree, the date is the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. Cakes of dates are the principal food of the Arabs. A liquor resembling wine is made from dates by fermentation.

Date-tree.

Daughter, daw'ter. The female offspring of a man and woman. A female child. A daughter-in-law; a son's wife. A woman. A female descendant. A title of affection given to a woman by a man older in respect of years, or whose character or office entitles him to esteem, as to a penitent by her father confessor. The female offspring of an animal or plant.

Daughter-in-law, -in-la. A son's wife.

Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count von. An Austrian Field-Marshal; B. 1705, D. 1766. He defeated Frederick the Great at the battles of Kolin and Hochkirchen, 1758, but was defeated by the Prussian King at Torgau, 1761.

Dauphin, daw'fin. The eldest son of the King of France prior to the Revolution of 1830.

Dauphine, 'fēn. The wife or lady of the dauphin; dauphiness.

Dauw. A S. African zebra, the Equus Burchellii.

Davenant, William, Sir. An English dramatist, said to have been the natural son of Shakespeare, whom he strikingly resembled; B. 1605, D. 1668.

David. In Scrip. a prophet, poet and King of Israel, s. Saul; B. abt 1100 B. C., D. 1015. He abdicated his throne in favor of Solomon, his son, several years before his death. The Psalms, most of which were his composition, are unsurpassed in poetic beauty, strength or grandeur.

David I. King of Scotland, s. his brother Alexander I.; B. 1124, D. 1153. D. II. (David Bruce), son of the great Robert Bruce, retired to France on his father's death, who was s. by Baliol, 1332, but returned in 1342 and recovered his throne. In 1346 he was defeated and captured while invading England, and imprisoned in the Tower of London till 1357; D. 1371.

David, Jacques Louis. An eminent French painter: B. 1748, D. in exile, 1825.

Davidist, dā'vid-ist. One of a sect so called from David George, who, in the 16th century, gave out that he was the Messiah, rejected marriage, and denied the resurrection.

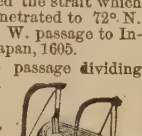
Davis, Charles Henry, Rear Admiral. An American naval officer; B. in Mass., 1807; commanded the Mississippi flotilla during the Civil War, and was appointed Superintendent of the National Observatory, 1865; D. 1878.

Davis, Jefferson. An American soldier and statesman; B. in Ky., 1808, educated at West Point, served 7 years with credit, and resigned to become a planter in Mississippi. Elected to the lower house of Congress, he took a leading part in all debates. He commanded the 18th Mississippi Volunteers during the Mexi-

can War, winning distinction by his ability and gallantry. On his return home he declined the appointment by President Polk of brigadier general of volunteers, holding that such appointment should belong to the State, and not to the Federal authorities. Elected to the U. S. Senate in 1847, he was appointed Secretary of War, 1853, and at the close of President Pierce's administration was again elected to the Senate. Taking a leading part in the secession movement of 1860–61, he resigned his seat in the Senate, and was soon after elected President of the Southern Confederacy. Taken prisoner at the close of armed resistance, he was confined in Fortress Monroe for two years, then released on bail, and was included in the Act of General Amnesty, Dec. 25, 1868. He now resides in S. Mississippi.

Davis, John. An English navigator; B. 1560. He discovered the strait which bears his name, and penetrated to 72° N. lat. while seeking a N. W. passage to India; he was killed in Japan, 1605.

Davis Strait. The passage dividing British N. America and Greenland; 750 m. long by 220 to 600 wide.



Davits.

Davit, dav'it. One of two projecting pieces on a vessel, used for lowering and hoisting the boats by means of sheave and pulley. Fish-davit, a spar with a roller or sheave at its end used for fishing the anchor.

Davoust, Louis Nicolas, dah-voo'. A French marshal; B. 1770, D. 1823. He commanded the left wing of Napoleon's army in the victory of Austerlitz and defeated the Prussians at Auerstädt, and Eckmühl, receiving the titles of Duke of Auerstädt and Prince of Eckmühl.

Davy, Humphrey, Sir, Bart. A distinguished English chemist and natural philosopher; B. 1778, D. 1829.

Davy Jones, da'vi-jōnz. The spirit of the sea; a nikker; a sea-devil. Davy Jones' locker, the ocean; specifically, as the grave of all who perish at sea.

Davy-lamp, -lamp. A lamp whose flame is surrounded with wire, invented by Sir Humphrey Davy to protect miners from explosions of fire-damp. Called also Safety-lamp.

Dawk, dak. A hollow or incision in timber. In the E. Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, dispatches, &c., or travelers in palanquins. D. bungalow, a house at the end of a stage designed for those who journey by palanquin. To travel dawk is to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men, or by government post-wagons.

Dawm, dam. An E. Indian copper coin of the value of one-fortieth of a rupee.

Day, dā. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis in which its surface is presented to the sun; or the time between the rising and setting of the sun. This is termed the day, and constitutes what astronomers call the artificial day. The period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; called the natural day. The Babylonians began the day at sun-rising; the Jews at sun-setting; the Egyptians at midnight, as do the British, French, Spanish, American, &c.

Daybreak, 'brāk. The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

Dayfly, 'fli. The popular name of the neuropterous insects, gen. Ephemera, so called because, though they may exist in the larval and pupal state for several years, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating their species and then dying.

Daysman, dāz'man. An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

Daystar, dā'stär. The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light. The sun, as the orb of day.

Deacon, dē'kon. A person in the lowest degree of the holy orders. The office of deacon was instituted by the apostles, and seven persons were chosen at first to serve at the feasts of Christians, and distribute bread and wine to the communicants, and minister to the wants of the poor. In the R. C. Church the office of the deacon is to wait upon the officiating priest, and at the pontificial mass to put the mitre on the bishop's head. In the Church of England the deacon may perform all ordinary offices of the priesthood except consecrating the elements and pronouncing the absolution. In Presbyterian churches the deacon's office is to attend to the secular interests, and in Independent churches it is the same, with the addition that he distributes the bread and wine to the communicants. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings, and signs its records. The deacon-convener of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow is a constitutent member of the town coun-

cil. A dignity once enjoyed by all similar officers in the country.

Deaconess, -es. A female deacon in the primitive church. A quasi sister-of-mercy among certain Protestants.

Dead-beat, ded'bēt. One who has completely failed in life; a loafer; a sharper.

Dead-center, 'sen-ter. That position of the arms of a link-motion in which they coincide with the line of centers.

Dead-eye, 'ī. A wooden block pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend a vessel's shrouds and stays and for other purposes.

Dead-head, 'hed. In founding, the extra length of metal given to a cast gun, containing the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal. When cooled the dead-head is cut off. Naut., a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. One who obtains anything of value without payment.

Dead-letter, 'let-ter. A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, or one having a defective address, and which is sent to the general post-office. Anything which has lost its force or authority, by lapse of time or any other cause. Dead-letter office, a department of the general post-office where dead-letters are examined and disposed of.

Dead-march, 'märch. A piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, especially those of military men.

Dead-reckoning, 'rek-n-ing. The calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, from the distance she has run by the log, and the courses steered by the compass, rectified by the allowances for drift, lee-way, &c.

Dead Sea, The. A lake of Palestine, 20 m. N. of Jerusalem, 35 m. long by 10 to 12 m. wide. Its waters are intensely salt, and there is no perceptible outlet, although the Jordan feeds it from the N. It is 1,381 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. It is generally believed that no living thing can exist in its waters, but this is disputed by some who insist that fish have been seen below the surface.

Deafness, def'nes. Incapacity of perceiving sounds; want of the sense of hearing. Unwillingness to hear.

Dean, dēn. An ecclesiastical governor or dignitary, so called because each diocese was divided into deaneries, each comprising ten parishes, with a dean presiding over each. A dene or valley.

Deanery, 'e-ri. The office or the revenue of a dean. The house or jurisdiction of a dean.

Deaf-mute, def'mūt. A person who is

Deaf-mute Alphabet.

both deaf and dumb. Deaf mutes communicate their thoughts by means of a manual alphabet.

Dearborn, Henry, Gen. An American officer of the Revolution; B. in N. H. 1751, D. 1829. He was Secretary of War 8 years under President Jefferson. Commanded at the capture of Yorktown, Canada, 1813, and was Minister to Portugal, 1822-24.

Dearborn, dēr'born. A light four-wheeled vehicle.

Deasil, dē'shēl. Motion from east to west, according to the course of the sun.

Death-fire, deth'fīr. A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed to presage death.

Death-rate, 'rāt. The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.

Death's-head, deths'hed. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing one. Death's-head moth, the largest species of lepidopterous insect found in Britain, and systematically known as Acherontia atropos. Regarded by the vulgar as the forerunner of death or other calamities.

Death-warrant, deth'wor-rant. An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal. Anything which puts an end to hope.

Death-watch, 'woch. A small beetle,

A. tesselatum, whose ticking is supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. It belongs to the gen. Anobium. The ticking is the call of the sexes to each other.

Debauch, dē-bach'. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; gluttony; lewdness. An act of debauchery.

Deborah. A Hebrew prophetess and judge, who lived in the 13th century B. C. She took an active part in delivering her country from the Canaanites under Sisera, and is the reputed author of "Judges v."

Debauchee, de'bo-shē. A man given to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a man habitually lewd or profligate.

Debris, dā-brē. Fragments; rubbish; ruins. In Geol. any accumulation of broken and detached matter, as that which arises from the waste of rocks, or a drifted heap of animal and vegetable matter.

Debtor, det'er. The person who owes another either money, goods, or services; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind.

Debut, dā-bū. Beginning or entrance upon anything; first attempt; hence, first appearance before the public, as that of an actor or actress upon the stage.

Debutant, -tän. One who makes a début; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

Debutante, -tänt. A woman appearing for the first time before the public.

Deca-, dek'a. A prefix, from the Greek, signifying ten.

Decade, dek'ād. The sum or number of ten; an aggregate or group consisting of ten; specifically, an aggregate of ten years.

Decagon, 'a-gon. A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal it is a regular decagon.

Decagramme, dā-ka-gram. A French weight of ten grammes, equal to 5.644 drams avoirdupois.

Decagyn, dek'a-jin. A plant having ten pistils.

Decahedral, -hē'dral. Having ten sides.

Decalitre, dā-ka-lē-tr. A French measure of capacity, containing ten litres, or 610.27 cubic inches.

Decalogue, dek'a-log. The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at Mount Sinai, originally written on two tables of stone.

Decameron, dē-kam'e-ron. The anglicized name of the celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio, which consists of 100 stories, ten of which are told on each of ten days by seven ladies and three gentlemen who had fled from Florence to a country house during the plague of 1348.

Decametre, dā-ka-mā-tr. A French measure of length, 10 metres, equal to 32.8 feet.

Decandria, de-kan'dri-a. The 10th class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, having 10 stamens, and one or more pistils. It includes Dianthus, Lychnis, Cerastium, Saxifraga, Sedum, Oxalis, &c.

Decanter, -kan'ter. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors.

Decapitation, -kap'i-tā"shon. The act of beheading.

Decapod, dek'a-pod. One of an order of crustaceans having ten feet. One of that division of the cuttle-fishes which have ten prehensile arms.

Decapoda, de-kap'o-da. The highest order of crustaceans, so called from having five pairs of legs. They are subdivided into Brachyura, or short-tailed decapods, the crabs; Macrura, or long-tailed, including the shrimp, lobster, prawn, crayfish, &c., and Anomura, of which the hermit-crab is an example. One of the two divisions of the dibranchiate cuttle-fishes (the other being the Octopoda).

Decastyle, dek'a-stil. A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

Deccan, The. That portion of Hindostan S. of the Vindhya Mountains.

Decatur, Stephen, Com. An American naval officer; B. in Md. 1779, killed in a duel with Com. Barron, at Bladensburg, Md., 1820. As a midshipman he distinguished himself in cutting out the captured Philadelphia from under the guns of the Tripolitan forts, 1803; in 1812, with the frigate United States, he captured the British frigate Macedonian, after a sanguinary battle; in 1815, while in command of the President he was attacked by four British vessels and compelled to surrender; in the same year, with a strong flotilla, he broke the power of the Algerian cruisers.

Decedent, dē-sēd'ent. A deceased person.

December, -sem'ber. The 12th and last month in the year, in which the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn, at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator.

Decemvirate, 'ver-at. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years. A body of ten men in authority.

Decennary, -sen'na-ri. A period of ten years.

Decennial, 'ni-al. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; as, a decennial period. Happening every ten years; as, decennial games.

Decentralization, 'tral-iz-ā''shon. The act of distributing what has been centralized or brought to a common centre.

Deciduate, -sid'ū-āt. A term applied to those mammals, as Man, the Quadrumana, Carnivora, Insectivora, Cheiroptera, and Rodentia, which throw off decidua after parturition; or to the placenta of such animals.

Deciduous, -us. Falling; not perennial or permanent. In Bot. applied to trees whose leaves fall in autumn and to the leaves or other parts of the plant which do so fall. In Zoöl. applied to parts which fall off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals.

Decigram, des'i-gram. The anglicized form of decigramme. A French weight of one-tenth of a gramme.

Decil, dē'sil. An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac distant from each other.

Decillion, 'li-on. According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed.

Decimal, des'i-mal. Any number expressed in the scale of tens; specifically, and almost exclusively, a decimal fraction.

Decimitre, dā-si-mā-tr. A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3.93710 inches.

Decimo-sexto, des'i-mō-seks''tō. The size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper when doubled so as to make sixteen leaves. Written usually 16mo.

Decius, Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus, Emperor of Rome, 249–251, noted for his persecutions of Christians.

Deck, dek. A horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship. A pack of playing cards.

Deck-beam, 'bēm. A strong transverse piece of timber stretching across a ship from side to side, to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

Deckle, 'l. In paper-making, a thin frame of wood serving to regulate the width of the sheet. The rough or raw edge of paper.

Deck-passenger, 'pas-en-jer. A passenger who remains on the deck of a vessel, and is not privileged to go below, or only to a cabin of an inferior description; a steerage passenger.

Declinator, 'lin-āt-er. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars.

Decliner, dē-klīn'er. One who declines. In dialing, the name given to a dial which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or the plane of the horizon obliquely. Called also a declining dial.

Declinometer, dek-li-nom'et-er. An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and observing its variations.

Decoction, de-kok'shon. The act of boiling a substance in water for extracting its virtues. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it.

Decollation, -kol-lā'shon. The act of beheading; the state of one beheaded. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, of a festival of the R. C. Church instituted in his honor, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

Decolorimeter, 'or-im''et-er. An instrument for estimating the decolorizing power of charcoal.

Decolorization, -kul'er-iz-ā''shon. The process of depriving of color.

Decortication, -kor'ti-kā''shon. The act of stripping off bark or husk.

Decorum, -kō'rum. Propriety of speech or behavior; decency. In Arch. the suitableness of a building, its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

Decoy-bird, -koi'berd. A bird or duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken. A person employed to decoy others into some snare.

Decretal, -krēt'al. An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the Pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

Decubation, -kū-bā'shon. The act of lying down.

Decumbence, -kum'bens. The posture of lying down.

Decuple, dek'ŭ-pl. A number ten times repeated.

Decurion, dē-ku'ri-on. An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, that is, a body of ten soldiers. Any commander or overseer of ten, whether men or households; specifically, a tithingman.

Decussation, -kus-ā'shon. The act of crossing at right or acute angles; an intersection in the form of ×; the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge.

Dee, John. An educated and eccentric Englishman, generally known as "Doctor"; B. 1527, D. 1608. He was noted for his enthusiastic devotion to mathematics and astrology, being persecuted as a magician by Queen Mary, but honored by Elizabeth. He was the first to advocate what is now known as Spiritualism.

Deemster, dēm'ster, The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief-justices of the island.

Deer, dēr. A gen. of ruminant quadrupeds constituting the fam. Cervidæ. There are several species, as the red deer, fallow-deer, roebuck, rein-deer, moose-deer, American elk, black-tailed deer, long-tailed deer, Mexican deer, &c.

Red deer.

Deer-hound, 'hound. A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

Deer-mouse, 'mous. The common name of the American rodents, gen. Meriones, allied to the mice and the jerboas of Europe.

Deer-stalking, 'stak-ing. The hunting of deer on foot by hiding and stealing upon them unawares.

Deev, dēv. In ancient Persian Myth. one of the inferior spirits in the kingdom of darkness. In modern Persian Myth. one of a class of malignant beings allied to fairies, implacable enemies of the Peris.

De facto, dē-fak'tō. Actually; in fact; in reality; existing; as distinguished from de jure, or by right.

Defaulter, -falt'er. One who fails to perform a public duty; one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care; a delinquent.

Defendant, dē-fend'ant. One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger. In law, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge.

Defender, 'er. One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments. D. of the Faith, title peculiar to the kings of England, first conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther.

Defervescence, -fer-ves'ens. Abatement of heat; the state of growing cool.

Defiance, fī'ans. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat.

Deficit, 'fi-sit. Want; deficiency.

Defile, -fīl'. A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

Defiliation, -fil'li-ā''shon. The abstraction of a child from its parents; the act of rendering childless.

Deflagration, -fla-grā'shon, A burning; rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapor. The process for oxidizing substances by means of nitre is called deflagration.

Deflagrator, -grāt-er. A galvanic instrument for producing the combustion of metallic substances.

Deflection, dē-flek'shon. Deviation; turning from a true line or regular course.

Deflector, dē-flekt'er. The diaphragm of the furnace of a boiler, by means of which air and gas are deflected and mingled.

Defloration, -flōr-ā'shon. The act of deflouring; the act of depriving of the flower or prime beauties; particularly, the act of taking away a woman's virginity; rape. A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

Defluvium, -flū'vi-um. A falling off, as the hair or bark of trees, by disease.

Defoliation, -fō'li-ā''shon. The fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; the season of shedding leaves in autumn.

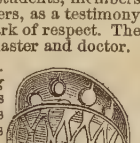
Deforciant, -fōrs'i-ant. In law, one who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.

Defrauder, -frad'er. One who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; an embezzler; a peculator.

Defter-dar, def'ter-dar'. The Minister of Finance and High Treasurer of the Turkish Empire.

Degree, dē-grē. The 360th part of the circumference of any circle, the circumference of every circle being supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees. A degree of latitude is the 360th part of the earth's circumference north or south of the equator, and a degree of longitude the same part of the surface east or west of any given meridian, measured on a circle parallel to the equator. Degrees are marked by a sign, thus, 45°. The degree is sub-divided into sixty minutes; and the minute into sixty seconds. Thus, 45° 12′ 20″ means 45 degrees, 12 minutes and 20 seconds. In Alg. a term applied to equations to show what is the highest power under which the unknown quantity appears. In music, an interval of sound marked by a line on the scale. In Arith. three figures taken together in numeration; thus, the number 270,360 consists of two degrees. A division, space or interval marked on a mathematical, meteorological, or other instrument. In universities, a mark of distinction conferred on students, members or distinguished strangers, as a testimony of proficiency or as a mark of respect. The degrees are bachelor, master and doctor.

Dehiscence, -his′ens. In Bot. the separating into regular parts, as the opening of the parts of a capsule or the cells of anthers, &c.



Dehiscent.

Dehortation, -hort-ā′-shon. Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.

Deiamba, dā-ē-am′ba. Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in Congo, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked.

Deification, dē′if-i-kā′′shon. The act of deifying; the act of enrolling among deities.

Dei gratia, ′i-grā′′shi-a. By the grace of God; an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial description of the title of a sovereign.

Dei judicium, jū-dī′shi-um. In law, the judgment of God; a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

Deinacrida, dī-nak′ri-da. A gen of the cricket tribe, abundant in New Zealand.

Deinosauria, -nō-sa′ri-a. A group of fossil colossal lizards, resembling the pachydermatous mammals, but intermediate between the struthious birds and lizards. The majority, as Megalosaurus, which attained to 40 feet in length, were carnivorous; Iguanodon, however, was herbivorous. They were the land reptiles of the Jurassic, Wealden and inferior cretaceous continents.

Deiparous, dē-ip′a-rus. Bearing or bringing forth a god; applied to the Virgin Mary.

Deipnosophist, dīp-nos′ō-fist. One of an ancient sect of philosophers who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

Deist, ′ist. One who believes in the existence of a God but denies revealed religion; a freethinker.

Deity, -ti. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being. God, the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit. A fabulous god or goddess; an animate or inanimate object viewed as a god. The supposed divine qualities of a pagan god.

Dejanira. In Myth., daughter of Œneus, King of Ætolia, and wife of Hercules. She was the cause of her husband's death, by giving him the poisoned shirt of Nessus, the Centaur.

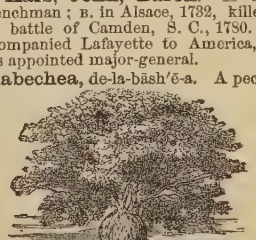
Dejeuner, dā-zhū-nā. Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is now used as synonymous with the English luncheon. D. à la fourchette, a repast in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a lunch.

De jure, dē jū-rē. By right; according to law.

Dekabrist, dek′a-brist. A member of a military conspiracy which broke out in St. Petersburg Dec. 26, 1825, on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne; one who suffered death or banishment to Siberia for this conspiracy.

De Kalb, John, Baron. A noble Frenchman; b. in Alsace, 1732, killed at the battle of Camden, S. C., 1780. He accompanied Lafayette to America, and was appointed major-general.

Delabechea, de-la-bāsh′ē-a. A peculiar



Delabechea or Bottle-tree.

gen. of trees, ord. Sterculiaceæ. D. rupestris, or bottle-tree of Australia, is remarkable for the form of the trunk, which bulges out in the shape of a barrel. The stem abounds in a resinous nutritious substance, resembling gum tragacanth, which is used by the aborigines for food.

Delacroix, Ferdinand Victor Eugene, d'lah-krwa. An eminent French painter; B. 1799, D. 1863.

Delaine, dē-lān'. A muslin made originally of wool, but now generally of cotton and wool.

Delaroche, Paul. A celebrated historical painter, founder of the Eclectic school; B. in France, 1797, D. 1856.

Delavigne, Jean François Casimir, d'lah-van'. A French poet and dramatist; B. 1793, D. 1843. His stirring song "La Parisienne," was the popular air of the Revolution of 1830.

Delaware. One of the 13 states of the American Union, named from Lord de la Warr, Governor of Va., 1610. It is bounded N. by Penn., E. by the Atlantic and D. Bay, S. and W. by Maryland; area, 2,120 sq. m.; pop. 146,608. Chief towns, Dover, the cap., Wilmington, Lewes, New Castle and Smyrna. D. Bay is a large estuary of the Atlantic, separating the state from N. Jersey; length 65 m., breadth 18 to 30 m. With D. river, a considerable stream, it affords open navigation for the largest ships to Philadelphia, 120 m. from the sea. D. river rises in the Catskill Mountains, N. Y. State, and running as the boundary line between that state and Penn. for some distance, then forms the boundary between Penn. and N. Jersey, emptying into D. Bay, 40 m. below Philadelphia. It is navigable for small craft to Trenton, N. J.

Delectation, -lek-tā'shon. Great pleasure; delight.

Delegate, del'ē-gāt. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with powers to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

Delenda, dē-len'da. Things to be erased or blotted out.

Delesseria, de-les-sē'ri-a. A gen. of the Ceramiaceæ, or rose-spored algæ.

Deletion, dē-lē'shon. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing. An erasure; a passage deleted.

Delf, delf. Earthenware, covered with white glazing in imitation of chinaware or porcelain. Spelled also Delph.

Delft, dĕlf. A city of the Netherlands, 9 m. N. W. of Rotterdam, formerly noted for its potteries. William, Prince of Orange, was assassinated at D., 1584. Pop. 23,107.

Delhi. Cap. of a prov. of the same name in Hindostan, and the ancient cap. of the Mogul Empire, 880 m. N. W. of Calcutta, on the Jumna River; pop. 160,420. D. is famed for its magnificent temple, Jumna Musjid, and palaces.

Deliac, dē'li-ak. A kind of sculptured vase; also beautiful bronze and silver.

Delian, -an. Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean Sea, now called Dili. D. problem, in Math., the duplication of the cube: so called because, when the plague was raging at Athens, the oracle of Apollo at Delos replied to a deputation that the plague would be stayed when they doubled the altar of the god, which was a cube. The problem has engaged the attention of some of the greatest mathematicians.

Delille, Jacques, d'lēl'. A distinguished French poet; B. 1738, D. 1813.

Deliquescence, del-i-kwes'ens. Spontaneous liquefaction in the air.

Delirium, de-lir'i-um. A temporary disordered state of the mental faculties occurring during illness, either of a febrile or of an exhausting nature. Violent excitement; wild enthusiasm; mad rapture. D. tremens, an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits.

Dell, del. A small narrow valley; a ravine.

Della Crusca, 'la krus'ka. An academy founded at Florence in 1582 for promoting the purity of the Italian language.

Delos. One of the islands of the Cyclades group, in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently sacred to the worship of Apollo, and the reputed birthplace of A. and Diana.

Deloul, de-lōl'. A dromedary.

Delphinaptera, dĕl-fin-ap'te-ra. A gen. of cetaceans, fam. Delphinidæ, including the right whale-porpoise, or D. Peronii, the D. Commersonii and D. borealis.

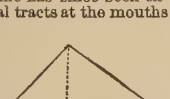
Delphine, 'fin. Pertaining to a dolphin. Pertaining to the Dauphin of France. D. editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics, prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet and Huet, for the use of the son of Louis XIV., called the Grand Dauphin. They are now valueless except for their Indices Verborum.

Delphinorhynchus, -fī'nō-ring"kus. A gen. of cetaceans, fam. Delphinidæ. D. coronatus, the largest species, is from 30 to 36 feet long.

Delphinus, 'nus. The dolphin, a gen. of Mammalia, ord. Cetacea.

Delta, 'ta. The Greek letter answering to the English D. The island formed by the alluvial deposits between the mouths of the Nile, was named Delta by the Greeks; and the name has since been extended to the alluvial tracts at the mouths of all rivers.

Deltoid. Delta-shaped, triangular.



Deltoid.

Delubrum, dē-lū'brum. In Roman Antiq. a temple having a basin or font where persons coming to sacrifice washed. A church furnished with a font. A font or baptismal basin.

Deluc, Jean Andre, d'luk'. An eminent Swiss philosopher and inventor; B. 1727, D. in England 1817. He invented the portable barometer and improved the thermometer, but his fame rests upon his great work, published in England, 1778: "Letters, Physical and Moral, on the History of the Earth and of Man," in which the harmony of the Mosaic history with geology is maintained.

Deluge, del'ūj. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood in the days of Noah.

Delundung, de-lun'dung. The native name of Prionodon gracilis, a quadruped, allied to the civets, but probably forming a connecting link between them and the Felidæ, being destitute of scent-pouches.

Demagnetization, dē-mag'net-iz-ā"shon. The act or process of depriving of magnetic or mesmeric influence.

Demarch, dēm'ärk. The ruler or magistrate of a deme; the mayor of a modern Greek town.

Dembinski, Henry, Gen. A noble Pole; B. 1791, D. 1864. He distinguished himself in the revolution of 1831, and joined the Hungarians, 1849. Kossuth appointed him commander-in-chief, but the Hungarian officers refused to serve under him. He accepted a subordinate command and was defeated at Temesvár.

Deme. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

Demeter. dē-mē'ter. A Greek goddess, corresponding in some respects to the Latin Ceres, the goddess of agriculture. She was the mother of Bacchus.

Demetrius. Known as "The False Demetrius," claimed to be the son of Ivan IV., Czar of Muscovy, invaded Russia at the head of a Polish army, 1603, and on the death of Boris s. to the throne. He was killed in a revolt, 1606. Another D. the False claimed the Muscovite throne as the rival of Basil II.; he besieged Moscow, but was assassinated by his own soldiers, 1610.

Demetrius Nicator, Son and s. of D. Soter, King of Syria, who only secured the crown after dethroning Belus, who had usurped it, 146 B. C. He was defeated and made prisoner by the Parthians, and on his release was murdered at Tyre, 126. D. Soter, father of the above, son of Seleucus Philopator; B. abt. 185 B. C., proclaimed King of Syria, 161, and was killed in battle with Belus, 150.

Demetrius Phalereus. An eminent Greek orator, philosopher and statesman; B. 345 B. C., D. 284. He was appointed governor of Athens by Cassander, 316, and for 10 years ruled with justice and wisdom. When Athens was captured by D. Poliorcetes, he found refuge at the court of Ptolemy, King of Egypt.

Demetrius Poliorcetes. Son of Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals, received his surname from his military success in capturing cities; B. 335 B. C., D. abt. 283.

Demi-god, dēm'i-god. Half a god; an inferior deity; a fabulous hero, produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

Demi-goddess, -es. A female demi-god.

Demi-island, -ī-land. A peninsula.

Demijohn, -jon. A glass vessel or bottle inclosed in wicker-work.

Demi-rep, -rep. A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity.

Demi-rilievo, -rē-lē-vō. In Sculp. half relief, or the condition of a figure when it rises from the plane, as if it had been cut in two and only one half fixed to the plane.

Demiurge, -erj. The name given by the Gnostics to the creator of the world of sense. He was chief of the lowest order of spirits or æons of the Pleroma, and, mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or pneuma, but only a sensuous one, psyche. He was also regarded as the ori-

gin of evil. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of magistrates.

Demi-volt, -volt. In the manége, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs in a particular manner.

Demi-wolf, -wulf. Half a wolf; a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

Democracy, de-mok'ra-si. That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people. In the United States, the name given to the system of principles held by one of the two great political parties into which that country is divided.

Democrat, dem'ō-krat. One who adheres to democracy. A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

Democritus, de-mŏk're-tŭs. A Greek philosopher; B. in Thrace abt. 475 B. C.; celebrated for his study of the natural sciences, and as the promulgator of the "Atomic System."

Demogorgon, dē-mō-gor'gon. A mysterious divinity in Pagan mythology, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

Demoiselle, dā-mwą-zel. A young lady; a damsel; a lady's maid. A bird, the Numidian crane.

Demon, dē'mon. A spirit holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans, especially an evil or malignant spirit. The soul of a dead person. A very wicked or cruel person.

Demoniac, -mō'ni-ak. A human being possessed by a demon, an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power. One of a section of the Anabaptists, who maintain that the devils will ultimately be saved.

Demotic, -mot'ik. Popular; pertaining to the common people; specifically applied to the alphabet used by the people of ancient Egypt, as contradistinguished from that used by the priestly caste, called the hieratic.

Demosthenes. The most eminent orator of antiquity; B. near Athens, abt. 384 B. C., D. by poison, 322.

Demotica, 'e-ka. A city of European Turkey, 22 m. S. of Adrianople, noted as the asylum of Charles XII., of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa; pop. abt. 10,000.

Demy, -mī'. A particular size of paper intervening between royal and crown. Printing demy measures 22 inches by 17½; writing, 20 inches by 15½; drawing 22 inches by 17. A half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Denain, dēn-an'. A town in dept. of Nord, France, famous for the defeat of the Dutch-German army under the Earl of Albemarle, by the French under Marshal Villars, 1712; pop. abt. 10,000.

Denarius, de-nā'ri-us. A Roman silver coin worth 10 ases or 10 lbs. f copper originally, and afterwards considered equal to 16 ases, when the weight of the as was reduced to an ounce. Equivalent to about 7½d. English money. There was also a gold denarius equal in value to 25 silver ones.

Denarius of Tiberius Cæsar

Denary, den'a-ri. The number ten.

Dendrachate, 'dra-kāt. Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

Dendraspidæ, -dras'pi-dē. A fam. of S. African snakes, having very long poisonous fangs, perforated and permanently erect.

Dendrerpeton, -drer'pē-ton. A gen. of fossil amphibians, whose character was determined from teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria from the coal strata of Nova Scotia.

Dendrite, 'drīt. A stone or mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses, due to arborescent crystallization, resembling frost-work on windows, attributable to the presence of the hydrous oxide of manganese.

Dendrocolaptes, 'dro-kō-lap''tēz. The hook-billed creepers, a gen. of tenuirostral birds, natives of S. America.

Dendrodus, -dus. The name provisionally given to a fossil gen. of vertebrates.

Dendrolagus, -drol'a-gus. The tree-kangaroo, a gen. of marsupial animals, kangaroo fam.

Dendrolite, -īt. A petrified or fossil shrub or plant.

Dendrology, 'o-ji. A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Dendrometer, -drom'e-ter. An instrument of various forms for measuring the height and diameter of trees.

Dendromys, 'dro-mis. A gen. of S. African rodents, which build their nests in branches of trees. They belong to the

family of mice. D. typus is the only species.

Dendrophis, -fis. A gen. of serpents, fam. Colubridæ, found in India and Africa, and not venomous.

Deneb, de'neb. The name of a bright star (Beta) in the tail of the Lion.

Denichi, den'i-chē. A Japanese idol with three heads and forty hands. The heads symbolize the sun, moon and elements, and the hands the bounty of nature.

Denim, 'im. A coarse cotton drilling.

Denis, St. The first bishop of Paris, martyred abt. 272, in the Valerian persecution. St. D. is the tutelary saint of France.

Denis, St. A town in dept. of the Seine, France, noted for its beautiful abbey, the burial place of French monarchs, begun in 1130, and completed in 1781.

Denmark. A kingdom of N. Europe, a peninsula and archipelago, bet. the North and Baltic seas, bounded N. E. and W. by the sea, and S. by Schleswig-Holstein; area, 14,797 sq. m.; pop. abt. 2,000,000. The principal islands are Zeeland, Fünen, Laaland, Falster and Bornholm, and the foreign dependencies include the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas in the W. Indies. Chief towns, Copenhagen, the cap., Odense, Nyrkioping, Rönne and Aarhuus. The government is a constitutional monarchy.

De novo, dē-nō'vō. Anew; from the beginning.

Dent, dent. A manufacturer's name for the tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card; also, a cane or wire of the reed frame of a weaver's loom.

Dental, den'tal. Of or pertaining to the teeth. In Gram. formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, d and t are dental letters.

Dentalidæ, -tal'i-dē. Tooth-shells, a fam. of cirribranchiate mollusks, consisting of the single gen. Dentalium.

Dentary, 'ta-ri. The bone in the lower jaw of fishes and reptiles that supports the teeth, analogous to the lower jaw of man.

Dentelle, -tel'. Lace; ornamentation resembling lace.

Dentelli, 'lī. Ornaments in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; modillions.

Dentex, 'teks. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Sparidæ, resembling the perch.

Denticle, 'ti-kl. A small tooth or projecting point.

Dentifactor, -fak-ter. A machine for the manufacture of artificial teeth, gums and palate, used in dental surgery.

Dentifrice, -fris. A powder used in cleaning the teeth, as pulverized shells and charcoal.

Dentilave, -lāv. A lotion for cleaning the teeth.

Dentile, 'til. A small tooth like that of a saw.

Dentiloquy, 'o-kwi. The practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

Dentine, 'tin. The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth.

Dentirostres, -ti-ros'trēz. A sub-ord. of insessorial birds including the butcher birds, shrikes, &c.

Dentiscalp, -skalp. An instrument for scraping the teeth.

Dentist, 'tist. One who makes it his business to clean and extract, repair and replace teeth by artificial ones; one who practices dental surgery and mechanical dentistry.

Dentolingual, 'to-ling-gwal. A consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth, or to the gum immediately above them; a linguadental; as, d, t, s.

Denver. Cap. of Colorado, on the S. Platte river, 580 m. W. of the Mississippi. Founded 1858, it has a pop. of 43,000.

Deodate, dē'ō-dāt. A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Deodorizer, 'der-īz-er. That which deprives of odor; a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chloride of zinc, nitrate of lead, &c.

Deontology, -on-tol'o-ji. The science of duty; a term assigned by the followers of Jeremy Bentham to their doctrine of ethics, founded on the principle of judging of actions by their tendency to promote happiness.

Departer, -pārt'er. One who departs. One who refines metals by separation.

Dephlegmator, -fleg-mā'ter. A form of condensing apparatus for stills.

Depilatory, -pil'a-to-ri. Any application used to strip off hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin.

Depot, -pō. A place of deposit; a warehouse; a storehouse. A railway-station;

a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers by railway. Milit., a magazine, where stores, ammunition, &c., are deposited; or a station where recruits are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain.

Depressaria, -pres-ā'ri-a. A gen. of moths, fam. Tineidæ, whose caterpillars do great mischief to carrots and parsnips.

Depuration, -pūr-ā'shon. The act of purifying fluids from heterogeneous matter. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

Deptford. A city in Kent Co., England, 3 m. S. E. of London, on the Thames. It has a royal arsenal and navy-yard in which Peter the Great of Russia studied shipbuilding; pop. 29,732.

De Quincey, Thomas. An English philosopher and essayist; B. 1785, D. 1859. He was the finest Greek scholar of the age, a most original thinker and brilliant writer. He fell a victim to the habit of opium-eating, and philosophically analyzed its awful effects in his "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 1821.

Deputy, dep'ū-ti. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission in place of another.

Derailment, dē-rāl'ment. The act of a railway train or carriage running off the rails.

Derby, der-bi. A race for a sweepstakes of 50 sovereigns each for 3-year-old thoroughbred horses, founded in 1780 by the 12th Earl of Derby, and run annually at Epsom, Surrey. It is the principal horse-race in England.

Derby-day, -dā. The day on which the Derby sweepstakes is run, the Wednesday before Whitsunday.

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith-Stanley, 14th Earl of. A distinguished orator, statesman and publicist, the head of the ancient house of Stanley, descended from the blood-royal of England and Scotland; B. 1799, D. 1869. He was for years the Parliamentary leader of the Conservatives. S. Earl Russell as Prime Minister, 1852.

Derceto, dair'se-to. In Myth. a Syrian god, represented with the body of a woman and tail of a fish, identical with Venus.

Derm, derm. The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis or scarf skin. It is also called enderon, the epidermis being known as ecderon.

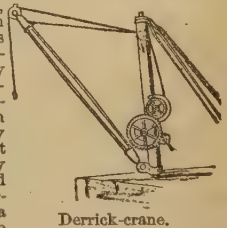
Dermaptera, der-map'ter-a. An ord. of insects restricted to the earwigs.

Dermestidæ, -mes'ti-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Necrophaga. The principal genera are Dermestes, Anthrenus, Megatoma and Attagenus.

Dermobranchiata, 'mo-brangk'i-ā''ta. A fam. of gasteropods, more commonly called Nudibranchiata.

Dermo-skeleton, -mō-skel'ē-ton. A term applied to the coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous or osseous integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. In fishes and reptiles the dermo-skeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is united with parts of the endo-skeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermo-skeleton only.

Derrick, der'rik. An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, usually consisting of a boom supported by a central post steadied by stays and guys, and furnished with a purchase. To rig a derrick, to raise a single pole and step it over before the mainmast, inclining over the main hatchway of a vessel. D.-crane combines the advantages of the common derrick and those of the ordinary crane.



Derrick-crane.

Dervis, 'vis. A Mohammedan priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life, partly in monasteries, partly itinerant. They are highly respected by the people, and reputed to be able to work miracles. Written also Dervise, Darweesh.

Traveling Dervis

Derwentwater, James Radcliffe, 3d Earl of. An English noble; B. 1689, D. 1716. He headed the rising of the English loyalists in favor of the restoration of the Stuarts, 1715, and was executed the next year.

Desaix, Louis Charles Antoine, da-sa′. A French general; B. 1768, killed at Marengo, 1800. He fought under Moreau, 1796–97, and under Bonaparte in Egypt.

Desatir, de-sä′tir. A book which professes to be a collection of the writings of fifteen old Persian prophets, together with the book of Zoroaster. Some authorities ascribe it to a Parsee who lived in the 4th century of the Hegira.

Descartes, Rene, da-kärt′. A eminent French mathematician and philosopher; B. 1596, D. in Sweden, 1650.

Describent, de-skrīb′ent. In Geom. the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or solid is supposed to be generated or described.

Desert, dez′ert. A region in its natural state; a wilderness, sandy, stony, or rocky expanse, almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.

Deserter, de-zert′er. A person who forsakes his cause, his post, his party or friend. A soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.

Deshabille, -za-bēl. Undress; a loose morning dress.

Desiccation, -sik-kā′shon. The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

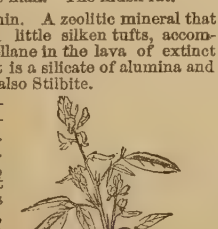
Designator, 'sig-nāt-er. One who designates or points out. In Rom. Antiq. an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

Desilverisation, -sil′ver-īz-ā″shon. The process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore.

Desman, des′man. The musk-rat.

Desmine, 'min. A zeolitic mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, accompanying spinellane in the lava of extinct volcanoes. It is a silicate of alumina and lime. Called also Stilbite.

Desmodium, -mō′di-um. A gen. of plants, ord. Leguminosæ, The best known species is D. gyrans, the semaphore plant, remarkable for the peculiar rotatory movement of its leaflets, which move in nearly all conceivable ways; two of them may be at rest and the others revolving, or all three may be moving together. The movements are most obvious when the plant is in a hot-house, with a strong sun shining.



Semaphore Plant.

Desmodus, 'mo-dus. A gen. of bats, including the true vampires.

Desmology, -mol′o-ji. The branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

Des Moines, de-moin′, Cap. of Iowa, at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers, 150 m. N. of Davenport; pop. 22,408. Also the name of a county and river in Iowa.

Desmoulins, Camille, dā-moo-lāhn. A French writer and revolutionist; B. 1762; guillotined, 1794. He was a schoolmaster of Robespierre, and the bosom friend of Danton. Giving earnest support to the most extreme measures against the Girondists, he agreed with Danton in opposing Robespierre's bloody programme, and suffered death on the same scaffold.

De Soto, Hernando, A Spanish explorer; B. 1500, D. in Louisiana, 1542. He served under Pizarro in Peru, and afterward commanded an expedition which landed on the Florida coast, and from there marched inland, discovering the Mississippi River, on the banks of which De Soto died of fever.

Desperado, des-per-ā′dō. A desperate fellow; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless or regardless of safety.

Desquamation, dē-skwa-mā′shon. A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.

Dessalines, Jean Jacques, da-sa-len′. The first emperor of Hayti, an African negro, B. abt. 1730; assassinated by Christopher and Petion, 1806. He was the favorite officer and s. Toussaint l'Ouverture in the bloody Dominican insurrection, proclaiming himself emperor in 1804.

Dessert, de-zert′. A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of the entertainment; the last course at the table.

Dessiatine des′i-a-tīn. A Russian land measure=2.702 English acres.

Destiny, 'ti-ni. In Class. Myth. the Parcæ or Fates; the powers which preside over human life.

Destructionist, dē-struk′shon-ist. One who delights in destroying. One who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked.

Desuetude, des′wē-tūd. The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom or fashion.

Detective, dē-tekt'iv. A species of police officer, whose special duty it is to detect offenses and apprehend criminals. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific round, and he is concerned with bringing criminals to justice rather than directly in the prevention of crime. There are also private detectives who investigate cases for hire.

Detent, -tent'. A pin, stud or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, &c. The detent in a clock falls into the striking wheel, and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given.

Determinism, -ter'min-ism. A system of philosophy which denies liberty of action to man, holding that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives; specifically, in the scholastic philosophy, the doctrine that our human will is determined by a motive which divine Providence always furnishes.

Detersive, -ters'iv. A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

Detmold. Cap. of Lippe-Detmold, Germany, noted for the battle fought near by, A. D. 9, in which Arminius exterminated the Roman army under Varus; also for the defeat of the Saxons by Charlemagne.

Detonation, de-tō-nā'shon. An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold.

Detour, -tōr'. A roundabout or circuitous way; a deviation from the direct or shortest route.

Detritus, dē-trī'tus. In Geol. a mass of substances detached from solid bodies by attrition; disintegrated materials of rocks, as diluvial detritus. Detritus may consist of clay, sand, gravel, rubbly fragments, or any admixture of these.

Detroit, da-trwâ. The chief commercial city of Michigan, on the W. bank of the D. River, which separates the State from Canada, and connects Lakes Erie and St. Clair. It was founded by the French, 1670; pop. 116,340.

De trop, trō. Not wanted; a term applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient.

Dettinger. A village of Bavaria, on the Main, 12 m. from Aschaffenburg, noted as the scene of the defeat of the French under Marshal De Noailles, by the English-Austrians under George II. of England, 1743.

Deuce, dūs. Two; a card or die with two spots; a term used in gaming.

Deutero-canonical, dū'te-rō-ka-non'-ik-al. A term applied to books of Scripture admitted into the canon after the rest.

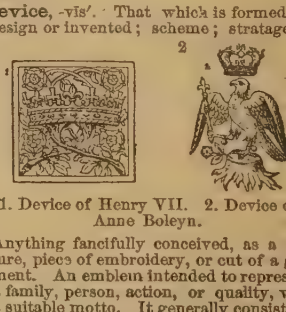
Deuterogamy, -ter-og'a-mi. A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deucalion. In Myth. a son of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha, daughter of Epimethus, the two being the sole survivors of the Sabian deluge, supposed to have occurred 1503 B. C.

Deuteronomy. In Script. the 5th book of the Pentateuch, supposed to have been written by Moses, with the exception of the four last chapters.

Devexa, dē-veks'a. A fam. of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only representative.

Device, -vīs'. That which is formed by design or invented; scheme; stratagem.



1. Device of Henry VII. 2. Device of Anne Boleyn.

Anything fancifully conceived, as a picture, piece of embroidery, or cut of a garment. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto. It generally consists in a metaphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plow representing agriculture. Hence the motto attached to, or suited for, such an emblem.

Devil, dev'il. In Theol. an evil spirit or being: specifically, the evil one, represented in Scripture as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c., and referred to under the names Satan, Lucifer, Belial, Apollyon, Abaddon, the Man of Sin, the Adversary, &c. A very wicked person, a traitor. An expletive expressing wonder, vexation, &c. An idol or false god. The name popularly given in Tasmania to a marsupial animal (Dasyurus ursinus) of great ferocity. A printer's errand boy; also a printer's apprentice. The machine

through which cotton or wool is first passed to prepare it for the carding machines. In cookery, a dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled with Cayenne pepper.

Devil-fish, fish. The popular name of a large species of ray, the Lophius piscatorius, otherwise called the American angler, fishing-frog, sea-devil, toad-fish, &c.

Devil's Darning-needle, ïlz därn'ing-nē'dl. The popular name of various species of the dragon-fly.

Devil-worship, 'il-wer-ship. The worship paid to an evil spirit, a malignant deity, or the personified evil principle in nature, by many primitive tribes, under the assumption that the good deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good.

Devonian, dē-vō'ni-an. Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England. In Geol. a term applied to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of that section, and formerly used as synonymous with old red sandstone, as occupying an intermediate position between the Silurian and carboniferous rocks. Modern geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonport, dev'on-pōrt. A small writing-table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences.

Dewan, dū-an'. In the East Indies, the head officer of finance and revenue.

Dewanny, 'ni. An Indian court for trying revenue and other civil causes.

Dew-claw, 'klą. One of the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot. The uppermost claw in a dog's foot.

De Witt, John. A distinguished Hollander; b. 1625, assassinated by a mob, 1672. He was a sturdy republican, and bitterly opposed to the house of Orange. As Grand Protector he administered the affairs of his country with vigor and wisdom, but through the treachery of Charles II. of England, Louis XIV. of France overran a large part of Holland, creating popular discontent against De Witt, and his rival, William, Prince of Orange, was made commander-in-chief and stadtholder, De Witt being shortly after this murdered with his brother Cornelius by a mob.

Dewlap, 'lap. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows. The flesh on the throat becomes flaccid with age.

Dew-point, point. The degree indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited. It varies with the degree of the humidity of the atmosphere.

Dextro-compound, deks-trō-kom'pound. In Chem. a compound body which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextro-glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, cinchonine, are dextro-compounds.

Dextro-glucose, -glū-kōs. In Chem. ordinary glucose or granular sugar, called also grape, fruit, honey, starch, diabetic, urine, chestnut and rag sugar, according to its origin. It has its name from its property of turning the plane of polarization to the right.

Dey, dā. The title of the old governors of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, under the protection of the Sultan of Turkey.

D. F. Abbreviation for defensor fidei, defender of the faith.

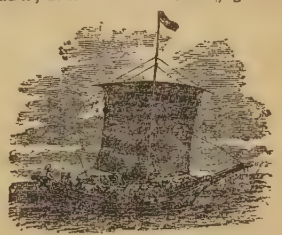
D. G. Abbreviation for Dei gratia, by the grace of God.

Dhawalagiri. One of the loftiest of the Himalayas, in Hindustan, ht. 28,080 ft.

Dhole, dōl. The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India (Canis dukhunensis), in size between a wolf and jackal. It hunts in packs, and runs down almost every animal, except the elephant and rhinoceros.

Dhotee, dō'tē. A long narrow strip of cotton or gauze, worn by the male Hindus instead of pantaloons.

Dhow, dou. An Arab vessel, generally



Slave Dhow.

with one mast; employed in mercantile trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Dhu, dų. A common element in Celtic place and personal names, signifying black, as Dublin (Dubh linn), the black pool; Dhu Loch, the black loch; Roderick Dhu, the black Roderick.

Diablerie, di-ăb'le-rē. Mischief; devilry. Incantation; witchcraft.

Diabolism, di-ab'ol-izm. The actions of the devil; conduct worthy of a devil. Possession by the devil.

Diaconate, -ak'on-at. The office or dignity of a deacon. A body of deacons.

Diacope, 'o-pē. In Gram. tmesis; a cutting a word in two and inserting one or more words between them; as, "of whom be thou ware." A gen. of fishes, sec. Acanthopterygii, fam. Percidæ.

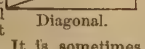
Diacoustics, -kous'tiks. The science of refracted sounds. Called also Diaphonics.

Diadem, -dem. Anciently a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty, embroidered with gold or set with pearls and precious stones. Anything worn on the head as a badge of royalty; a crown. In Her. an arch arising from the rim of a crown or coronet, and uniting with other arches to form a centre which serves to support the globe and cross or fleur-de-lis as a crest.

Parthian Diadem. Diadem of Constantine.

Diagometer, -gom'e-ter. An electrical apparatus for ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration.

Diagonal, -ag'on-al. In Geom. a right line drawn between the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts. It is sometimes called the diameter, and sometimes the diametral. A light woolen cloth for men's garments.



Diagonal.

Diagraph, 'a-graf. An instrument for reproducing, without its being necessary to know drawing or perspective, the figure of objects before the eyes.

Dial, 'al. An instrument for showing the hour of the day from the shadow thrown by a stile or gnomon upon a graduated surface. When the shadow is cast by the sun it is called a sun-dial. The face of a watch or other time-keeper, on which the time of the day is indicated. A miner's compass. Any plate or face on which a pointer or index revolves, moves backward and forward, or oscillates. Night or nocturnal dial, an instrument for showing the hour by the shadow of the moon.

Dialect, 'a-lekt. The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects—the Attic, Ionic, Doric and Eolic.

Dial-plate, -plāt. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the time of the day. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown. Any kind of index-plate.

Dial-work, werk. That portion of the motion of a watch between the dial and movement-plate.

Diamagnetic, 'a-mag-net''ik. A substance which, when magnetized and suspended freely, points east and west.

Diamond, -mond. A mineral, gem, or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it cuts all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes colored, the colors being white, yellow, blue, green, black, &c. It consists of pure carbon; when placed between the poles of a powerful battery it is completely burned to carbon dioxide. One of the largest diamonds known is that belonging to the Rajah of Mattan, in Borneo, weighing 367 carats. The Koh-i-noor, now belonging to the crown of Great Britain, originally weighed about 800 carats, but it has been reduced to 103¾ carats; the Orlow diamond, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, weighs 195 carats; and the Pitt or Regent diamond, among the French crown jewels, 136¾. A very small printing letter. A geometrical figure, otherwise called a rhombus. One of a set of playing cards marked with the figure of a diamond. A glazier's tool for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and so mounted as to act upon the glass by a curvilinear edge of the crystal. Black diamond, a term applied colloquially to coal. Diamond edition, an edition of a work printed in very small type. Diamond fret, in Arch. a species of molding consisting of fillets inter-

Diamond (Brilliant).

Diamond Fret.

secting each other, so as to form diamonds or rhombuses.

Diamond-beetle, -bēt-l. The Entimus imperialis, a coleopterous insect, fam. Curculionidæ.

Diamond-borer, -bōr-er. A metal bar or tube, armed at the boring extremity with one or more diamonds, for perforating rocks, gems, &c. Large implements of this kind driven by steam-power are now used in mining, tunneling, &c.

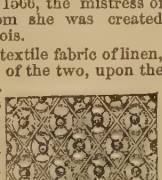
Diana, -ā'na. In Myth. the Latin name of the Greek goddess Artemis, daughter of Zeus or Jupiter and Leto or Latona, and sister of Apollo. She was the virgin goddess of the chase, and also presided over health.

Diana.

Diandria, -an'dri-a. The 2d class in the Linnæan system, comprehending all genera with flowers having only two stamens, provided these are neither united at their base, nor combined with the style and stigma, nor separated from the pistil.

Diane de Poitiers. A noted Frenchwoman; B. 1498, D. 1566, the mistress of Henry II., by whom she was created Duchess of Valentinois.

Diaper, 'a-per. A textile fabric of linen, cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern is produced by a peculiar mode of twilling, much used for towels or napkins. A towel or napkin. The flowering either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a panel or flat surface. A square piece of cloth for wrapping about the hips of a child.



Diaper, Westminster Abbey.

Diapason, -a-pā'zon. An old Greek term for the octave, or interval which includes all the tones of the diatonic scale. Proportion in the constituent parts of an octave; concord; harmony. The entire compass of the tones of a voice or instrument. A rule by which the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., are adjusted. One of the certain stops in the organ, as open diapason, stopped diapason, double diapason, and the like.

Diaphanometer, -fa-nom''et-er. An instrument for estimating the transparency of air.

Diaphragm, -fram. The midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen, found complete only in mammalia. A dividing substance, commonly with an opening through it. A circular ring in optical instruments to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light. In Conch. a straight calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells.

Diarchy, 'ärk-i. A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

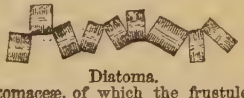
Diary, 'a-ri. An account of daily events or transactions; a journal. A blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

Diastase, 'as-tās. A substance existing in barley, oats and potatoes, after germination, in solution possessing the property of causing fecula or starch to break up at the temperature of 150° Fahr., transforming it first into dextrine and then into sugar.

Diastasis, 'ta-sis. A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

Diathermancy, -a-ther-man-si. The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermal.

Diatoma, 'tō-ma. In Bot. a gen. of



Diatoma.

Diatomaceæ, of which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain.

Diaz, Bartholomew, dē'ath. A Portuguese navigator; B. abt. 1450, lost with his ship at sea, 1500. D. was the first who doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

Dibothrian, di-both'ri-an. A member of a division of the Entozoa, including those tape-worms of the fam. Bothriocephala which have not more than two pits or fossæ on the head.

Dibranchiata, -brangk-i-ā'ta. An ord. of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two in number, one on each side of the body. The group is divided into two tribes, the decapods and the octopods.

Dice, dīs. Plural of die; also a game with dice.

Dice-box, 'boks. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

Dichobune, dī-ko-būn'. A gen. of extinct quadrupeds, occurring in the eocene formations, presenting marked affinity to the ruminants, and coming between them and the Anoplotherium.

Dichodon, -don. A gen. of extinct quadrupeds, closely allied to the Dichobune, whose remains occur in the eocene of Hampshire.

Dickens, Charles. An English journalist and novelist; B. 1812, D. 1870. His works are familiar to all readers of fiction.

Dickinson, John. An American statesman, B. in Md., 1732, D. 1808. As a member of the first Colonial Congress from Penn., 1765, he drafted the resolutions formed by that body, and as a member of the first Continental Congress he was the author of several of its most important papers, but he declined to sign the Declaration of Independence, considering the step premature. His "Fabius Letters," 1788, urged the adoption of the new constitution.

Dicrurinæ, dī-krō-rī'nē. Drongoshrikes, a sub-fam. of dentirostral birds, ord. Passeres, fam. Ampelidæ, including the bee-eater of S. Africa, called by the Hottentots devil-bird; Dicrurus macrocercus, the king of the crows of Bengal, D. cristatus and D. musicus, whose notes have been compared to those of the thrush and nightingale.

Dictator, dik'tā-ter. In ancient Rome, a magistrate invested with unlimited power. His term of office was six months. One invested with absolute authority. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Dictionary, 'shon-a-ri. A book containthe words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings; a lexicon, a vocabulary. Any work which professes to communicate information on a subject or branch of a subject, under words or heads arranged alphabetically.

Dictyophyllum, -ti-of'il-lum. A provisional gen. intended to include all fossil dicotyledonous leaves the affinities of which are not known.

Dicynodon, dī-sī'nō-don. A fossil gen. of animals occurring in S. Africa, supposed to be of triassic age, combining in structure the characters of the lizard, crocodile, and tortoise.

Didactics, -dak'tiks. The science of teaching.

Didactyl, 'til. An animal having two toes only.

Didecahedral, -dek'a-hē''dral. In Crystal. having the form of a decahedral, or ten-sided prism, with pentahedral, or five-sided summits.

Didelphia, -del'fi-a. One of the three sub-classes of Mammalia (the other two being Ornithodelphia and Monodelphia), founded on the nature of the female reproductive organs. It contains but one ord., the Marsupialia, represented by the kangaroos, wombats, &c., of Australia, and the opossums of America.

Virginia Opossum.

Diderot, Denis, dē-dro'. A noted French philosopher; B. 1712, D. 1784. He is considered the chief of the school of sceptics known as the Encyclopedists.

Didodecahedral, dī-dō'dek-a-hē''dral. In Crystal. having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.

Didrachm, 'dram. A piece of Grecian money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

Didus, 'dus. The generic name for the dodo.

Die, dī. A small cube marked on its faces from one to six, used in gaming. Any cubic body; a flat tablet. In Arch. the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice. A stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c. One of two or more pieces of steel forming a female screw for cutting the threads of screws.

Diebitsch, Hans Karl Friedrich Anton, Count. A Russian general, B. in Silesia, 1785, D. of cholera, 1831. He won distinction in the Napoleonic campaigns, and in 1829, as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, made the famous march across the Balkans which gave him the title of Count Sabalkánski. He was in command of Poland at his death.

Dieman, Anthony Van. A Dutch navigator; B. 1593, D. 1645. He was viceroy of the Dutch East Indies, 1636–42, and with Tasman discovered Van Dieman's Land, now Tasmania.

Dieppe, dē-ĕp. A seaport and favorite summer resort, dept. Seine-Inférieure,

France, on the English Channel, one of the principal stations of the sea service between England and France; pop. 22,460.

Die-sinker, dī'singk-er. An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

Dies Iræ, 'ez ī'rē. The name of a famous mediæval hymn on the last judgment, probably composed by Thomas of Celano in the 13th century.

Diet, 'et. Food or victuals. A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, holden from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical or municipal purposes, specifically, the legislative and administrative assemblies in the German Empire, Austria, &c.

Dietetics, -et'iks. That department of medicine which relates to the diet.

Dieu et Mon Droit. Lit. "God and my right." The heraldic motto of the English royal arms, first adopted by Richard Cœur de Lion.

Diffarreation, dif-fa'rē-ā''shon. The parting of a cake made of spelt; a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife.

Differential, -fer-en'shi-al. In Math. an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity. D. coupling, in Mach. a form of slip-coupling applied in light machinery for the purpose of regulating the velocity of the connected shaft at pleasure. D. duties, duties which are not levied equally, as when a tax on certain commodities is lighter in one country than in another. D. gear, a combination of toothed wheels, by which a differential motion is produced, extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines. D. motion, an adjustment by which a single combination is made to produce a high degree of velocity. The Chinese or differential windlass is an example of this kind of motion. D. screw, a compound screw, whereby a differential motion is produced. D. thermometer, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. Two glass tubes, each terminating in a hollow ball, a small portion of sulphuric acid being introduced into the ball of one, are joined together and afterward bent into the shape of the letter U. To one of the legs of the thermometer a scale is attached, and the liquid so disposed that as long as both balls are of the same temperature it remains stationary; but if the ball which holds the liquid be heated, the elasticity of the confined air will make it rise in the opposite branch proportional to the excess of elasticity, or of heat.

Differential Thermometer.

Digest, dī'jest. A collection or body of Roman laws, arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; the Pandects. Any collection, compilation, abridgment or summary, as of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles.

Digger Indians. A California tribe, the most degraded and effeminate of the race.

Dii. Lit. "Gods." In Roman Myth. there were four classes of deities: dii majorum gentium, or superior gods, six of each sex; dii minorium gentium, or inferior; dii selecti, and demi-gods.

Digit, dij'it. A finger. The measure of a finger's breadth, or ¾ inch. In Astron. the 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. In Arith. any integer under 10.

Digitalin, -a-lin. A vegetable alkali, the active principle of Digitalis purpurea, or foxglove, a strong poison.

Digitigrade, -i-grād. An animal that walks on its toes or digits, as the lion, wolf, &c.

Diglyph, dī'glif. In Arch. a projecting face with with two panels or channels sunk in it.

Dihedron, -hē'dron. A figure with two sides or surfaces.

Dilettante, dil-e-tant'. An admirer of the fine arts; an amateur; one who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement; sometimes applied contemptuously to one who affects a taste for art.

Diligence, dē-lē-zhāns. In France, a four-wheeled stage-coach.

Diluvial, dī-lū'vi-al. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days. Effected or produced by any extraordinary rush of water. D. formation, the name given to superficial deposits, the result of any unusual or extraordinary rush of water. The term is now rarely used, the deposits grouped under it being assigned to the post-pliocene period.

Dime, dīm. A silver coin of the United States of the value of 10 cents; the tenth of a dollar.

Dimera, dim'e-ra. A sec. of homopterous insects, in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the aphides.

Dimity, 'i-ti. A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures; it is rarely dyed.

Dimple, 'pl. A small natural depres-

sion in the cheek or chin; a slight interruption to the uniform rounded flow of the facial lines, appearing especially in youth and in smiling. A slight indentation on any surface.

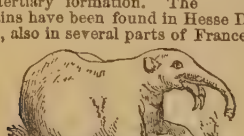
Dingle. A seaport of Co. Kerry, Ireland, 40 m. N. W. of Killarney; pop. 4,700.

Dingo, ding'go. The Australian dog (Canis Dingo), of a wolf-like appearance, and extremely fierce.

Dinner, din'ner. The principal meal of the day, corresponding with the deipnon of the Greeks and the cœna of the Romans. An entertainment.

Dinornis, dī-nor'-nis. A gen. of extinct cursorial birds, of gigantic size, which formerly inhabited New Zealand. The largest must have stood at least 14 feet in height, and probably more. By the natives they are called moa. It is supposed they became extinct in the 17th or 18th century, as traditions are still current concerning them.

Dinotherium, -nō-thē'ri-um. A gen. of extinct gigantic mammals occurring in the strata of the tertiary formation. The remains have been found in Hesse Darmstadt, also in several parts of France, Bavaria and Austria. The largest species hitherto discovered (D. giganteum) is calculated to have attained the length of 18 feet. It had a proboscis and two tusks. Kaup regards it as intermediate between the mastodons and tapirs, and terrestrial, while Blainville and Pictet regard it as allied to the sea-cows.



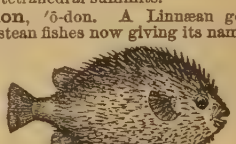
Dinotherium restored.

Diocese, ′ō-sēs. The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop.

Diocletian, Caius Valerius Aurelius Diocletianus A Roman general; B. abt. 245 A. D., proclaimed emperor by the imperial guard after the assassination of Numerianus, 284. D. divided the empire with Maximian, and governed Asia and Egypt. In 303 he signed an edict against the Christians, abdicated power 304, and D. 313.

Dioctahedral, -ok'ta-hē''dral. In Crystal. having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Diodon, ′ō-don. A Linnæan gen. of teleostean fishes now giving its name to a



Diodon Hystrix.

fam. Diodontidæ, ord. Plectognathi. They live on crustaceans and sea-weeds, for the trituration of which their mouth is admirably adapted. The family includes the sun-fish.

Dicœcia, -ē'shi-a. The 22d class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

Diodorus Siculus. A Sicilian historian who lived in the first century B. C. He published his universal history in 40 books, brought down to the year 60 B. C., but of these only 15 are extant.

Diogenes. A distinguished Cynic; B. in Sinope, Asia Minor, B. C. 421, D. at Corinth, 325. He spent most of his life in Athens, where he lived upon alms, and taught his philosophy from a tub.

Diogenes Laertius. An Epicurean philosopher; B. in Cicilia. He wrote the lives of the philosophers in 10 books.

Diogenes-crab, dī-oj'en-ēz-krab. A species of Cœnobita, found in the W. Indies; so called from its selecting a shell for its residence.

Diogenes-cup, -kup. A term applied to the cup-like cavity of the hand, formed by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

Diomedea, -o'mē-dē''a. A gen. of birds, ord. Longipennes, including the various species of albatross.

Diomedes. In Myth. King of Thrace, son of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horses on human flesh. Hercules killed him and gave his body to his horses.

Diomedes. Son of Tydeus and Deipyle, King of Ætolia, and one of the heroes of the Trojan war. He was a favorite of Minerva, who bade him attack and wound both Mars and Venus.

Dion. A noble Syracusan, son of Hipparsina, a favorite disciple of Plato, and related to Dionysius the Elder, who admired his abilities, and freely consulted him; B. abt. 410 B. C. After the accession of Dionysius the Younger, D. fell into disgrace, repaired to Athens, and soon after led an army against Syracuse, which captured the city after a three days' assault. D. was assassinated 354.

Dionæa, dī-ō-nē'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Droseraceæ. Only one species is known, D. muscipula (Venus fly-trap) a native of Carolina and Florida. The bristles on the leaf are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes suddenly close on it. It is said to digest the food thus captured by means of a fluid which dissolves it exactly like ordinary gastric juice.

Venus Fly-trap.

Dion Cassius. A Roman historian of the 2d century A. D. He spent 12 years on his history of Rome.

Dionysius I. Dictator of Syracuse, known as The Elder; B. abt. B. C. 430, D. 369. D. II. (The Younger) son and s. of the above, B. abt. 389, died in exile at Corinth abt. 335. He was driven from his throne by Dion, but recovered possession; was deposed a second time and exiled to Corinth.

Dionysius (of Halicarnassus). A Greek historian and critic; B. 70 B. C., D. abt. 1 A. D. He wrote in Greek at Rome his "Roman Antiquities," much of which is preserved.

Dionysius (The Thracian). A teacher of rhetoric at Rome, whose "Art of Grammar" was authority for several centuries. He flourished abt. 60 B. C.

Dionysos, dī-ō-nī'sos. In Greek Myth. the effeminate god of wine, called also Bakchos by the Greeks, and Bacchus by the Romans.

Diophantine, -fan'tin. Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, the first Greek writer on algebra, who flourished according to some about the middle of the 4th century, according to others about the end of the 6th. D. analysis, that branch of algebra which treats of indeterminate questions.

Diopsis, -op'sis. A gen. of dipterous insects, fam. Muscidæ. A gen. of turbellarian worms

Diopsis.

Diorama, -ō-rā'ma. A mode of painting and of scenic exhibition, producing a greater degree of optical illusion than the panorama, and suitable as well for architectural and interior views as for landscape. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

Diorite, 'o-rīt. A tough crystalline trap-rock, consisting of hornblende and a triclinic felspar albite or oligoclase, either metamorphic or volcanic in origin.

Dioscroides, Pedanius. A noted Greek physician of the 1st century A. D. His "De Materia Medica" was a text book for more than 1,800 years.

Diota, -ō'ta. In Anc. Sculp. a sort of vase with two handles, used for wine.

Diphda, dif'da. The star Beta of the constellation Cetus.

Diphthong, 'thong. A coalition of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. Improper diphthong, a union of two or more vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded.

Diphyes, dī'fi-ēz. A gen. and fam. of cœlenterate animals. ord. Calycophoridæ.

Dipleidoscope, -plī'do-skōp. An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian, by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection.

Diploe, dip'lō-ē. The soft medullary substance between the plates of the skull.

Diplomat, -lō'mat. A minister, official agent or envoy to a foreign court; a diplomatist.

Diplomatics, 'iks. The science of diplomas or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, ascertain their authenticity, &c.; paleography

Diplopia, dī-plō'pi-a. A disease of the eye in which the patient sees an object double or even triple.

Diplopoda, -plop'o-da. One of the two divisions of the Myriapoda, synonymous with Chilognatha.

Diploptera, 'ter-a. A group of aculeate hymenopterous insects, forming three families, Eumenidæ, Masaridæ and Vespidæ.

Diplopterus, -us. A gen. of fossil ganoid fishes, four species, belonging to the old red sandstone.

Diplozoon, dip-lo-zō'on. A parasitic trematode worm which appears to be formed of two distinct bodies united in the middle; two sexually mature bodies being united.

Dipnoi, 'noi. An ord. of fishes, including only the singular mud-fishes (Lepidosiren), important as exhibiting the transition between fishes and the amphibia. Formerly Lepidosiren was reckoned the lowest of the amphibia, now it constitutes the highest order of fishes.

Dipodidæ, dī-pod'i-dē. The jerboas, a fam. of rodents, characterized by the disproportionate length of the hind-limbs.

Dipper, dip'er. One of a sect of American Baptists, called also Dunkers, Tunkers, and Tumblers. The popular name of the principal stars in the Great Bear.

Dipper.

A gen. of birds (Cinclus) belonging to the dentirostral division of the great ord. Passeres, and thrush fam.

Dipping-needle, 'ing-nē-dl. An instrument for showing the direction of one of the components of the earth's magnetism.

Diprotodon, dī-prot'o-don. An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal, found in the pleistocene or recent beds of Australia. It is allied to the kangaroo, but much larger.

Dipsomania, dip-sō-mā'ni-a. The name given to that condition to which habitual drunkards of a nervous and sanguine temperament are liable to reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants.

Dipsaceæ, dip-sā'sē-ē. An ord. of exogeneous plants with monopetalous flowers, nearly allied to Compositæ, but having the anthers quite free.

Dipsaceæ.

Dipsas, 'sas. A gen. of non-venomous serpents, fam. Coluбridæ. A name given to a gen. of fresh-water bivalves, intermediate between Unio and Anodonta.

Diptera, 'ter-a. An ord. of insects having only two wings, with two halteres or poisers instead of the hinder pair. The common house-fly and the blue-bottle fly are examples. They have six legs and a mouth formed for suction. The true eyes are large and compound, often containing thousands of facets.

Diptera.

Dipterus, -us. A gen. of old red sandstone fishes, of which there are two species.

Diptych, -tik. In Greek and Roman Antiq. a public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates; in later times a list of bishops, martyrs, and others among Christians. The sacred diptych consisted of two tables, in one of which was registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be mentioned in the prayers of the church.

Directory, di-rek'to-ri. A book containing directions for public worship or religious services. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, and the like, with their places of business and abode. The executive power of the French Republic, 1795-96, quashed by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Consulate established on its ruin. Board of directors; directorate.

Dirgee, der'jē. In the E. Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

Dirk, derk. A dagger formerly much used in the Highlands of Scotland, and still worn as essential to complete the Highland costume.

Dirk.

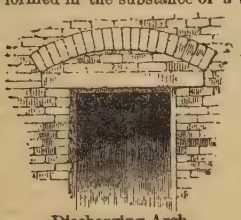
Dirt-eating, dert'ēt-ing. Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbance of the feminine health, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirt. The practice of some tribes of S. America, of using certain kinds of clay for food.

Discharger, dis-chärj'er. In Elect. an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, &c., by making a connection between the two surfaces. In calico printing, a discharge.

Leyden Jar with Discharger.

Discharge-valve, 'valv. In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upward.

Discharging Arch, 'ing ärch. An arch formed in the substance of a wall to



Discharging Arch.

relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight, commonly used over lintels and flat-headed openings.

Discipline, 'i-plin. Education; instruction; training. Rule of government. Subjection to rule. Correction; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training: instruction by means of misfortune and the like. In the R. C. Ch. bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent; or that external mortification which a penitent inflicts on himself. The scourge a delinquent uses in self-chastisement; or that wielded by his confessor. Books of discipline, two books drawn up for the reformation of the Scotch Church—the first by Knox and four other ministers in 1560, the second by a committee of Assembly of 1578, in which Andrew Melville took a leading part. This is still appealed to as the most complete and authoritative exhibition of Scottish Presbyterianism.

Dischidia, -kid'-i-a. A gen. of Asclepiadaceæ, herbs or under shrubs. One species, D. Rafflesiana, is remarkable for its numerous pitcher-like appendages.

Dischidia Rafflesiana.

Disciples of Christ (Campbellites). An independent sect holding views substantially identical with the Baptists, founded in the U. S., 1809, by Rev. Thomas Campbell, a distinguished preacher of the Presbyterian church, from which he seceded, and his son, Rev. Alexander Campbell, both natives of Ireland. The sect numbers nearly three-quarters of a million communicants, most of them being in the S. and W. States.

Discobolus, -kob'o-lus. In Class. Antiq. a thrower of the discus or quoit; a quoit-player. The name given by Cuvier to his 8d family of soft-finned teleostean fishes. The lumpfish (Cyclopterus Lumpus) is a good example of the group.

Discobolus throwing the Discus.

Discophora, -kof'ō-ra. A sub-class of the Hydrozoa, comprising most of the organisms known as sea-jellies, jelly-fishes or sea-nettles. A name sometimes given to the order of annelids, Hirudinea, to which the leech belongs.

Discoverture, -kuv'ert-ūr. Freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

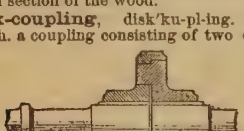
Discrase, -krās. A rare ore consisting of antimony and silver, found in metamorphic strata, alone or associated with other ores.

Discus, 'kus. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper or stone, to be thrown in play, used by the ancients. A disk.

Disinfectant, -in-fekt'ant. An agent for destroying the power or means of propagating diseases which spread by infection or contagion; anything that purifies the air from noxious matters or removes odors or hurtful organic substances from the ground, water, &c. The more common are chlorine, bromine, sulphurous acid, nitrous acid, chloride of lime, carbolic acid, &c.

Disk. A quoit; a circular piece of stone, iron or copper, used in games. Any flat, circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the face of the sun, moon, or a planet. In Bot. the name given to markings on the woody fiber of certain trees, as the conifers, as seen in a longitudinal section of the wood.

Disk-coupling, disk'ku-pl-ing. In Mach. a coupling consisting of two disks



Disk-coupling.

keyed on the connected ends of two shafts. In one are recesses, into which corresponding projections on the other are received.

Dispart, dis'pārt. In Gun. the difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle.

Dispart-sight, -sīt. In Gun. a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

Dispensation, -pen-sā'shon. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the Church, but has no right to grant dispensations to the injury of a third person.

Dispermous, dī-sperm'us. In Bot. containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are dispermous.

Dispositor, dis-poz'it-er. A disposer. In Astrol. the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is.

Disraeli, Benjamin, diz-rāl'e. An English statesmen and author, B. 1805, D. 1883. He was of Jewish descent, and for years was the leader of the Conservative party in the Commons, holding the office of Prime Minister in 1868–70, and 1874–76. In the latter year he was created Earl of Beaconsfield.

Disruption, dis-rup'shon. The act of rending asunder; breach; dilaceration. Eccles. the term applied to the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when 474 ministers and professors demitted their charges. The controversy proceeding the rupture lasted for 10 years, having originated in the passing of the Veto Act.

Dissection, -sek'shon. The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy.

Dissight, -sīt. An eyesore; anything offensive to the sight.

Dissyllable, 'sil-la-bl. A word of two syllables.

Distaff, 'taf. The staff to which flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

Distance, 'tans. An interval between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between things that are separate. Contrariety; opposition. The remoteness which respect requires or reserve inspires. In Music, the interval between two notes. In horse-racing, a length of 240 yards from the wire or winning-post, at which point is placed the distance-post. Mean distance of the planets, a mean between their aphelion and perihelion distances. Proportional distances of the planets, the distances of the several planets from the sun, compared with the distance of any one of them considered as unity. Real distances, the absolute distances of those bodies as compared with miles, leagues, &c. Accessible distances may be measured by the application of any lineal measure. Inaccessible distances cannot be measured but by means of trigonometrical rules. Line of distance, in persp. a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane. Point of distance, that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is from the

same. Angular distance, the angle of separation which the directions of two bodies include.

Distance-signal, -sig-nal. In Rail. the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.

Disthene, dī'sthēn. Kyanite; a mineral so-called on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

Distich, dis'tik. A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

Distillation, -til-ā'shon. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. Distillation is of great importance, not only in obtaining spirituous liquors, but also in procuring essences, essential oils, &c. Dry distillation, the distillation of substances per se, or without the addition of water.

Distillery, 'e-ri. The building and works where distillation is carried on.

Distoma, 'to-ma. A gen. of trematode or suctorial parasitical worms or flukes, inhabiting various parts in different animals. All present the strange phenomenon known as alternation of generation.

Distraint, -trānt'. A distress or distraining.

District Court, 'trikt kōrt. A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a defined district.

District-judge, -juj. The judge of a district court.

District Parish, par-ish. In England, an ecclesiastical division of parishes for all purposes of worship, the celebration of marriages, christenings, &c. In Scotland, similar divisions are called quoad-sacra parishes.

District School, skōl. A school within a certain district of a town.

Disunion, dis-ūn'yon. Separation; disjunction. A breach of concord and its effect, contention. The separation or withdrawal of any state from the federal union of the United States.

Ditetrahedral, dī-tet'ra-hē'dral. Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

Ditheism, -thē-izm. The doctrine of the existence of two gods, especially that on which the old Persian religion was founded, or the opposition of good and evil principles; dualism; Manicheism.

Dithyrambic, dith-i-ram'bik. A hymn in honor of Bacchus or some of the other Greek divinities; dithyramb. Any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains.

Ditriglyph, dī'tri glif. An interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature; used in the Doric order.

Ditriglyph.

Ditrihedria, -hē'dri-a. A gen. of spars with six sides or planes, formed of two trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column.

Diurna, -ern'a. A section of lepidopterous insects, corresponding with the Linnæan gen. Papilio, or butterflies. Also applied to insects that do not live more than 24 hours, as the Ephemeræ.

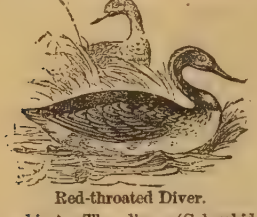
Diurnal, 'al. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; happening every day; performed in a day. Constituting the measure of a day; as, the diurnal revolution of the earth; as applied to another planet, constituting the measure of its own day. In Med. an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime. D. arc, the apparent arc described by the heavenly bodies in consequence of the rotation of the earth. D. motion of a planet, the number of degrees, minutes, &c., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours. D. flowers, open only during the day. Flowers which endure but for a day, as the flower of Tigridia.

Divan, -van'. Among the Orientals a court of justice or a council. A council-chamber; a reception room in palaces and houses of richer citizens. Any council assembled. A coffee-house where smoking is the principal enjoyment. A cushioned seat; a kind of sofa. A book, especially a collection of poems by one and the same author.

Divertisement, -vert'iz-ment. Diversion; amusement. A short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces.

Diver, 'ver. One who dives; one who

sinks by effort. One who goes deeply in-



Red-throated Diver.

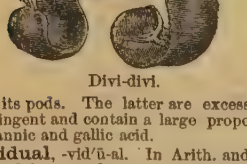
to a subject. The divers (Colymbidæ), a fam. of swimming birds (Natatores), consisting of three genera—the divers properly so called, the grebes and guillemots.

Divestiture, -vest'i-tūr. The act of stripping or depriving. In law, the act of surrendering one's effects; opposed to investiture.

Divide, -vīd'. The watershed of a district; the ridge of land dividing the tributaries of one stream from those of another.

Divider, -vīd'er. A pair of small compasses, used for dividing lines, describing circles, &c.

Divi-divi, 'vi-di'vi. The native and commercial name of Cæsalpinia Coriaria



Divi-divi.

and its pods. The latter are excessively astringent and contain a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid.

Dividual, -vid'ū-al. In Arith. and Alg. one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

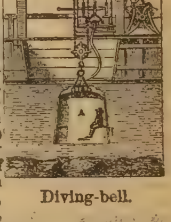
Divine, -vīn. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Diving-dress, div'ing-dres. A dress of India-rubber used by professional divers, having a head-piece of metal furnished with strong glass eyes and two pliable pipes to maintain a supply of air. Weights are attached to the sides and shoes of the diver.

Divining-rod, di-vīn'ing-rod. A rod, usually of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover minerals or water under ground.

Diviner, 'er. One who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of supernatural means. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

Diving-bell, div'ing-bel. A contrivance for the purpose of enabling persons to descend and remain below the surface of water for a length of time. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, but are now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong-chest, open at the bottom, as shown in the cut, with a flexible tube attached through which fresh air is supplied the diver.



Diving-bell.

Divisor, di-vīz'er. In Arith. the number by which the dividend is divided.

Divorce, -vōrs'. A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

Divorcer, 'er. One who or that which produces a divorce or separation. One of a sect who advocate divorce for slight reasons; said to have sprung from Milton.

Dix, John A., Gen. An American author, statesman and soldier; b. in N. H., 1798, d. 1882. He was U. S. Senator from and Governor of New York, secretary of the U. S. Treasury and a major-general in the Civil War.

Dixon's Entrance. A strait 100 m. long, bet. Queen Charlotte Island and Prince of Wales Archipelago, N. W. America.

Djebel, jeb'el. An Arabian word signifying mountain; as, Djebel-el Mousa, the mountain of Moses.

Djereed, je-rēd'. A blunt javelin used in Oriental military sports.

Do, dō. In Music, the name given by the Italians and English to the first of the syllables used in solmization.

Do. An abbreviation of ditto.

Doasta, dō-as'ta. An inferior Indian ardent spirit, often drugged.

Doab, 'ab. In the E. Indies, a tract of country between two rivers,

Dobereiner's Lamp, dob-er-īn-erz

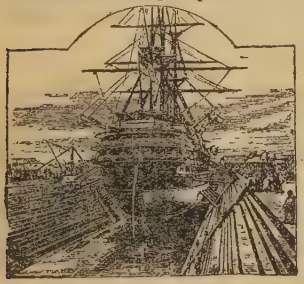
lamp. A contrivance for producing an instantaneous light, produced by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon spongy platinum, when the metal instantly becomes red hot, and then sets fire to the gas.

Dobhash, 'hash. In the E. Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two languages.

Docetæ, dō-sē'tē. An ancient heretical sect, who maintained that Christ acted and suffered only in appearance.

Docimacy, dos'i-ma-si. The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral; metallurgy. The art of ascertaining the nature and qualities of medicines, or of facts pertaining to physiology.

Dock, dok. The place where a criminal stands in court. A place on the side of a harbor or the bank of a river for the reception of ships. There are dry or graving docks and wet docks. The former are used for receiving ships in order to



Dry or Graving Dock.

their being inspected and repaired. Wet docks are formed for the purpose of keeping vessels always afloat. A floating dock is constructed so that it may be sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides.

Dockyard, 'yärd. A yard or magazine for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

Doctor, ter. A teacher; one skilled in a profession. In a university one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty. The degree is often merely honorary, but is conferred on physicians as a professional degree. A person duly licensed to practice medicine. A term applied to various mechanical contrivances for performing certain subsidiary operations in a machine or train of machinery. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine. Brown sherry, so called because it is concocted from a harsh thin wine by the addition of old boiled Mosto stock.

Doctor-fish, -fish. A name applied to the gen. Acanthurus. Called also Surgeon-fish.

Doctrinaire, 'trin-ãr. The name originally applied to one of a section of French politicians of moderately liberal principles, as being mere theoretical constitution-makers rather than practical politicians. Hence, one who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; an ideologist.

Doddart, dod'ert. The bent stick used in playing the game of doddart, the object being to drive a wooden ball to one of two boundaries or goals.

Doddridge, Philip. A distinguished English divine of the Non-Conformist church; B. 1702, D. 1751. He was the author of "Evidences of Christianity."

Dodecagon, dō-dek'a-gon. A regular polygon consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.

Dodecagyn, -jin. In Bot. a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecahedral, -hē'dral Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

Dodecahedrons.

Dodecandria, -de-kan'dri-a. A class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not adhere by their filaments.

Dodecandria.

Dodecapetalous, 'ka-pet''al-us. In Bot. having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

Dodecastyle, -stil. A portico having twelve columns in front.

Dodman, dod'man. An animal that casts its shell like the lobster. A shell-snail.

Dodo, dō-dō. An extinct gen. of birds (Didus), ord. Columbæ, and constituting a new family, Dididæ. It was a massive, clumsy bird, larger than a swan, covered with down instead of feathers, with

Dodo.

short, extremely strong legs, and wings and tail so short as to be useless for flight.

Dodrans, 'dranz. A Roman measure equal to about 9 inches.

Doe. The female of buck; the female of the fallow-deer, the goat, the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit.

Doeskin, 'skin. The skin of a doe. A compact twilled woolen cloth.

Dog, dog. A quadruped, gen. Canis (C. familiaris). A satisfactory classification of the dogs has not yet been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. In systematic zoölogy the wolf and the fox are included under the general designation Canis. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man. A gay young man. A name given to two constellations in the southern hemisphere, Canis Major and Canis Minor, the Greater and the Lesser Dog. A name applied to several devices, tools, pieces of machinery, &c., which have some peculiarity, as a curved neck. Dog is often used in composition for male as dog-fox, dog-otter, &c.; as also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as dog-Latin, dog-rose.

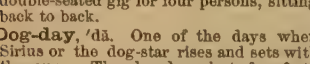
Dog-ape, 'āp. A male ape.

Dog-bee, 'bō. A drone or male bee. A fly, troublesome to dogs.

Dog-cart, 'kärt. A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of double-seated gig for four persons, sitting back to back.

Dog-day, 'dā. One of the days when Sirius or the dog-star rises and sets with the sun. The dog-days last for forty days, twenty before and twenty after the heliacal rising of Sirius, beginning on the 3d of July and ending 11th of August.

Dog-fish, 'fish. A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark or greater dog-fish, the picked dog-fish, &c. They are arranged by Cuvier under his sub-gen. Scyllium. The common or picked dog-fish belongs to the gen. Acanthias (A. vulgaris).



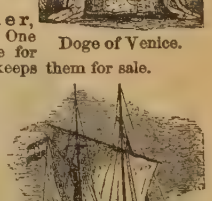
Dog-fish.

Doge, dōj. The chief magistrate of the Republics of Venice and Genoa. The first Doge of Venice was Anafeste (Paoluccio), created 697; the first Doge of Genoa, Simon Boccanera, elected 1339. In both cities the office disappeared in 1797, when the republican form of government was abolished by the French.

Doge of Venice.

Dog-fancier, dog'fan-si-er. One who has a taste for dogs and who keeps them for sale.

Dogger, 'ger. A Dutch fishing vessel used in the cod and herring fisheries.



Dutch Dogger.

Doggerel, -el. Originally, burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure. Mean, worthless verses, defective in sense, rhythm, and rhyme.

Doggery, -i. Anything of a mean or worthless quality; quackery. Applied to a low business, especially to a disreputable liquor saloon.

Dogma, 'ma. A settled opinion; an opinion or doctrine received on authority, as opposed to one obtained from experience or demonstration.

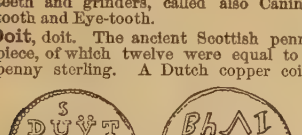
Dogmatist, 'mat-ist. A positive asserter; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles. One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates.

Dog-star, 'star. Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dog-days.

Dog-tooth, 'tōth. A sharp-pointed human tooth situated between the fore-

teeth and grinders, called also Canine-tooth and Eye-tooth.

Doit, doit. The ancient Scottish penny piece, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. A Dutch copper coin,



Doit.

the eighth part of a stiver, in value half a farthing. Any small piece of money. A trifle.

Dokmeh, dok'me. A Parsee receptacle for dead bodies, consisting of a stone tower, on the grated top of which bodies are exposed till they drop through into the body of the tower. Similar structures are found near Lake Titacaca, Peru.

Dolabella, dol-a-bel'la. A gen. of tectibranchiate mollusks, allied to the sea-hares (Aplysia).

Dolabra, do-lā'-bra. A variety of celt used by the Roman soldiers for making intrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and still others were used for trimming vines, &c.

Pontifical Dolabræ.

Doldrums, dōl'drumz. Naut., the parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; the horse-latitudes. Low spirits; the dumps.

Doli capax, dō'lī kā'paks. In Law, capable of criminal intention; of the age to distinguish between right and wrong; of the age of discretion.

Dolichopodidæ, -ko-pod''i-dē. A fam. of insects, ord. Diptera, including the well-washers.

Dolichosaurus, -sa''rus. An extinct snake-like reptile found in the chalk, whose remains indicate aquatic habits.

Doliolum, 'ō-lum. A gen. of oceanic ascidians, allied to the Salpæ, and like them exhibiting interesting forms of alternate generation.

Dolium, -um. A gen. of mollusca, inhabiting univalve shells. One species (D. perdix) is known as the partridge-shell.

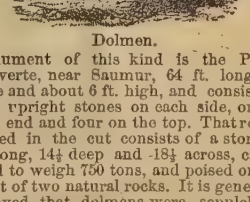
Doll, dol. A small image in the human form for the amusement of children. A girl or woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence.

Dollar, 'ler. A silver or gold coin of the United States, of the value of 100 cents. The English name of a coin of the same general weight and value, though differing somewhat in different countries, current in Mexico, a great part of South America, Singapore, the Philippine Islands, &c. The value of a dollar, the unit employed in reckoning money in the United States.

Dollinger, Johan Joseph Ignaz. An eminent German theologian, b. 1799, d. 1881. He was leader of the German Catholics who refused to accept the doctrine of the pope's infallibility, and which afterwards founded the Old Catholic sect.

Dolman, 'man. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments. A garment of the nature of a wide jacket, worn by ladies.

Dolmen, 'men. A term frequently used as synonymous with Cromlech, but properly applied to one large unhewn stone resting on others placed erect in the earth. The name is sometimes applied also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable



Dolmen.

monument of this kind is the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur, 64 ft. long, 14 wide and about 6 ft. high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end and four on the top. That represented in the cut consists of a stone 33 ft. long, 14½ deep and 18½ across, calculated to weigh 750 tons, and poised on the point of two natural rocks. It is generally believed that dolmens were sepulchres, although afterwards they may have been used as altars.

Dolor, dō'ler. Grief; lamentation. Our

Lady of Dolors, in the R. C. Ch. the Virgin Mary, so called on account of her sorrow at the passion of our Lord.

Dolphin, dol'fin. The popular name of several species of Delphinus, a gen. of cetaceous mammalia, comprehending the dolphin proper, the bottle-nosed dolphin, the grampus, &c. The common dolphin is peculiarly agile, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols. A name given by poets and others to the coryphene (Coryphæna hippuris, Linn.), a teleostean fish, celebrated for swiftness and the brilliant colors which it assumes in succession in the act of dying. In Greek antiq. a ponderous mass of metal suspended from the yard arm of a vessel and suddenly let down upon an enemy's ships. Naut., a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, to enable vessels to ride by it. A mooring post placed at the entrance of a dock

Dom, dom. A title in the middle ages given to the pope, and afterwards to R. C. dignitaries and some monastic orders. In Portugal and Brazil, universally given to the higher classes.

Dom-boc, 'bok. Lit. doom-book; the book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom.

Domenichino. A distinguished Italian painter, B. 1581, D. 1641. His true name was Donnico Zampieri. His "Communion of St. Jerome," in the Vatican, is considered among the finest works of the Masters.

Dominican, -an. A member of a religious order, instituted in 1216 at Toulouse, France, under the name of Frères prêcheurs (Predicants or Preaching Brethren or Friars), by Dominic de Guzman (afterwards St. Dominic), with the special purpose of combating the doctrines of the Albigenses, against which this saint contended with great zeal. They took a vow of poverty, receiving in 1272 the privileges of a mendicant order. Originally they were black friars, but subsequently they adopted a white serge tunic, with a black cloak and pointed cap of the same color. In France they were called Jacobins. They figure prominently in the history of the Inquisition, and a member of the order is always master of the Vatican, the interpreter of Scripture, and censor of books. One of an order of cloistered nuns founded by St. Dominic in 1206. One of an order of knights founded in 1224 also by St. Dominic for the express purpose of making war on heretics, and who called themselves the knights or soldiery of Christ.

Dominican or Black Friar.

Dominica. One of the leeward group of W. I. Islands, belonging to Gt. Britain; discovered by Columbus, 1493. Area 25 by 16 m.; pop. 28,000; cap. Roseau.

Dominical, dō-min'ik-al. That which notes the Lord's day or Sunday. Relating to our Lord; as, the dominical prayer. D. letter, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, &c., to mark the Sundays throughout the year.

Dominicide, do-min'i-sīd. The act of murdering a master. One who kills his master.

Domino, dom'i-nō. A hood or cape formerly worn in winter by priests when officiating in cold edifices. A hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy. A mourning veil formerly worn by women. A masquerade dress worn by ladies and gentlemen. A half-mask formerly worn by ladies as a partial disguise. A person wearing a domino. A game played with twenty-eight pieces of ivory or bone; also one of the pieces.

Domitianus, Titus Flavius Augustus, do-mish-e-ā'nŭs. An infamous Emperor of Rome, brother of Titus, B. abt. 35 A. D., reigned from 81 to 96, and was murdered with the complicity of his wife.

Don, don. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. Any person of high importance or leading position. A fellow or officer of a college.

Don. One of the principal rivers of European Russia, rising in the govt. of Tula, and emptying into the Sea of Azof; length abt. 900 m.

Donatello. A famous Italian sculptor; B. 1383, D. 1466.

Donatist, 'at-ist. One of a body of African schismatics of the 4th century, so named from their founder Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia, who taught that though Christ was of the same substance with the Father, yet that he was less than the Father, that the Catholic

Church was not infallible, but had erred and become practically extinct, and that he was to be the restorer of it.

Donauwerth, dŏn'ou-vairt. A village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 24 m. from Augsberg, noted for the victory, 1704, gained by the Duke of Marlborough over the Bavarians; also for the defeat, 1805, of the French under Marshal Soult by the Germans.

Doncaster. A town in York Co. (W. Riding), England, noted for its race-course; pop. 14,182.

Donegal. The N. W. co. of Ireland, in prov. Ulster; area 1,865 sq. m.; cap. Ballyshannon; pop. 220,436.

Donizetti, Gaetano, do nĭd-zĕt'te. An eminent Italian musical composer; b. 1798, d. 1848.

Donjon, 'jon. The principal tower of a castle, into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity. Its lower part was commonly used as a prison.

Donkey, dong'kē. An ass. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

Donkey.

Donkey-engine, -en-jin. A small steam-engine used where no great power is required. In steam-vessels, &c., they are supplied with steam from the main engine, and are used for pumping water into the boilers, raising heavy weights, &c.

Dooly, dō-li. In the E. Indies a bamboo chair, carried on men's shoulders by poles, used for conveying persons, especially the sick; a palanquin; a litter.

Doomsday, dōmz'dā. The day of final judgment. A day of sentence or condemnation.

Doomsday-book, -bŭk. A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England.

Door-case, 'kās. The frame which incloses a door, and in which it swings; a door-frame.

Dor, dor. The black-beetle or Geotrupes stercorarius, sec. Arenicolæ or sand-dwellers, tribe Scarabæidæ.

Dorado, dō-rā'do. A southern constellation, containing 6 stars, called also Xiphias. A large fish, gen. Coryphæna, resembling the dolphin of the ancients.

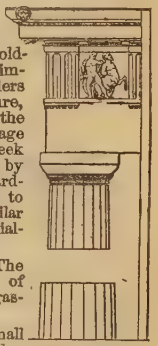
Dore, Paul Gustav, do-rā. A distinguished French artist and engraver; b. 1833.

Doree, re. A popular name of the acanthopterygious fish Zeus Faber type of the fam. Zeidæ.

Doree.

Doria, Andrea, dō're-a. A distinguished Genoese; b. 1468, d. 1560. He belonged to a family which gave his native city several doges and admirals, and was the ablest naval commander of the age, commanding both the French and German fleets.

Doric, dor'ĭk. Pertaining to Doris or the Dorians in Greece. D. order in Arch., the oldest, strongest and simplest of the three orders of Grecian architecture, and the second of the Roman. The language of the Dorians; a Greek dialect characterized by its broadness and hardness; hence, applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scottish.



Grecian Doric Order.

Doridæ, dō'ri-dē. The sea-lemons, a fam. of naked-gilled marine gasteropod mollusks.

Doris, 'ris. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The typical gen. of the Doridæ.

Doris. In Myth. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of the 50 Nereides by her brother Nereus. She was worshipped as the patron of sea-goers.

Dorking, dork'ing. A species of barn-door fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot.

Dornach. A historic village of Switzerland, 20 m. from Soleure, the scene of the decisive defeat of the Austrians, 1499, which secured the independence of the country; pop. 8,732.

Dornick, 'nik. A figured linen of stout fabric, principally used for table-cloths. It is the most simple in pattern of all varieties of diaper or damask style. Also a coarse sort of damask used for carpets, hangings, &c.

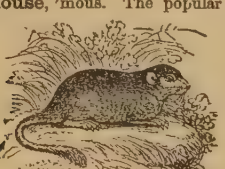
Dormer-window, dor'mer-win-dō. A

Dormer-window.

window standing vertically on a sloping roof.

Dormitory, 'mi-to-ri. A place or room to sleep in; specifically, a gallery in convents divided into several cells where the monks or nuns sleep.

Dormouse, 'mous. The popular name



Common Dormouse.

of the several species of Myoxus, a gen. of Mammalia, ord. Rodentia. The dormice pass the winter in a lethargic or torpid state.

Dorpat, dōr'pa. A city of Livonia, European Russia, seat of a famous university, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, 1632, and restored by Alexander I., 1802; pop. 23,249.

Dorsel, 'sel. A pannier for a beast of burden. A kind of woolen stuff. A rich canopy or curtain at the back of a throne or chair of state.

Dort (Dordricht). One of the oldest cities of Holland, on an island in the Meuse, abt. 10 m. from Rotterdam. Noted as the place of meeting of the first assembly, 1572, of the States of Holland, after their release from Spanish domination; also, for the meeting of the celebrated Synod, 1618–19, which approved the Calvinistic doctrine and rejected Arminianism; pop. 27,800.

Dositheans, do-sith'ē-an. One of an ancient sect of Samaritans so called from their founder, Dositheus, a contemporary and associate of Simon Magus, in the 1st century of the Christian era. They rejected the authority of the prophets, believed in the divine inspiration of their founder, and had many superstitious practices.

Dot, dot. The fortune or dowry a woman brings her husband on her marriage.

Dotterel, dot'ter-el. Charadrius morinellus, a grallatorial bird, a species of plover. A booby; a dupe; a gull.

Douay Bible, dō'ā bī'bl. An English translation of the Scriptures sanctioned by the R. C. Church, of which the New Testament was first printed at Rheims in 1582, and the Old at Douay in 1609–10.

Double-bass, dub'l-bās. The largest musical instrument of the viol kind.

Double-crown, -kroun. An English gold coin of the reign of James I., of the value of 10s., afterward raised to 11s.

Double-eagle, -ē-gl. A gold coin of the U. S., worth $20. The representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia.

Double-quick, -kwik. Milit., the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps in the minute.

Double-star, -stär. Two stars so near each other that they are distinguishable only by the help of a telescope.

Doublet, 'let. A close-fitting garment, covering the body from the neck to

Doublet.

a little below the waist. One of a pair. In lapidary work, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a col-

or between. In printing, a word or phrase unintentionally set up the second time. A simple form of microscope.

Double-vault, ′l-vȧlt. In Arch. one vault built over another, with a space between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other.

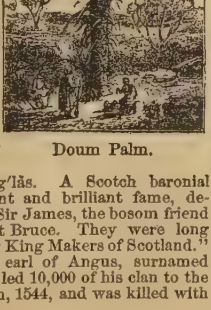
Doubloon, dub-lōn′. A gold coin of Spain, and the Spanish American States, originally double the value of the pistole. The doubloon of Spain is of 100 reals. The double doubloon, called also onza, is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars.

Doubs, doob. A dept. of France, bordering Switzerland, with the Jura Mountains on the E. Cap. Besançon; pop. 301,687.

Douc, dōk. A gen. of catarhine or Old World monkeys, remarkable for varied and brilliant colors.

Douche, dōsh. A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon some part of the body.

Doum Palm, dōm păm. A palm-tree, Hyphæne thebaica. The fruit is about the size of an apple, and has a fibrous, mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread. An infusion of the rind is used as a cooling beverage. The seed is horny, and is made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibers of the leaf stalks.



Doum Palm.

Douglas, dŭg′lăs. A Scotch baronial house of ancient and brilliant fame, descended from Sir James, the bosom friend of King Robert Bruce. They were long known as the "King Makers of Scotland." Archibald, 5th earl of Angus, surnamed "The Great," led 10,000 of his clan to the field of Flodden, 1544, and was killed with 5 of his sons.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold. An American statesman, B. in Vt. 1813, D. 1861. He represented Illinois in both branches of the U. S. Congress, defeating Abraham Lincoln in a memorable contest for the Senate, 1859. Defeated for the regular Democratic nomination for the Presidency, 1860, he was nominated by a convention of seceding Democrats, and received nearly as many popular votes as his successful competitor, Mr. Lincoln.

Douro, doo′ro. A river which rises in Aragon, Spain, traverses Portugal, and empties into the Atlantic near Oporto; length 400 m.

Douroucouli, dō-rō-kō-lī. The native name of a curious S. American monkey.

Dove, duv. A name sometimes extended, as that of pigeon, to the whole fam. of Columbidæ, sometimes restricted to the gen. Columba.

Dover. A seaport of Kent Co., England, 66 m. S. E. of London, opposite Calais, France, with which daily communication is maintained. The castle is supposed to be almost impregnable; pop. 31,241.

Dover. Cap. of the State of Delaware, in Kent Co., 5 m. W. of Delaware Bay; pop. 2,811. D. in N. H., cap. of Strafford Co., on the river Cocheco, the oldest town in the State, founded 1623; pop. 11,687.

Dover, Straits of. The channel separating France and England, and connecting the English Channel and German Ocean or North Sea; average width 22 m.

Dou (Douw), Gerard, dŏw. A distinguished Dutch genre painter; B. 1613; D. 1680.

Dowager, dou′a-jer. In law, a widow endowed or enjoying a jointure. A title given to a widow of rank to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name. The widow of a king is called queen dowager.

Dowdy, ′di. An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant, slovenly woman; a trollop.

Dowel, ′el. A pin or tenon used in joining together two pieces of any substance. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, &c.

Barrel-end joined by Dowels.

Dove-kie, duv′ki. A web-footed bird, the black guillemot.

Dover's-powder, dō′verz-pou-der. A compound of ipecacuanha, opium and sulphate of potash.

Down. A co. in Ulster, N. E. Ireland, traversed by the Mourne Mountains; cap. Downpatrick; pop. 275,891.

Dowry, dou′ri. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her hus-

band in marriage. The reward paid for a wife. A fortune given; a gift.

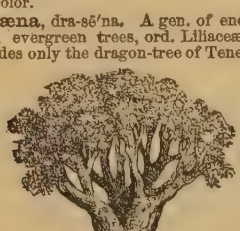
Doxology, doks-ol'o-ji. In Christian worship a short hymn in praise of the Almighty sung or chanted at the close of service.

Doxy, 'i. A mistress; a paramour; a prostitute.

Dozen, duz'en. A collection of twelve things of a like kind.

Drab, drab. A woolen cloth of a dun or dull-brown color. A dull brownish-yellow color.

Dracæna, dra-sē'na. A gen. of endogenous, evergreen trees, ord. Liliacæ. It includes only the dragon-tree of Teneriffe,



Dragon's-blood Tree.

celebrated for producing the resin called dragon's-blood, and for the age and immense proportions of an individual at Orotava, destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, which was 48 ft. in circumference, and 70 ft. high in 1402. It was hollow inside and ascended by a staircase.

Drachenfels, The, drăk'kn-fĕlz. A romantic summit of the Siebengebirge range of mountains, in Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine near Bonn.

Drachma, drak'ma. A Grecian coin, having a different value in different states at different times. A weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 gr. troy.

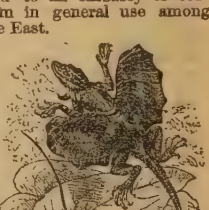
Draco, drā'kō. The Dragon, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing 80 stars. The star Gamma Draconis is used in determining the coefficient of aberration of the fixed stars. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. A gen. of reptiles.

Draco. The first lawgiver of Athens, whose code was published 623 B. C. The laws were severe, and popularly said to have been written in blood.

Dragantine, dra-gan'tin. A mucilage obtained from gum-tragacanth.

Dragoman, 'gō-man. An interpreter and traveler's guide or agent; an interpreter attached to an embassy or consulate; a term in general use among travelers in the East.

Dragon, 'on. In Myth, a fabulous animal, a sort of winged crocodile, with fiery eyes, crested head, and enormous claws, spouting fire, and considered morally as the embodiment of evil, of malicious watchfulness and oppression. The slaying of the dragon by St. George is probably an allegory to express the triumph of the Christian hero over evil. A gen. of saurians (Draco), small and inoffensive. Draco volans, the best type of the gen., is 10 to 12 inches in length, the tail being long in proportion to the body, which is not above 4 inches. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent. A spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. An ancient short carbine. In Bot. the popular name of a gen. of apetalous plants, Dracontium. A race of carrier pigeons of the same stock as the Persian and Bagdad carrier. In Scrip. dragon sometimes signifies a large fish or serpent, and sometimes a venomous land serpent. It is also used for the devil.



Flying Dragon.

Dragonade, drag-on-ād'. One of a series of persecutions of French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV., which drove thousands of Protestants out of France.

Dragon-fly, -fli. The popular name of a fam. of insects, Libellulidæ. They are strong, swift of flight and voracious.

Dragoon, dra-gōn. A cavalry soldier. A kind of pigeon.

Drain-trap, 'trap. A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them.

Drake, drāk. The male of the duck. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a drake, as the mint-mark. A species of fly used in angling.

Drake, Francis, Sir. A distinguished English naval commander; B. 1540, D. 1595. He circumnavigated the globe under a commission against the Spaniards, destroying many vessels and capturing immense booty in Spanish America; in 1587 he commanded the fleet which destroyed over 100 ships at Cadiz, breaking up a contemplated invasion of England. He was made vice-admiral, and commanded in the battle, 1588, which destroyed the Spanish Armada.

Drake, Samuel Gardiner. An American antiquary and author; B. in N. H., 1798, D. 1877. He was the author of several interesting works on the Indians of N. America.

Drama, drä'ma. A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action; a play or opera.

Dramatis personæ, dram'a-tis pe-sō'nē. The characters in a play.

Dranesville. A village of Fairfax Co., Va., 17 m. W. of Washington, the scene of a stubborn battle, 1861, between 4,000 Union troops under Gen. Reynolds, and 2,500 Confederates under Gen. Stuart, the former being victorious.

Draper, John William. A distinguished chemist, physiologist and author; B. in England, 1811; graduated at the University of Penn., became a professor in Hamden-Sydney College, Va., afterward in the N. Y. College. He was author of several standard scientific works, and also wrote a "History of the American Civil War." D. 1884.

Draughtsman, drafts'man. A man who draws writings or designs.

Drave, drāv. A river of E. Europe, one of the largest affluents of the Danube. It rises in the Tyrol, flows through Austria and Hungary, and empties into the Danube near Essig; length, 750 m.

Dravidian, dra-vid'i-an. Of or pertaining to Dravida, an old province of India; specifically, applied to a family of tongues spoken in S. India, Ceylon, &c. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malabar.

Drawbridge, 'brij. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle or over a navigable river.

Drawee, -ē'. The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.

Drawer, 'er. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money. A sliding box in a table, desk, &c. An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body. Chest of drawers, a case of sliding boxes.

Drawing, 'ing. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, compasses, &c. The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

Drawing-room, -rōm. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. The company assembled in such room. The formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station. The apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

Drawing-slate, -slāt. A fine-grained compact clay, usually found in connection with metamorphic rock, as clay-slate, gneiss, &c. It is sometimes called black-chalk.

Draw-link, 'lingk. A link for connecting two carriages of a train together.

Dray, drā. A low cart or carriage on heavy wheels. A sledge. A rude cart without wheels.

Dredging-machine, 'ing-ma-shēn. A machine used to deepen rivers, docks, &c.

Drepano, Cape (Drepanum). A headland on W. coast of Sicily, near which the Carthaginians defeated the Romans in a naval battle, 249 B. C.

Dresden. Cap. of the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany; on both sides the Elbe, 70 m. S. E. of Leipzig. Noted for its magnificent palaces and its picture gallery; also for one of Napoleon's greatest victories, with 131,000 men, over the allied Prussian, Austrian and Russian armies, numbering 150,000, under Prince Schwartzenberg, Aug. 26–27, 1813; pop. 208,640.

Dress-coat, 'kōt. A coat with narrow pointed tails; a swallow-tailed coat, which gentlemen wear at full-dress parties, operas, &c.

Dresser, 'er. A side-board; a table on which meat, &c., are prepared for use; also, a cupboard or set of shelves for cooking utensils.

Dressing-case, -kās. A box containing requisites for the toilet.

Drill, dril. A pointed instrument used for boring holes; a boring tool that cuts its way as it revolves. The act of training soldiers. In Agri. a row of seeds deposited in the earth; also, the trench or channel in which the grain or seed is de-

posited. A machine for sowing seeds in regular rows. A coarse linen or cotton cloth; drilling.

Drill-bow, 'bō. A small bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill.

Drill-harrow, 'hā-rō. A small harrow employed in drill husbandry.

Drill-press, 'pres. A machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designated as vertical, horizontal or universal.

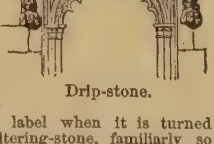
Drill-sergeant, 'sär-jant. A non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties and trains them to military movements.

Drink, dringk. Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst or for medicinal purposes; a draught of liquor; a potion. Intoxicating liquors, or the practice of taking such liquors to excess.

Drinker-moth, 'er-moth. The Odonestis potatoria.

Drinking-horn, 'ing-horn. A horn anciently used as a drinking-vessel. A cup or goblet made of horn, used at the present day.

Drip-stone, drip'stōn. In Arch. a projecting molding or cornice over doorways, windows, &c., to throw off the rain. It is also called a weather molding, and label when it is turned square. A filtering-stone, familiarly so called by seamen.



Drip-stone.

Driver-ant, driv'er-ant. Anomma arcens, a singular African species, so named from its driving before it almost every animal that comes in its way.

Driving-spring, 'ing-spring. The spring fixed upon the box of the driving-axle of a locomotive engine.

Driving-wheel, -whēl. A wheel that communicates motion to another or to others. The large wheel in a locomotive engine which is fixed upon the crank-axle or main shaft.

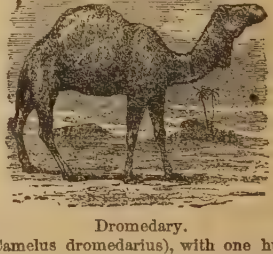
Drog, Drogue, drog. A buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line.

Droger, Drogher, drō'ger. A small W. Indian coasting craft.

Drogheda, drawh'he-dă. An Irish seaport, on the Boyne, 30 m. N. of Dublin; pop. 16,300.

Drome, drōm. A S. E. dept. of France; area 2,519 sq. m.; cap. Grenoble; pop. 330,682.

Dromedary, drum'e-da-ri. A species of camel, called also the Arabian camel



Dromedary.

(Camelus dromedarius), with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two.

Dromiidæ, drom-i'i-dē. A fam. of brachyurous crustaceans, of which Dromia is the type.

Drone, drōn. The male of the honey-bee, smaller than the queen-bee, but larger

Drone-bee.

than the working-bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive. An idler; a sluggard. A humming or low sound. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits the key-note of the scale.

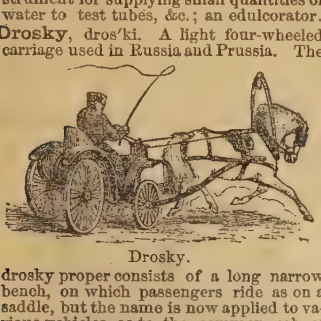
Drongo, drong'go. The name of a gen. of fly-catching birds (Edolius).

Dropax, drō'paks. A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory.

Drop-drill, drop'dril. In Agri. an agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously.

Dropping-bottle, 'ing-bot-tl. An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test tubes, &c.; an edulcorator.

Drosky, dros'ki. A light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia. The



Drosky.

drosky proper consists of a long narrow bench, on which passengers ride as on a saddle, but the name is now applied to various vehicles, as to the common cab of German cities, &c.

Drosometer, dro-som'et-er. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body exposed to the open air during the night.

Drouet, Jean Baptiste, Count d'Erlon, droo'a. A French marshal; B. 1765, D. 1844. He fought at Jena and Waterloo, and was governor-general of Algeria, 1834.

Drow, drou. In Zetland superstition, a diminutive elfish race residing in hills and caverns, curious artificers in iron and precious metals.

Drudge, druj. One who works hard or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employment; a slave. Whisky in its raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol.

Drug, drug. Any substance, vegetable, animal or mineral, used in the composition of medicines; any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts. Any commodity that is not salable. A mortal or deadly drug, poison.

Drugget, 'get. A cloth of wool, or wool and thread, used for covering carpets, and also as an article of clothing.

Druid, dru'id. A priest among the ancient Celtic nations. They possessed some knowledge of the natural sciences, superintended the affairs of religion and acted as judges. They venerated the mistletoe when growing on the oak, a tree which was esteemed sacred. They had a common superior, elected by votes from their own number, who enjoyed his dignity for life. A member of a beneficiary order founded in London about 1780, now counting numerous lodges or groves in Europe, America and Australia.

Druidess, -es. A female druid.

Drum, drum. A martial instrument of music in the form of a hollow cylinder of wood or brass, covered at the ends with vellum.

Drum. A Celtic word signifying a round knoll, a ridge, a small hill. It enters into the composition of many place-names, as Drumcondra, Drumglass, Drumoak, and is frequently found alone as the name of a farm or village.

Drum-fish, 'fish. The popular name of a gen. of fishes (Pogonias), named from the extraordinary noise they make under water. Called for the same reason Grunts.

Drummond Light, 'mond lit. A very intense light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. Called also oxycalcium light, lime-ball light, lime light.

Drunkard, drungk'erd. One given to an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

Drupe, drōp. In Bot. a stone fruit; as the plum, cherry, apricot and peach. The stone inclosing the kernel is called the endocarp, the pulpy or succulent part the mesocarp.

Drupe.

Druses, drō'zēz. A curious people of mixed Syrian and Arabian origin, inhabiting the mountains of Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, in whose faith are combined the doctrines of the Pentateuch, the tenets of Christianity, the teachings of the Koran, and the Sufi allegories; they describe themselves as Unitarians and followers of Khalif Hakim-Biamr Allah, whom they regard as an incarnation of deity, the last prophet, and the founder of the true religion. Dur-el-Kammer is their chief city.

Drusus, Claudius Nero. A Roman soldier, son of Tiberius N. and Livia and son-in-law of Mark Antony; B. 38, D. 8, B. C. He commanded the Roman army which conquered all Germany to the Elbe.

Drusus, M. Livius. A celebrated Roman, who renewed the proposals regarding the Agrarian laws, which proved fatal to the Gracchi.

Dryads. In Myth. nymphs who ruled the woods and groves, and to whom ob-

lations of milk, oil and honey were offered. They were superior to the Hamadryads, who were supposed to be confined to particular trees, perishing with them.

Dryden, John. An eminent English poet; B. 1631, D. 1700.

Dryite, drī'it. Fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized.

Dry-measure, 'me-zhūr. The measure by bushels, pecks, &c.

Dry-nurse, 'ners. A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast. One who stands to another in a somewhat similar relationship to that of a dry-nurse; in Milit. slang, an inferior officer who instructs his superior.

Dryopithecus, 'o-pi-thē''kus. An extinct gen. of long-armed apes found in the miocene beds of the south of France.

Dry-pile, 'pīl. A form of voltaic pile, in which the liquid is replaced by some hygrometric substance, as paper moistened with sugar and water, and allowed to dry, chiefly used in the construction of electroscopes of great delicacy.

Duality, doo-al'i-ti. The state of being two or of being divided into two.

Dubber, dub'er. A leathern vessel used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c., usually made of untanned goat skins.

Dubbing, 'ing. The act of making a knight; entitling; dressing by means of an adze; raising a nap on cloth by teasels. A greasy dressing used by curriers.

Dubhe. A variable star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Ursa Major.

Dublin. The cap. of Ireland, on the river Liffey, and one of the finest cities of Europe, with an extensive commerce; pop. 327,592.

Dubois, Guillaume, Cardinal. An able but dissipated French prelate and statesman; B. 1656, D. 1725. He was created cardinal 1721, and from that time until his death ruled France as Prime Minister of the Duke of Orleans, regent.

Dubuque, doo-book'. A co. and city of Iowa, the latter being the most important place in the State, on the Mississippi, 450 m. N. W. of St. Louis; pop. 22,254.

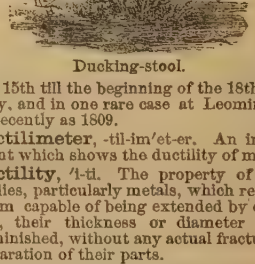
Ducat, duk'at. A coin common in Italy, Austria and Russia, of silver or gold; average value of the former, 8s. to 4s., and of the latter about 9s. 4d. English currency.

Duchess, duch'es. The consort or widow of a duke; a female sovereign of a duchy.

Duchy, 'i. The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

Duck, duk. A species of coarse canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c. The name common to all the fowls constituting the Linnæan gen. Anas, now raised into a sub-fam. Anatinæ, and by some naturalists divided into two sub-families Anatinæ and Fuligulinæ, or land-ducks and sea-ducks.

Ducking-stool, 'ing-stōl. A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water, extensively in use throughout England from



Ducking-stool.

the 15th till the beginning of the 18th century, and in one rare case at Leominster, as recently as 1809.

Ductilimeter, -til-im'et-er. An instrument which shows the ductility of metals.

Ductility, 'i-ti. The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, their thickness or diameter being diminished, without any actual fracture or separation of their parts.

Dudgeon, du'jon. A small dagger. The haft or handle of a dagger.

Dudley, Charles Edward. An American statesman; B. in England 1780, removed to N. Y. in youth, and settled in Albany; was elected State Senator, Mayor of Albany and U. S. Senator, 1829. He founded Dudley Observatory at Albany; D. 1841.

Dudley. The chief iron manufacturing center of England, in Co. Worcester, 9 m. W. of Birmingham; pop. 43,270.

Duel, dū'el. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons with deadly weapons. A fight between two fortresses, two armies or vessels, carried on without the tactics of a pitched battle or an assault.

Duenna, -en'na. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain. An elderly female, holding a middle station between a governess and companion. An old

woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess.

Duer, John. An American jurist and author, B. in Albany, N. Y., 1782, and elected chief justice of the State 1857; D. 1858.

Duet, dū-et'. A musical composition for two voices or instruments.

Dugong, dū-gong. A herbivorous mammal, the Halicore dugong, ord. Sirenia. The anatomy of the dugong presents the remarkable peculiarity that the ventricles of the heart are divided from each other

Dugong.

by a deep notch at the apex. The fabled mermaid seems to have originated from the dugong or the manatee, these animals supporting themselves in a semi-upright position in the water.

Duke, dūk. In Gt. Britain, a title of honor or nobility next below that of a prince. A duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves; the cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel lined with sarsnet, and turned up with ermine. In some continental countries, a sovereign prince, the ruler of a state.

Coronet of a Duke.

Dukhobortsi, dųk-hō-bort'si. A sect of Russian fanatics, remarkable for their fine form and vigorous constitution, said to be due to the fact that they destroy every delicate child. In 1842 and following years most of the sect were transported to the Caucasus.

Bitter-sweet.

Dulcamara, dul-ka'ma-ra. Solanum Dulcamara, otherwise called bitter-sweet or woody nightshade.

Duguay-Trouin, Rene, doo-gā-troo-ahn'. A distinguished French admiral; B. 1673, D. 1742. He defeated the Dutch and English, and captured Rio de Janeiro in 1711.

Duguesclin, Bertrand. Constable of France, and among the ablest military commanders of the age; B. 1314, D. 1380. He twice drove the English out of nearly every point they occupied in France, although defeated and captured by Edward the Black Prince.

Dulcimer, 'si-mer. One of the most

Italian Dulcimer.

ancient of musical instruments. The modern instrument consists of a shallow trapezium-shaped box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, played on by being struck by cork-headed hammers. It is the prototype of the piano. In Asia it is used by the Arabs, Persians, Chinese and Japanese. The ancient eastern dulcimer, as represented in Assyrian bas-reliefs, differed from the modern instrument in being carried before the player, in the strings running from top to bottom, and in being played by one plectrum, the left hand being employed either to twang the strings or to check vibration. The Hebrew psaltery is supposed to have been a variety of the dulcimer.

Dulcinist, 'sin-ist. A follower of Dulcinus, a layman of Lombardy, in the 14th century, who preached the reign of the Holy Ghost, affirming that the Father had reigned till Christ's incarnation, and that the Son's reign terminated in 1300. He was followed by a great many people to the Alps, where he and his wife were burned by order of Clement IV.

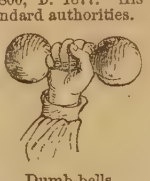
Dulia, dū'li-a. An inferior kind of worship or adoration, as that paid to saints and angels in the R. C. Church.

Duluth. Cap. of St. Louis Co., Minnesota, at the W. end of Lake Superior, and the commercial metropolis of the State; pop. 3,643.

Dumas, Alexandre, doo-mäh' (The Elder). A distinguished French dramatist, novelist and radical statesman; B. 1803, D. 1871. His son (The Younger); B. 1824, is also a popular playwright and novelist.

Dumas, Jean Baptiste. An eminent French chemist; B. 1800, D. 1877. His scientific works are standard authorities.

Dumb-bells, dum'-belz. Weights swung in the hands for developing the chest, the muscles of the arms, &c.



Dumb-bells.

Dumb-waiter, 'wāt-er. A framework with shelves, for conveying food, &c., made to rise and fall by means of pulleys and weights. Also, a side table in a dining-room, with tops capable of being elevated and depressed.

Dumfries. An important seaport of Scotland, on the Nith, 64 m. S. W. of Edinburgh; pop. 16,100.

Dummy, 'mi. One who is dumb. The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist; also a game at whist when there are only three playing. A locomotive with condensing engines, and hence without the noise of escaping steam. The name given by firemen to the jets from the chief water-pipes. A hatter's pressing iron.

Dumont d'Urville, Jules Sebastien Cesar, doo-mŏng door-veil'. A distinguished French naval officer, botanist and publicist; B. 1790, D. 1842. His voyages included an Arctic exploring expedition, 1837–40.

Dumouriez, Charles Francois. A French statesman and general; B. 1739, D. in exile in England, 1823. In 1792 he resigned the ministry of foreign affairs to assume chief command of the army, superseding Lafayette. He defeated the Austrians at Jemmapes, and overrun Belgium; afterward entered into treasonable negotiations with Austria, resigned his command and fled to England.

Dumpling, dump'ling. A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it. Thus, there are suet, yeast, apple, currant and other dumplings.

Dunbar. A Scotch seaport, 27 m. N. E. of Edinburgh. Noted as the scene of a great battle and disastrous defeat of the Scotch by Cromwell, 1650; pop. abt. 4,500.

Duncan I. King of Scotland, son of Beatrix, daughter of Malcolm II., murdered by Macbeth, Thane of Cawdor; flourished abt. the year 1035-40.

Duncan, Adam, Viscount. A British admiral; B. 1731, D. 1804. He won a decisive battle with the Dutch off Camperdown, 1797.

Dunciad, 'i-ad. A famous satirical poem by Pope in ridicule of Colley Cibber, Theobald and other poetasters of the period.

Dundalk. An Irish seaport, in Co. Louth, 45 m. N. of Dublin; pop. 12,160.

Dundee. A large and important seaport of Scotland, on the Tay, 37 m. N. E. of Edinburgh; pop. abt. 123,000.

Dundonald, Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of. An English naval officer; B. 1775, D. 1860. His life was a long romance. Entering the service as a lad, he distinguished himself by destroying the French fleet in the Basque by fire-ships, 1809. An ardent Liberal in politics, he was tried, fined and imprisoned at the instigation of Lord Liverpool, 1814. He then took service with Chili, and as commander of her navy secured her independence from Spanish rule, 1818-22. In 1823 he was given command of the Brazilian fleet, and cleared her coasts of the Portuguese, and in 1827 he was admiral of the Greek fleet in her successful war of independence. Soon after this Queen Victoria restored him to his full rank in the British navy.

Dune, dūn. A hill; specifically, a low hill of sand on the seacoast.

Dungeon, dun'jon. The innermost and strongest tower of a castle; the donjon. A close prison; or a dark place of confinement.

Dungiyah, dun'gē'yă. A coasting vessel in the Persian Gulf, and along the coasts of Arabia. They are said to be the oldest kind of vessels in the Indian seas, dating as far back as the expedition of Alexander.

Dunglison, Robley. A distinguished physician and author; B. in England, 1798, but practicing and officiating in the universities of Virginia and Maryland, also in Jefferson College, Phila.; D. 1869.

Duniwassal, -i-was'sal. A gentleman; especially, a gentleman of secondary rank, among the Highlanders; a cadet of a family of rank.

Dunker, dung'ker. A member of a sect of Baptists originating in Philadelphia. Written also Tunker.

Dunkirk. An ancient seaport of France, strongly fortified, in dept. Le Nore, 40 m. N. W. of Lille. D. was burned by the English, 1388, and captured by them, 1658, being restored to France through purchase, 1662; pop. abt. 45,000.

Dunlap, William. An American painter and writer; b. in N. J. 1766, d. 1839.

Dunlin.

Dunlin, dun'lin. A bird (Tringa variabilis), a species of sandpiper, called also stint, purre, ox-bird, &c.

Dunois, Jean, Count de Longueville (known as "The Bastard of Orleans"). A natural son of Louis, Duke of Orleans, brother of Charles VI., and the ablest military leader of his age; b. 1402, d. 1468. He defeated the English in several battles and drove them from the continent, being made lieutenant-general of the kingdom and declared a prince of the blood.

Duodecimal, dū-o-des'i-mal. One of a system of numbers the scale of which is twelve. Called also Cross Multiplication.

Duodecimo, -mo. A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves. The size of a book consisting of sheets so folded; usually indicated thus: 12mo.

Duodenum, -de'num. The first portion of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.

Duoliteral, -lit'er-al. Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

Duns Scotus, John. A learned Scotch theologian; b. at Dunse, 1265, d. 1308. He became professor at Oxford and Paris, and founded the school of Scotists, opposed to the Thomists, followers of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Dunstan, St. An English monk who was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and obtained great political influence, which he subsequently lost; b. abt. 900, d. 988.

Duperre, Victor Gui, Baron, doo-pa-ra'. A French admiral; b. 1775, d. 1846. He captured several English ships, 1819, and commanded the fleet which bombarded Algiers, and compelled the Bey to make honorable concessions, 1830.

Dupion, dū'pi-on. A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

Duppel (Dybbol or Duppeln). An unimportant village of Schleswig, separated from the island of Alsen by a narrow strait, noted as the scene of several sanguinary battles. The Danes defeated the Prussians May 28, 1848, and again June 6. The Saxons and Bavarians captured it April 13, 1849, and it was taken by the Prussians, April 18, 1864.

Dupuytren, Guillaume, Baron, doo-poo-e-trôn. An eminent French surgeon; b. 1777, d. 1835.

Duquesne, Abraham, Marquis, doo-kain'. A French admiral; b. 1610, d. 1688. He successively defeated the Spaniards, Dutch and Danes, winning a signal victory over the celebrated Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, near Catania, 1676, the latter losing his life in the battle.

Dura mater, 'ra mā'ter. The outer membrane of the brain, so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called pia mater.

Duramen, -rā'men. The central or heartwood in the trunk of an exogenous tree, more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it.

Durand, Asher Brown. An American engraver and painter; b. 1796, d. 1878.

Durbar, der'bar. An audience room in the palaces of the native princes of India. A state levee held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

Durer, Albrecht, doo'rair. A German engraver and painter; b. 1471, d. 1528. He is considered the inventor of etching.

Durga, dur'-gā. A Hindu divinity; one of the names given to the consort of Siva, the others being Devi, Kali, Parvati, Bhavani, Uma, &c. She is the Amazon champion and protectress of the gods and has been compared to the Hera (Juno), and the Pallas, or armed Athene of the Greeks. She is represented with ten arms. A 10-days' festival in her honor, the durga puja, is celebrated annually in Bengal.

Durga.

Durrenstein. An Austrian village on the Danube, 40 m. N. W. of Vienna, noted as the place where Richard Cœur de Lion was imprisoned by Leopold, and also as

the scene of the defeat of the allied Russian and Austrian army by the French under Gen. Mortier, 1805.

Durio, dū'ri-ō. A gen. of plants, ord. Malvaceæ. The D. zibethinus, civet durio or durian, the only species, is a lofty tree producing a large fetid fruit, of the size of a man's head, a favorite food of the natives. The smell is offensive, like putrid animal matter, but with this is associated the most delicious flavor, which places it in the foremost place among tropical fruits.

Durio.

Duroc, Gerard Christophe Michel, Duke of Friuli and Marshal of France; B. 1772, killed in the battle of Markersdorf, 1813. He was the favorite aid and confidant of Napoleon I.

Dustee. A river of Beloochistan, 1,000 m. long, emptying into the Arabian Gulf.

Dwight, Timothy. A distinguished American theologian; B. in Mass., 1752, D. 1818.

Duster, dust'er. One who or that which clears from dust. A sieve. A light overcoat worn to protect the clothing.

Dutch, duch. Originally the Germanic race; the German peoples generally—now only applied to the people of Holland. The language spoken in Holland.

Dutch-gold, 'gōld. An alloy of 11 parts copper and 2 zinc. Called also Pinchbeck and Tombac.

Dutch-mineral, -min-er-al. Copper beaten out into very thin leaves.

Dutch School, skōl. The name applied to a peculiar line of painting which attained its highest development in Holland, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low character, as boors drinking, butchers' shops, &c., but raised to the highest popularity by perfection of execution.

Duumvir, -um'ver. One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

Dux, duks. A leader; a chief; specifically, the head pupil of a class or division in a public school.

Dwale, dwāl. In Her. a sable or black color. The deadly nightshade, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwarf, dwarf. A general name for an animal or plant much below the ordinary size. In early romances, an attendant on a lady or knight.

Dyad, dī'ad. Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple. In Chem. an elementary substance, each atom of which, in combining with other bodies, is equivalent to two atoms of hydrogen.

Dyaus, dyous. In Hind. Myth. one of the elemental divinities of the Vedas, the god of the bright sky, his name being connected with that of the Greek Zeus through the root dyu, to shine, and the Latin Jupiter, which is merely Dyaus piter or Zeus pater, father Dyaus or Zeus. He was primarily the sky from which rain falls. He gave place to his son Indra.

Dye, dī. A coloring liquor; stain; tinge.

Dye-wood, 'wud. A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted.

Dynactinometer, -nak'tin-om''et-er. An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

Dynameter, di-nam'et-er. An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

Dynamics, 'iks. The science which investigates the action of force.

Dynamism, 'nam-izm. The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.

Dynamite, -īt. An explosive substance consisting of a siliceous earth impregnated with nitro-glycerine. The object of the mixture is to diminish the susceptibility of nitro-glycerine to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without destroying its explosive force. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Charcoal, sand and saw-dust are employed as substitutes for siliceous earth.

Dynamometer, -na-mom'et-er. An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, the strength of materials, &c.

Dynastidæ, dī-nas'ti-dē. A fam. of lamellicorn beetles, including the elephant-beetle, hercules-beetle and atlas-beetle.

Dysnomy, dis'no-mi. Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

Dysodile, 'ō-dīl. A species of coal which emits a fetid odor when burning.

Dysopsy, -op'si. Dimness of sight.

Dysphagia, -fā'ji-a. Difficulty of swallowing.

Dysphonia, -fō'ni-a. Obstruction of the organs of speech.

Dyspnœa, disp-nē'a. Difficulty of breathing.

Dysury, dis'ū-ri. Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and heat.

Dytiscidæ, di-tis'si-dē. A fam. of pentamerous coleopterous insects of which the gen. Dytiscus (water-beetle) is the type.

Dzeren, dzē'ren. The Chinese antelope, Procapra gutturosa. When alarmed it clears 20 to 25 feet at one bound.

Dziggetai, dzig'ge-tā. The wild ass of Asia (Equus hemionus), believed to be the hemionos of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass.

E

E IS the 2d vowel and the 5th letter of the English alphabet. It occurs more frequently than any other letter of the alphabet. Its long or natural sound coincides with the sound of i in the Italian and French languages, as in here, mere, me. It has also another principal sound, a short one, as in met, men. It has besides a sound like a in name, as in there, where, &c., and the obscure sound which is heard in her. As a final letter it is generally silent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in mane, cane, plume. After c and g the final e indicates that these letters are soft, c being pronounced as s, and g as j. When two e's come together the sound is generally the same as that of the single e long, as in deem, esteem, need; when it occurs with a and i, as in mean, hear, seige, deceive, it often has the same sound. Such a combination, when only one vowel sound is heard, is called a digraph. As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation it stands for East, as in charts; in the combination e. g., for exempli gratia, for example; and in i. e., for id est, that is. E, in Music, is the third note or degree of the diatonic scale, answering to the mi of the Italians and French. Also, the key having four sharps in its signature; the keynote of the church mode called Phrygian.

Ead. An element in Anglo-Saxon names, signifying happy, fortunate, as in Edward, happy preserver; Edwin, happy conqueror.

Eagle-hawk, -hąk. Morphnus, a gen. of Falconidæ.

Eagle-owl, -oul. One of a sub-fam. of owls, the most remarkable of which is the great horned owl.

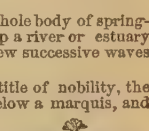
Eagle, ē'gl. Aquila, a gen. of raptorial birds, sub-fam. Aquilinæ, comprising the largest and most powerful members of the fam. Falconidæ. There are numerous species, of which the noblest is the golden eagle (A. Chrysaetos). Other species are the imperial, the spotted, the Australian eagle, &c. The name is applied to other members of the group, not belonging to the gen. Aquila, as the white-tailed sea-eagle of Britain and the American bald-headed sea-eagle, the emblem of the U. S., both of which are really ernes, and to the marsh eagle, harpy eagle, eagle-hawk of the gen. Falco, &c. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial.

Golden Eagle.

Eaglet, ē'glet. A young or diminutive eagle.

Eagre, ē'ger. The whole body of springtide water moving up a river or estuary in one wave, or in a few successive waves of great height.

Earl, erl. A British title of nobility, the third in rank, next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called shireman. After the Conquest earls were called counts, and from them shires have taken the name of counties. Earl is now a mere title. An earl's coronet consists of



Coronet of an Earl.

a chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves, and between each pair a pearl raised on a spire higher than the leaves, cap, &c.

Ear, ēr. The organ of hearing, contained partly in the substance of the temporal bone, and partly projecting externally behind the joint of the lower jaw. Anything resembling an ear. A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of the cereal plants which contains the flowers and seed.

Earldom, 'dum. The seigniory, jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

Earnest-money, er'nest-mun-i. Money paid to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale.

Ear-ring, 'ring. A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe. Among Orientals ear-rings have been worn by both sexes from the earliest times. In England they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the 10th century the fashion declined, but it was re-introduced into England in the 16th century. In the 17th century ear-rings were worn by male fops.

Earth, erth. The particles which compose the mass of the globe; more particularly the particles which form the mold on the surface of the globe; any indefinite portion of that matter, as we throw up earth with a spade or plow. This substance being considered by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements—fire, air, earth and water. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is the 3d planet in order from the sun, its orbit embracing those of Mercury and Venus, but being within the orbits of all the other planets.

Earth-closet, 'kloz-et. A night-stool or convenience, in which the fæces are received in a quantity of earth.

Earthenware, 'en-wār. Crockery; any household utensil made of clay hardened in the fire.

Earth-flax, 'flaks. A fine variety of asbestos, whose long flexible filaments are so delicate as to resemble flax.

Earth-house, 'hous. The name given to the underground buildings known as Picts' dwellings, frequent in Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality. Querns, bones, deers' horns, plates of stone or slate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze swords, and the like, are occasionally found in connection with them. Very similar structures occur also in Ireland.

Earthquake, 'kwāk. A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. The shock generally comes on with a deep rumbling noise, or with a tremendous explosion resembling the discharge of artillery, and the ground is raised vertically at the center of the disturbed tract. There is little doubt that earthquakes and volcanoes are due to the operation of the internal igneous forces of the earth. Probably the most destructive earthquake of modern times was that which nearly destroyed Lisbon in 1755, by which from 30,000 to 40,000 persons perished, although it lasted only six minutes. Nearly half that number are supposed to have perished in the earthquake of 1883, in which some islands S. of Asia were completely submerged and others partially swallowed up.

Earth-shine, 'shīn. In Astron. a name given to the faint line visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her.

Earth-worm, 'werm. The common worm found in the soil, a type of the class Annelida (ord. Oligochæta). The name is common to all the species of the gen. Lumbricus. E. oil, a medicinal oil obtained from the common earthworm, and used in earache.

Ear-trumpet, ēr'trum-pet. A contrivance for the benefit of deaf persons. It magnifies sound.

Ear-wax, 'waks. The cerumen, a thick viscous substance secreted by the glands of the ear.

Earwig, 'wig. The popular name of certain species of Forficula, which are orthopterous insects, fam. Cursoria.

Easel, ēz'el. The wooden frame on which painters place pictures while at work upon them. E. pieces, the smaller pieces which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c.

East, ēst. The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; the point of the compass in a direction at right angles to that of north and south. One of the four cardinal points. The eastern parts of the earth; applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c. Empire of the East, founded 395 A. D., when Theodosius the Great divided the Roman empire between his

sons, Arcadius and Honorius. The metropolis was Constantinople. The western division, whose capital was Rome, was called the Empire of the West.

Eastlake, Charles Lock, Sir. An English historical painter; B. 1793, D. 1869.

East India Company, The. An English commercial association incorporated in Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1600, and given the monopoly of all trade E. of the Cape of Good Hope; abolished 1833.

Easter, ēs'ter. A festival of the Christian church observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March; and if this happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after.

Easter-day, -dā. The day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

East River. A strait connecting N. Y. Bay with Long Island Sound; 13 m. long.

Easy-chair, ēz'i-chār. An arm-chair, sometimes with rockers, padded for resting or reposing in; a chair for reclining in.

Eau Creole, krē-ōl. A highly esteemed liquor made in Martinique by distilling the flowers of the mammee apple with spirit of wine.

Eau de Cologne, de kō-lōn. A perfumed spirit consisting of spirits of wine flavored by different essential oils blended so as to yield a fragrant scent.

Eau de Luce, lus. A solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber; used in India as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents.

Eau de Vie, vē. The French name for brandy; specifically, the coarser and less purified varieties, cognac being the best.

Eaux Bonnes, ō-bŏn. A popular French spa, dept. Basses Pyrénées, 20 m. S. E. of Oleron.

Ebauchoir, ā-bōsh-wąr. A large chisel used by statuaries to rough-hew their work. A great hatchel or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

Ebb. The reflux of the tide; the return of tidewater toward the sea; opposed to flood or flow.

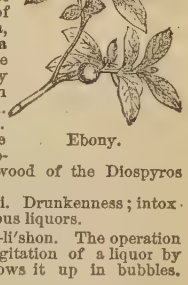
Ebelians, e-bē'li-anz. A German sect which had its origin at Königsberg in 1836 under the leadership of Archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel, professing a doctrine called spiritual marriage. The leaders were in 1839 tried and condemned. The sect is popularly named Mucker, or hypocrites.

Eberhard, Johann August. A German philosopher; B. 1739, D. 1809. He wrote in defense of Liebnitz and in opposition to Kantism.

Ebionite, ē'bi-on-īt. One of a sect of Jewish Christians who denied the divinity of Christ and rejected parts of the New Testament. They were pronounced heretics by Justin, Irenæus and Origen. It is thought St. John wrote his gospel in the year 97 against them.

Eblis, eb'lēs. In Mohammedan Myth. an evil spirit or devil, chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Hharis. Hall of E., the hall of demons; pandemonium.

Ebonite, 'on-īt. A hard black compound obtained by blending caoutchouc or gutta-percha with variable proportions of sulphur. Called also vulcanite.



Ebony.

Ebony, -i. The popular name of various plants of different genera, having wood of a dark color, but the best known ebony is derived from plants of the gen. Diospyros, ord. Ebenaceæ. The most valuable ebony is the heartwood of the Diospyros Ebenus.

Ebriety, ē-brī'e-ti. Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

Ebullition, -bul-li'shon. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles. Effervescence.

Eburna, -ber'na. A gen. of spiral, uni valve, gasteropodous mollusks.

Eburnification, 'ni-fi-kā''shon. The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance of ivory.

Eburninæ, -nī'nē. A sub-fam. of the fam. of mollusks Turbinellidæ, having the gen. Eburna for its type.

Ecarte, ā-kār-tā. A game of cards for two persons with 32 cards, those from two to six being excluded.

Eccaleobion, ek'kal-lē-ō''bi-on. A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Ecce homo, 'se hō'mō. A name given to paintings which represent our Saviour crowned with thorns and bearing the reed, particularly to a noble painting by Correggio.

Eccentric, -sen'trik. In the Ptolemaic system the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center. A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius. In Mech. mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion. Irregular in action.

Eccentric-gear, -gēr. In Mech. a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

Eccentric-strap, -strap. The band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric rod is attached to it.

Ecclesia, -klē'zi-a. An assembly; the great assembly of the people of Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to attend and vote. An ecclesiastical society; a church; a congregation.

Ecclesiarch, -ärk. A ruler of the Church.

Ecclesiastes, -as''tēz. A canonical book of the Old Testament, placed between the book of Proverbs and the Song of Solomon.

Ecclesiastic, ''tik. A person consecrated to the services of the Church and the ministry of religion.

Ecclesiasticus, 'tik-us. A book of the Apocrypha.

Ecclesiology, -ol''o-ji. The science of antiquities as applied to churches and other ecclesiastical foundations.

Ecderon, 'de-ron. The outer layer of the integument; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane; the epidermal layer of the skin: the endoderm is the deeper, dermal layer.

Echeneis, -e-nē'is. A gen. of fishes remarkable for having the top of the head occupied by a laminated disk, by means of which they attach themselves to other bodies.

Echidna, ē-kid'na. A gen. of Australian monotrematous, toothless mammals, resembling a large hedgehog, nearly allied to the Ornithorhynchus. One species (E. hystrix), is popularly known as the Porcupine Ant-eater.

Echidnine, 'nin. Serpent poison; the secretion from the poison glands of the viper and other serpents.

Echidna. In Myth. daughter of Tartarus, and mother of Cerberus, the Sphinx, the Chimæra and other monsters; she was represented as half woman and half serpent.

Echimys, -ki'mis. A gen. of S. American rodent quadrupeds. Some of the species are known as spiny rats, the family being allied to the porcupines.

Echinite, -kin'it. A fossil sea-urchin or cidaris, found in all formations, but most abundant and best preserved in the chalk.

Echinocactus, '-kak-tus. A gen. of cactaceous plants, remarkable for the singular forms of their stems, which are fluted and ribbed or tuberculated.

Echinocactus.

Echinoderma-ta, -der''ma-ta. A class of invertebrated marine animals characterized by having a tough integument in which lime is deposited as granules or so as to form a rigid test, classed with the Scolecida in the sub-kingdom Annuloida. The sexes are distinct.

Echinorhynchus, -ring''kus. A gen. of intestinal worms, the only members of the Acanthocephala, or thorn-headed family.

Echo. In Myth. daughter of the Air and Tellus, who was one of Juno's attendants. She was deprived of speech by Juno.

Ecija, a-se'hah. A city of Seville, Spain, on the Xeriel; pop. 32,800.

Eckmuhl, ĕk'mul. A town of Bavaria, 13 m. from Ratisbon, noted for the defeat of the Austrians by the French under Davoust, 1809.

Echometry, e-kom'et-ri. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

Eclaircissement, ā-klār-sis-mān. Explanation; the clearing up of anything not before understood.

Eclampsy, ek-lamp'si. A flashing of light before the eyes; rapid convulsive motions of the mouth, eyelids and fingers —symptomatic of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself.

Eclat, ā-klā. A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation. Brilliancy of success; splendor of effect; luster.

Eclectic, ek-lek'tik. One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion and the like; specifically, a follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. A Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the gospel.

Eclipsareon, ē-klip-sā′rē-on. An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

Eclipse, -klips′. An interception or obstruction of the light of the sun, moon or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year. Darkness.

Ecliptic, -klip′tik. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 27′, the sun's greatest declination. It is the apparent path of the sun, but as it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path among the fixed stars which the earth in its orbit appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. In Geog. a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to the falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic. Plane of the ecliptic, an imaginary plane which passes through the ecliptic, and is indefinitely extended.

Ecorche, ā-kor-shā. In painting and Sculp. the subject, man or animal, flayed or deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed.

Ectoparasite, ek′tō-pa′ra-sīt. A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals, as opposed to endoparasite, which lives in the body.

Ectype, ′tīp. A production of, or close resemblance to, an original; opposed to prototype.

Ectypography, -og′ra-fi. A method of etching in which the lines are in relief instead of being sunk.

Ecuador. A republic of S. America, lying on the W. coast directly under the equator, bounded N. by New Granada, E. by Peru and Bolivia, S. by Peru, and W. by the Pacific; area, 208,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,726,000; chief cities, Quito, the cap., and Guayaquil, the principal seaport; principal mountains, the Andes, two of the highest peaks of which—Chimborazo and Cotopaxi—are within its limits; there are no large rivers but several considerable feeders of the Amazon.

Eczema, ′zē-ma. An eruptive disease of the skin, preceded by redness, heat and itching. E. epizoötica, foot and mouth disease.

Edaphodont, ē-daf′ō-dont. One of a fossil chimæroid fishes, from the greensand chalk and tertiary strata.

Edda, ed′da. A book containing a system of old Scandinavian mythology, with exploits of the gods and heroes and some account of the religious doctrines of the ancient Scandinavians.

Eden, ′den. The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God; hence, a delightful region or residence.

Edentata, -den-tā′ta. That ord. of mammals to which sloths, ant-eaters, armadilloes, &c., belong.

Edentate.

Edentate, -dent′āt. An animal having no fore teeth, as the armadillo.

Edgar. King of England, surnamed "The Peaceable," s. his brother Edwy, 943; D. 975. St. Dunstan was his chief political adviser. E. Atheling, grandson of King Edmund Ironsides, was proclaimed King on the death of Edward the Confessor, but submitted to William the Conqueror; B. 1053, D. 1120. E., King of Scotland, was nephew of E. Atheling; B. 1061, D. 1107.

Edgehill, ej′hil. An eminence in Warwickshire, Eng., 7 m. N. W. of Banbury, noted as the scene of the first and indecisive battle of the civil war, Oct. 23, 1642.

Edge-tool, ej′tōl. Any instrument having a sharp edge.

Edgeworth, Maria. An eminent English novelist; B. 1767, D. 1849.

Edging, ′ing. Lace, fringe or trimming, added to a garment. In Hort. a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed.

Edible, ed′i-bl. Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food.

Edifice, ed′i-fis. A building; a structure; chiefly applied to elegant large structures.

Edile, ē′dīl. In Roman Antiq. a magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings, especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c., and who had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.

Edinburgh, ěd′n-brŭh. Cap. of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 357 m. N. W. of London; pop. 208,400.

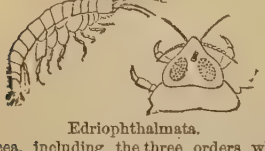
Editio princeps, -di′shi-ō prin′seps. The earliest edition of a book; the first printed edition.

Editor, ed′it-er. A person who superintends, revises, corrects and prepares a book, newspaper or magazine for publication.

Edmund I. A Saxon King of England, grandson of Alfred the Great; B. 893, S. his brother Athelstan, 941; assassinated, 946. E. II., "Ironsides," son of Ethelred II., B. 989. He made a treaty 1016, with Canute the Great, the Danish King, to divide Great Britain, but was assassinated, leaving Canute sole ruler.

Edom. In Scrip. the country over which Esau ruled, a strip 100 by 20 m. bet. S. Palestine and the Red Sea; cap. Bozrah (now Bunirah). Also the section bet. the Mediterranean and Gulf of Akabah on the Red Sea (Idumea).

Ediophthalmata, 'ri-of-thal''ma-ta. One of the great divisions of the Crus-



Ediophthalmata.

tacea, including the three orders which have their eyes sessile, or imbedded in the head, and not fixed on a peduncle or stalk as the crabs, lobsters, &c.

Eduction-pipe, ē-duk'shon-pīp. In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder into the condenser or the atmosphere.

Edward. The name of 9 kings of England. Of them 3 belonged to the Anglo-Saxon line. E. I., "the Elder," son and S. of Alfred the Great, crowned 901, D. 925. E. II., "the Martyr," great-grandson of the former, S. his father Edgar, 975; assassinated by direction of his step-mother Elfrida, 978. E. III., "the Confessor," S. his half-brother, Edmund Ironsides, 1042; D. 1066. In the Plantagenet line there were 5 of the name: E. I., "Longshanks," S. his father, Henry III., 1274, D. 1307. E. II., his son, B. in Wales, was the first to assume the title of Prince of Wales, since bestowed upon the heir to the throne. He S. his father, 1307, and was murdered by Roger de Mortimer, paramour of his queen, Isabella of France, 1327. E. III., his son and S., B. 1312, D. 1377. E. IV., son of Richard, Duke of York, great-great-grandson of E. III., was B. at Rouen, France, 1441, and claimed the throne in right of his mother and as the head of the House of York, in opposition to Henry VI., king de jure, representing the House of Lancaster. The long and bloody civil "War of the Roses" ensued, E. finally vanquishing his enemies; D. 1483. E. V., his son and S., B. 1470, was murdered along with his younger brother in the Tower of London, 1483, by order of their uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard III. In the Tudor line there was but 1 of the name—E. VI., only son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, B. 1537, S. his father, 1547; D. 1553.

Edwards, Jonathan. A distinguished American theologian, B. in Conn., 1703; became president of Princeton College, N. J., 1759, D. 1760.

Edwin. An Anglo-Saxon king of Northumbria, son and S. of Ælla, B. abt. 590, crowned 617, killed in battle, 633.

Edwy, ĕd'we. An English king of the Anglo-Saxon line, S. his uncle Edred, 955, D. 958.

Eel, ēl. A fam. of teleostean fishes belonging to the apodal section of the Malacopterygii. The name is also applied to other fishes belonging to distinct genera.

Eelbuck, 'buk. A basket for catching eels.

Eel-grass, 'gras. Zostera marina, a kind of sea-wrack.

Eeriness, er'i-nes. Superstitious fear combined with a sense of loneliness.

Effare, ā-fa-rā'. In Her. a term applied to an animal represented as rearing on its hind legs, as if it were frightened or enraged.

Effigy, 'fi-ji. The image, likeness or representation of a person or thing in whole or in part; a likeness in sculpture, painting, bas-relief or drawing; a portrait; most frequently applied to figures on sepulchral monuments. In Numis. the impression on a coin representing the head of the sovereign by whom it was issued.

Effigy.

Effluent, 'flu-ent. A stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake.

E. G. For the sake of an example; for instance.

Egad, ē-gad'. An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

Egbert (The Great). King of Wessex, England; B. abt. 765, crowned 800, D. 838. He consolidated the several states of the Heptarchy into one kingdom.

Effendi, ef-fen'di. A title of respect attached to the official title of Turks, especially to those of learned men and ecclesiastics; thus, the sultan's first physician is Hakim effendi. Also often used as master or sir; thus, Greek children are in the habit of calling their fathers effendi.

Egean, -jē'an. A term applied to that part of the Mediterranean otherwise called the Archipelago.

Eger, 'ger. In Bot. a tulip early in bloom.

Egeria, -jē'ri-a. One of the small asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Egeria. In Myth. a nymph of Aricia, in Italy, where Diana was the principal object of worship. E. was courted by Numa Pompilius, and according to Ovid became his wife. At his death she wept so violently that Diana changed her into a fountain.

Egg, eg. The body formed in the females of all animals (with the exception of a few of the lowest type, which are reproduced by gemmation or division), in which, by impregnation, the development of the fœtus takes place.

Egg-nog, 'nog. A drink consisting of the yelks of eggs beaten up with sugar, and the white of eggs whipped, with the addition of wine or spirits.

Egg-plant, 'plant. A fruited variety of Solanum esculentum, cultivated as an article of food.

Egg-plant.

Egg-glass, 'glas. A small glass for holding an egg at the table. A sand-glass for regulating the boiling of eggs.

Eggeba, 'e-ba. A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to half an ounce.

Egg-bird, 'berd. The name given to Hydrochelidon fuliginosum, a species of tern.

Egina Marbles, ē-gī'na mär-blz. A collection of ancient statues discovered on the island of Egina, supposed to have originally decorated the temple sacred to Pallas Athene. They are the most remarkable ornaments of the Glyptothek of Munich.

Egmont, Lamorel, Count of. A Dutch General, descended from the Duke of Guilders; B. 1522. As commander of the Spanish cavalry of Charles V. he defeated the French, 1557–58, but incurring the enmity of Philip II., through his lenient treatment of the Flemish Protestants, he was put to death, 1568, despite the remonstrances of Queen Elizabeth of England and German princes. His fate led to the independence of the Netherlands.

Ego, 'gō. In Metaph., I; the conscious thinking subject; the subject, as opposed to the non-ego, the not-self, the object.

Egoism, -izm. In Philos. the opinion of one who thinks everything uncertain except his own existence. A passionate love of self.

Egoist, -ist. An egotist; a selfish person. One holding the doctrine of egoism.

Egret, gret. A name common to a species of herons. The little egret (Herodias or Ardea garzetta) is probably the most elegant of all the heron tribe. A heron's feather. In Bot. the feathery or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle. A species of ape.

Egret.

Egrett, -gret'. A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. Written also Aigret, Aigrette.

Egypt, ē-jipt. A country in the N. E. of Africa; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez, W. by Barca and the Great Desert, S. by Nubia; area, abt. 180,000 sq. m. Principal cities, Cairo, the cap., Alexandria, Damietta, Suez, Khartoum, Rosetta and Port Said, the latter being the Mediterranean port of the Suez Canal. The Nile is the only river of consequence, and two low mountain ranges on either side the Nile extend from Syene to Cairo, and from the Nilotic valley. Pop. abt. 8,500,000.

Egyptology, -tol'o-ji. The science of Egyptian antiquities; that branch of knowledge that treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

Eider, ī'der. A species of duck, Somateria mollissima, about twice the size of the common duck. The down is much valued for its superior warmth, lightness and elasticity. The king eider is another species.

Egyptian, ē-jip'shan. Pertaining to Egypt. Gipsy. E. architecture, a style of architecture which exhibits its pyramids, rock-cut temples and tombs, gigantic monolithic obelisks, and colossal statues. Its characteristic features are solidity, boldness and originality. The remarkable feature associated with this style is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, in cutting, polishing, sculpturing and transporting vast blocks of limestone and of granite. E. blue, a brilliant pigment consisting of the hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a minute quantity of iron. E. pebble, a species of agate or jasper. E. thorn, the Acacia vera. E. vulture, Neophron percnopterus, one of the smaller vultures. It frequents the streets of Eastern towns, where it is protected as a scavenger, and follows caravans through the desert. Called also Pharaoh's hen or chicken.

Court of Temple at Edfou.

Eider. A Danish river forming the boundary between Schleswig and Holstein, emptying into the German Ocean at Tönning.

Eidograph, ī'do-graf. An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged.

Eidolon, -dō'lon. A likeness, image, or representation; a shade or specter; an apparition.

Eidouranion, -dou-rā'ni-on. A representation of the heavens.

Eight, āt. One of the cardinal numbers. A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

Eighteenmo, ā'tēn-mō. The size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves. Written generally 18mo.

Eirenarch, ī'ren-ārk. In Greek Antiq. a magistrate to whom the keeping of the peace was intrusted.

Eisleben, īz'la-ben. A town of Saxony, 24 m. N. W. of Merseberg, the birthplace of Martin Luther, 1483, and where he died, 1546; pop. 13,782.

Eisteddfod, ī-steth-vōd. A meeting; an assembly or session of bards and minstrels held in Wales in ancient times, revived by the Tudor sovereigns and again popular wherever the Welsh live in any numbers.

Ekaterinodar. Cap. of the Cossacks of the Euxine, on the Kuban, European Russia; pop. abt. 12,800.

Ekaterinoslav. Cap. of govt. of same name in European Russia, on the Dnieper, 260 m. N. E. of Odessa; pop. 23,600. Strongly fortified.

Elæolite, el-ē-o-līt. A coarse, massive variety of nepheline. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite.

Elæoptene, -op'tēn. The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the crytallizable portion called stearoptene.

Elaine, ē-lā'in. The liquid principle of soils and fats; oleine.

Eland, 'land. An African species (Oreas canna), the largest of all antelopes and almost the only one disposed to take on fat. It is about the size of a horse. The moose.

Eland.

Elanus, -lā'nus. A gen. of kites, the only cosmopolitan member of the group, of which the black-winged kite is a good example.

Elaphomyces, el-a-fom'ī-sēz. A gen. of underground fungi, allied to truffles. They were once regarded as aphrodisiac, and are still sold by herbalists under the name of lycoperdon nuts.

Elapidæ, ē-lap'i-dē. A fam. of venomous serpents, including the genera Bungarus, Cobra and Elaps.

Elasmobranchii, -las'mō-brang''ki-ī. An ord. of fishes, including the sharks, dog-fishes, rays and chimæra.

Elasmodon, -don. A sub-gen. of the gen. Elephant, under which are included the mammoth and Asiatic species, the African belonging to the sub-gen. Loxodon.

Elasmotherium, -thē''ri-um. An extinct gen. of mammalia, referred by some to the horse family, by others to the rhinoceros, being intermediate between them.

Elateridæ, el-a-ter'ī-dē. A fam. of

coleopterous insects corresponding to the Linnæan gen. Elater.

Elaterite, ē-lat'er-īt. An elastic mineral resin.

Elba. An Italian island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 18 m. long, by 3 to 12 m. wide. Noted as the place of banishment of Napoleon I. after his first abdication, 1814. He remained on it only ten months.

Elbe, ĕlb. A river of N. Germany, rising in the Riesengebirge Mountains, and emptying into the German Ocean 70 m. below Hamburg; length 350 m.

Elberfeld. A manufacturing city of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wapper, 15 m. N. E. of Düsseldorf; pop. abt. 90,000.

Elburz, ĕl-boorz'. The highest peak of the Caucasus Mountains; 18,526 ft.

Elcesaite, -sĕs'sa-īt. One of a sect of Gnostics, which arose among the Asiatic Christians in the reign of Trajan.

Elchingen, -shĕng'gn. A Bavarian village, 8 m. N. E. of Ulm, on the left bank of the Danube, noted as the scene of the victory by the French under Marshal Ney over the Austrians, 1805.

Elder, eld'er. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of age, experience and wisdom, is selected for office. Among the Jews, the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people were elders. In the first Christian churches the word includes apostles, pastors, teachers, presbyters, bishops or overseers. Peter and John called themselves elders. The first councils of Christians were called presbyteria, councils of elders. Among some modern sects the title is applied to ministers; among others, to the highest lay officer.

El Dorado, el dō-rä'dō. A country that Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended that he had discovered in S. America, and which he thus named on account of the quantity of precious metals in Manoa, the capital. His relation was soon discovered to be a figment. The word has become a proverbial term for a region represented to be unusually rich.

Eleanor (of Guienne). Queen Regent of England during the absence of her son, Richard Cœur de Lion, in the crusades; B. 1122, D. 1204. E. was daughter and heiress of the last Duke of Aquataine, and was married to Louis VII. of France, 1137; divorced 1152, she married Henry II. of England, her extensive possessions in France being the cause of the protracted wars between the two countries.

Elecampane, ĕ'kam-pān''. The common name of Inula Helenium, a composite herb. It is an aromatic bitter.

Elector, ē-lekt'er. One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has by law or constitution the right of voting for any functionary.

Electrepeter, -lek-trep'et-er. An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents.

Electric, 'trik. Containing electricity or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction. E. apparatus, the various things necessary for conducting electrical experiments and illustrating the laws of electric action. E. circuit, plates of copper and zinc, with the acid solution which renders them active, and a wire connecting the unimmersed ends of the plates. E. current, a stream of electricity traversing a closed circuit, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another. E. battery, a number of electric jars connected with each other. E. machine, an apparatus capable of exciting a great quantity of electricity and exhibiting its effects. They are of a great variety of forms.

Electricity, -tris'i-ti. The branch of natural philosophy which investigates the attractions and repulsions, the production of light, the elevation of temperature, explosions and other phenomena attending the friction of vitreous, resinous and metallic surfaces, and the heating, cooling, evaporation and mutual contact of a great number of bodies. Electricity is positive and negative, the first like that evoked on glass by rubbing with silk, and the latter like that evoked on sealing-wax by rubbing with flannel. Similarly electrified bodies repel, and dissimilarly electrified bodies attract each other, while neutral bodies are attracted by those which are electrified. Besides friction there are other sources of electricity. After cleavage or pressure certain laminated minerals exhibit electric excitement at the surfaces cleft or pressed, one of these being always positive, the other negative. Many other bodies, not minerals, possess the same property.

Electro-biology, 'trō-bī-ol-ō-ji. That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.

Electro-chemistry, -kem-is-tri. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes, divided into electrolysis and electro-metallurgy.

Electro-chronograph, -kron''ō-graf. An instrument used in astronomical observatories for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena.

Electrode, 'trōd. A term to denote the surface at which electricity enters or leaves a body under electrolytic decomposition, to avoid the ambiguity of the terms positive pole, negative pole. The point at which electricity enters is termed the anode, and the point at which it departs, the cathode.

Electro-dynamics, 'trō-di-nam-iks. The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents.

Electro-engraving, -en-grāv-ing. The process of engraving by means of voltaic electricity.

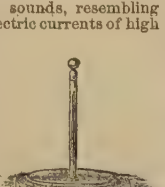
Electrography, -trog'ra-fi. The process of copying engravings from copper or steel plates to an electro-copper deposit.

Electrometer, -trom'et-er. An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential between two conductors through effects of electrostatic force, and distinguished from the galvanometer, which measures differences of electric potential through electro-magnetic effects of electric currents produced by them.

Electromotor, trō'-mō-ter. An arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, as a galvanic battery, or a thermo-electric pile. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effect.

Electrophone, 'tro-fōn. An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents of high tension.

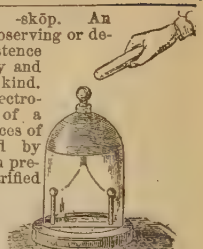
Electrophorus, -trof'o-rus. An instrument for obtaining electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disk of resin and another of polished metal with an insulating handle. The resin disk is electrified by striking or rubbing and the metal plate is then laid upon it. The upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but, if touched with the finger, receives an opposite charge by induction.



Electrophorus.

Electro-plate, 'trō-plāt. Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electro-plating.

Electroscope, -skōp. An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity and determining its kind. The simplest electroscope consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. On presenting an electrified body to them they become excited and stand apart. This has been superseded by the gold-leaf electroscope, consisting of two pieces of gold-leaf, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a dry glass globe. If an electric body be brought near the instrument induction takes place. To find if the leaves are positively or negatively charged an electrified glass rod is brought near; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more; if negatively, they will collapse.



Gold-leaf Electroscope.

Electro-tint, -tint. An art by which drawings are traced by the action of electricity on a copper plate, for use in the common printing press.

Electrotype, -tīp. The act of producing copies of wood-cuts, types, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mold taken from the original. A copy thus produced.

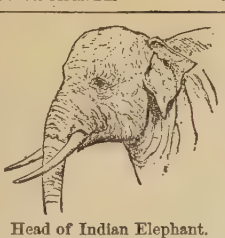
Electrum, 'trum. Amber. In Mineral. an argentiferous gold ore or native alloy. An alloy of gold used by the ancients, consisting of a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.

Elegy. A plaintive poem, or a funeral song. In Class. poetry, any poem written in elegiac verse.

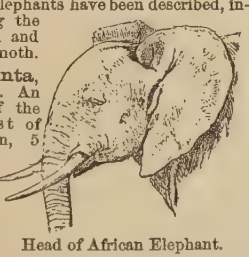
Element, -ment. In Chem. one of the 64 simple substances which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis; one of the ultimate, indecomposable constituents of any kind of matter. The first or simplest rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments. In Scholastic Philosophy, one of the four constituents of the material world—fire, air, earth and water, which were supposed to be ultimate indecomposable principles.

Elephant, -fant. The popular name of a gen. constituting a sub-fam. of five-toed proboscidian mammals, comprehending two species, Elephas (Elasmodon) Indicus and Elephas (Loxodon) Africanus, the former inhabiting India, the latter Africa.

The tusks occur in both sexes, and are of great value, from the ivory of which they consist, furnishing an important article of commerce. Ten species of fossil elephants have been described, including the mastodon and the mammoth.



Head of Indian Elephant.



Head of African Elephant.

Elephanta, -făn'ta. An island off the W. coast of Hindustan, 5 m. E. of Bombay, noted as containing many remarkable religious antiquities. Among these are an immense stone elephant from which a slope leads to an artificial rock cave, 80 by 40 ft., the roof of which is supported by pillars 18 ft. high. It is cut up into apartments, which contain carved images of objects and animals in Hindu Myth., including the gods.

Elephant-fish, -fish. Callorhynchus antarctica, a fish belonging to the ord. Elasmobranchii, having a proboscis-like process on its nose.

Elephantiasis, -ī''a-sis. In Med. a term applied to several varieties of skin diseases in which the limbs suffer enlargement and the skin discoloration.

Elephantidæ, 'i-dē. A fam. of animals included among the Pachydermata of Cuvier, but raised by some into a distinct order of mammals, that of the Proboscidea, comprising the elephants, the mammoth, the mastodon, and perhaps the dinotherium.

Elephantine, -făn'tin. A small Nilotic island opposite Assouan, U. Egypt, containing many ruins, the most remarkable being that of the Nilometer, referred to by Strabo.

Elephant's-tusks, -tusks. A gen. of gasteropodous mollusks, fam. Dentalidæ or tooth-shells. In parts of Africa the shells are used as money.

Elephant, White. The highest order of Danish knighthood, numbering but 30, exclusive of the royal males.

Eleusinia, e-loo-sin'e-a. Solemn festivals with mysterious religious rites, celebrated every 4 years by the ancient Greeks, in honor of Ceres and her daughter Proserpine. The presiding priest was termed a hierophant, and to disclose the secrets of the rites was an offense that could not fail of being avenged by the gods.

Eleutheropomi, e'lū-ther-o-pō''mī. A sub-ord. of chondropterygian fishes, including sturgeons and chimæras.

Elevator, el-ē-vāt-er. A muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye. A mechanical contrivance for raising persons or goods from a lower story of a building to a higher. A series of boxes or buckets attached to a belt traveling round drums, for hoisting grain, meal, &c., in a mill. A building containing mechanical elevators, especially a grain warehouse.

Eleve, ā-lāv. A pupil; one brought up or protected by another.

Eleven, e-lev'n. The sum of ten and one. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi. In cricket, the number of players on a side.

Elf, elf. A wandering spirit; a fairy; a goblin; an imaginary being anciently supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind. A mischievous or wicked person. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child.

Elf-arrow, 'a-rō. The name popularly given to the flint arrow-heads which were in use at an early period among the barbarous tribes of many countries. They were supposed to be shot by fairies.

Elf-land, 'land. The region of the elves; fairy-land.

Elgin and Kincardine, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of. A Scotch noble descended from the royal house of Bruce; B. 1777, D. 1841. While in the diplomatic service in Turkey and Greece, he secured the celebrated collection of artistic remains known as the Elgin marbles. James, his son, 8th earl, B. 1801, D. 1863, was governor-general of Canada and viceroy of India.

Eli. In Scrip. a high-priest and the Judge of Israel preceding Samuel, D. 1116 B. C.

Elias, Mount St. A range of N. Alaska.

Elijah (The Tishbite). One of Israel's

most distinguished prophets, called Elias in the New Testament. He is said to have been translated abt. 896 B. C.

Eliot, John (The Apostle of the Indians). An English clergyman, B. 1604, emigrated to Mass. 1631, becoming pastor of the Roxbury Church, and devoting most of his after life to missionary efforts among the Indians.

Eliot, Samuel. An American historian; B. in Mass. 1821, D. 1882.

Elisha. A prophet of Israel, pupil and S. of Elijah; lived bet. 890 and 835 B. C.

Elite, ā-lēt. A choice or select body; the best part; as the élite of society.

Elizabeth. Queen of England; daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; B. 1533, D. 1603. She S. her sister Mary, 1558, and consummated the establishment of Protestantism as the faith of the realm.

Elizabethan, -liz'a-beth''an. Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth. E. architecture, the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of Gothic and Italian were combined.

Elizabeth Petrowna, pa-trōv'na. Empress of Russia; B. 1709, D. 1761. She was a daughter of Peter the Great, and became empress through the deposition of Ivan, 1741.

Elizabeth, St. (Of Hungary). Daughter of Andreas II., King of Hungary, and wife of Louis, Landgrave of Thuringia; B. 1207, D. 1231. She was eminent for piety and asceticism.

Elk, elk. Alces Malchis or Cervus Alces, the largest existing species of the Cervidæ or deer fam. It is found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the Moose or Moose-deer.

Elke. Cygnus ferus, the wild swan or hooper.

Ell, el. A measure used chiefly for measuring cloth. The English ell is 45 in., the Flemish 27, the Scotch 37.2, and the French 54.

Ellery, William. An American statesman, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; B. in R. I., 1727, D. 1820.

Ellora. A village of prov. Aurungabad, Hindustan, celebrated for immense Brahman temples, hewn out of the solid rock.

Elliptic, -lip'tik. A flat body, oval and acute at each end.

Ellsworth, Oliver. An eminent American jurist, second Chief Justice of the U. S.; B. in Conn., 1745, D. 1807.

Ellwand, 'wond. A measuring-rod, which in England was 45 in. long, and in Scotland 37¼. In Scotland, the constellation otherwise known as the girdle or belt of Orion. Called also Our Lady's ellwand.

Elm.

Elm, elm. The English name of the gen. of trees, Ulmus, ord. Ulmaceæ, of which there are thirteen species. The elm for usefulness ranks next to the oak as a timber tree.

Elmidæ, 'l-dē. A fam. of small aquatic coleopterous insects found adhering to the under sides of stones lying at the bottom of running water.

Elmo's-fire, el'mōz-fīr. A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship. Called also Castor and Pollux, Helena, and Corposant.

El Obeid, ěl-o'baid. Cap. of Kordofan, Africa; pop. abt. 35,000.

Elogist, e'lō-jist. One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an éloge.

Elohim, -him. One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible. It is used both of the true God and of false gods, while Jehovah is used only of the true God.

Elohist, -hist. The epithet applied to the supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to Jehovist.

Elongation, -long-gā'shon. In Astron. the angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit. In Surg. a partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching of the ligaments.

Elsinore, ěl'se-nōr. A seaport of Zeeland, commanding the Sound, and formerly the place where the Danish government collected dues from vessels. Noted for the proximity of the castle of Kronborg, the supposed scene of Shakespeare's tragedy of Hamlet.

Elul, 'lul. The 12th month of the Jewish civil year, and the 6th of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to our August.

Elutriation, -lū'tri-ā''shon. The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, stirring it with water, and pouring off the

liquid, to separate the foul or extraneous substances from the finer, as the elutriation of tin-ore.

Elydoric, el-i-dor'ik. A method of painting with oil and water, in which the work has the freshness of water colors and the mellowness of oil painting.

Elysiadæ, si'a-dē. A small fam. of nudibranchiate mollusks, in which no trace of special respiratory organs has been detected.

Elysian Fields, e-lizh'yăn. In Myth. the Paradise or Heaven of the ancient heathen world; they were variously located.

Elytrine, el'i-trīn. The name given to the substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed.

Elzevir, el-zē'ver. Of or belonging to the Elzevir family. E. editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, highly prized for accuracy and elegance. A peculiar cut of type.

Em, em. In printing, the unit of measurement; the square of the type. The em of pica is the standard unit.

Emanation, -a-nā'shon. The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin. In Philos. a system which supposes that all existences proceed by successive disengagements from one being, which is God.

Emancipation, ē-man'si-pā''shon. The act of setting free from slavery, subjection, civil restraints or disabilities, &c.; liberation, as the emancipation of slaves. E. proclamation, a war edict of President Lincoln declaring all slaves in the U. S. free. Ratified by the votes of the States at the close of the Rebellion.

Emasculation, -mas'kū-lā''shon. The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration. The act of expurgating some parts from a book, writing, &c., as being over-vigorous or coarse.

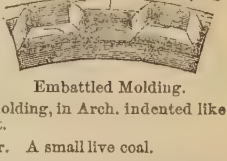
Emballing, em-bal'ing. The condition of being distinguished by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovreignty.

Embalon, 'bal-on. The beak of an ancient war-galley, made of metal and sharpened so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel under water.

Embassy, 'bas-si. The public function or residence of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy.

Embaterion, ba-tē'ri-on. A war-song of the Spartans, accompanied by flutes.

Embattled, -bat'tld. Arrayed in order of battle. Furnished with battlements; specifically, in Her. indented like a battlement. E. molding, in Arch. indented like a battlement.



Embattled Molding.

Ember, 'ber. A small live coal.

Ember-days, -dāz. The Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holy-rood-day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December, appointed in the Church of England for fasting and abstinence.

Ember-goose, -gōs. An Arctic bird, known also as the great northern diver and loon, gen. Colymbus, ord. Natatores.

Emberizidæ, -iz'i-dē. A fam. of small birds, ord. Insessores and tribe Conirostres. It includes the buntings, the snow-flake, yellow-hammer, reed-sparrow and the ortolan, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. By some naturalists they are classified as a sub-fam. of the Fringillidæ, under the title Emberizinæ.

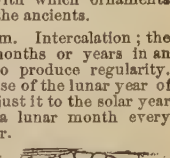
Emblazonry, -blā'zon-ri. The act or art of emblazoning; blazonry. Heraldic decoration.

Emblem, 'blem. A work of art representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a painted or sculptured enigma; a figure representing some obvious history, or suggesting some moral truth. A symbol.

Emblemata, -blē-mā'ta. The sculptured figures, usually made of the precious metals or of amber, with which ornaments were decorated by the ancients.

Embolism, 'bol-izm. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months or years in an account of time, to produce regularity. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 they added a lunar month every second or third year.

Embrasure, -brā'zhūr. An opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and fired; the indent or crenelle of an embattlement. In Arch. the enlarge-



Embrasure.

ment of the aperture of a door or window inside the wall.

Embossment, -bos'ment. The act of forming protuberances upon, or state of being embossed. A prominence, like a boss; a jut. Relief; rising work.

Embrocado, -bro-kä'dō. A pass in fencing.

Embroidery, -broi'de-ri. Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth.

Embryo, 'bri-ō. The first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a fetus. In Bot. the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, produced by the action of the pollen on the ovule.

Emerald, 'e-rald. A precious stone whose colors are shades of green. It is a little harder than quartz and is composed of 67 to 68 per cent. of silica, 15 to 18 alumina, 12 to 14 glucina, and minute quanties of peroxide of iron, lime and oxide of chromium. The emerald and beryl are varieties of the same species. A size of printing type.

Emerald Green, grēn. A durable green pigment prepared from the arseniate of copper.

Emeritus, ē-mer'it-us. A soldier or other public functionary of ancient Rome who had served out his time and retired from service. Hence, one who has been honorably discharged from public service.

Emersion, -mer'shon. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance. In Astron. the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. An eminent American poet and essayist; B. in Mass. 1803.

Emery, em'e-ri. An amorphous variety of corundum and sapphire extensively used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones and glass. Its composition is alumina 82, oxide of iron 10, silica 6, lime 1½. Razor-strop paper is made by mixing the finest emery powder and a little finely powdered glass with paper pulp.

Emetic, ē-met'ik. A medicine that provokes vomiting.

Emeute, e-mūt. A seditious commotion; a riot.

Emigrant, em'i-grant. One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

Emigre, ā-mē-grā. One of the old French nobles who became refugees during the revolution of 1789.

Eminential, em-i-nen'shi-al. In Alg. a term applied to an artificial kind of equation, which contains another eminently.

Emir, ē'mir. The title given by Mohammedans to all independent chiefs. When associated with other words it denotes the heads of certain departments in Turkey. Thus the caliphs style themselves Emir-al Mumenin, Prince of the Faithful; Emir-al Omrah, Prince of Princes, is the title of the governors of the different provinces, &c. The title is also given to all descendants of Mohammed, through his daughter Fatima.

Emmanuel. In Scrip., a title of the Saviour, alluding to His incarnation.

Emmanuel (The Great). King of Portugal; B. 1469, D. 1521. He was brother-in-law of Charles V. of Spain.

Emmet, em'met. An ant or pismire.

Emmet, Robert. An Irish patriot; B. 1780, executed 1803.

Emmet, Thomas Addis. Brother of the above; B. 1764; took an active part in the insurrection of 1798, and was imprisoned 3 years. In 1814 emigrated to N. Y., and became attorney-general of the State; D. 1827.

Emollient, ē-mol'li-ent. A medicine which softens and relaxes living tissues that are inflamed or too tense. Emollients proper are oils, cataplasms, fomentations, &c.

Empaistic, em-pāst'ik. Ancient inlaid work resembling modern buhl; marquetry. It consisted of pressing threads or lines of one metal into another.

Empasm, -pazm'. A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor from the person.

Emperor, 'per-er. The sovereign of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.

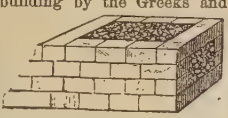
Empidæ, emp'i-dē. A group of dipterous insects, which are at the same time vegetable feeders and carnivorous, preying on ephemeræ, phryganeæ, tipulariæ, &c.

Empire, em'pīr. The territory or countries under dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign; usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom. The population of an empire. Supreme control; governing influence. E. State, the State of New York, so called from the enterprise of its people, its wealth, population, &c. E. City, New

York, as being the capital of the Empire State.

Empiric, -pir'ik. A physician who lacks a regular professional education, and relies on his own experience. Hence, a quack; a charlatan.

Emplecton, -plek'ton. In Arch. a method of building by the Greeks and Romans, in which the outside surfaces were formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the central space filled in with rubble-work.



Emplecton.

Emporium, -pō'ri-um. A town or city of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centers; a market-place; a warehouse; a shop.

Empress, 'pres. The wife of an emperor; a female who governs an empire.

Empyema, -pi-ē'ma. A collection of pus, blood or other fluid matter, in some cavity of the body, especially in the cavity of the pleura or chest.

Empyrean, -pī-rē'an. The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist.

Ems. A popular spa, in Nassau, on the Lahn, 5 m. from Nassau. A river of Westphalia, Germany.

Emu, ē-mu. The popular name of a large cursorial bird, Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ, found in Australia. It is about 7 feet in length and stands higher than the cassowary. It is unlike the ostrich in having its feet three-toed.

Emu.

Emu-wren, 'mū-ren. An Australian bird, the Stipiturus malachurus, fam. Sylviadæ.

Emydæ, em'i-dē. A fam. of chelonian reptiles, comprehending the fresh-water tortoises or terrapins, intermediate in form between the turtles and land tortoises.

Enaliosaur, en-al'i-o-sar. A member of a group of fossil marine reptiles of great size, one example of which is the ichthyosaurus.

Enamel, -am'el. A colored substance of the nature of glass, but possessing a greater degree of fusibility or opacity, used as an ornamental coating. Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxide of lead and tin, the color being varied by adding other substances.

Encardion, -kār'di-on. In Bot. the heart or pith of vegetables.

Encarpus, 'pus. In Arch. a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves or flowers, sometimes an

Encarpus.

imitation of drapery, and frequently of musical instruments, implements of war or of the chase.

Encaustic, -kâs'tik. The art of painting on enamel; the art of painting in burned wax or in any way wherein heat is used to fix the colors.

Encephalon, -se'fa-lon. The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

Enchelya, kel'i-a. A fam. of Infusoria, of very simple organizations. They live in stagnant water, and are multiplied by transverse spontaneous divisions.

Enchodus, 'ko-dus. A gen. of scomberoid fossil fishes found in the chalk formation.

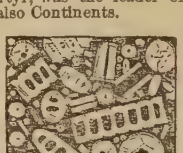
Encke's Comet, ĕng'kāz. The first comet whose period was defined; discovered by Pons of Marseilles, 1818, but named after Johann Franz Encke, of Hamburg, who established its periodicity.

Encore, ăn-kōr. Again; once more; used by the auditors when they call for a repetition of a particular part. Our use of this word is unknown to the French, who use the word bis (twice) if they wish a repetition.

Encratites, en'kra-tits. A name given to a sect in the 2d century because they condemned marriage, forbade the eating

of flesh or drinking of wine, and rejected all the comforts and conveniences of life. Tatian, an Assyrian monarch and a disciple of Justin Martyr, was the leader of this sect. Called also Continents.

Encrinite, 'kri-nīt. A name applied to the whole order of Crinoidea or stone-lilies, but more specifically restricted to the genera having rounded, smooth stems. The petrified remains of the encrinites compose vast strata of marble in N. Europe and N. America. In the cut the variety in the figures of the encrinites is caused by the different angles at which they occur.



Marble, showing Encrinites.

Encyclic, -sīk'lik. Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men.

Encyclopædia, -sī'klō-pē''di-a. The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. A work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately; a cyclopædia.

Encyclopædist, -pēd-ist. The compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation; also a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range.

Endecagon, en-de'ka-gon. A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endecagynous, -kaj'in-us. In Bot. having eleven pistils or female organs of fructification.

Endecaphyllous, kaf'il-lus. In Bot. having a winged leaf composed of eleven leaflets.

Endless, end'les. Without end. E. saw consists of a ribbon of steel serrated on one edge and passing continuously over a wheel or pulley above and one below. E. screw, a mechanical arrangement, the thread of which gears in a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of screw.

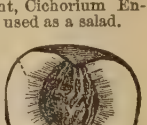
Endless Screw and Wheel.

Endemic, -dem'ik. Peculiar to a people or nation; as, an endemic disease is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject.

Enderby Land. A large island in the Antarctic Ocean; lat. 67° 30′ S., lon. 50° E.; discovered 1831, by Biscoe.

Endive, 'dīv. A plant, Cichorium Endivia, ord. Compositæ, used as a salad.

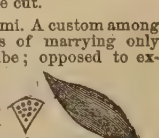
Endocarp, en'dō-kārp. In Bot. the inner layer of the pericarp. It may be hard and stony, as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and the mesocarp or fleshy part, are shown in the cut.



Fruit of Common Peach.

Endogamy, -dog'a-mi. A custom among some savage peoples of marrying only within their own tribe; opposed to exogamy.

Endogen, 'dō-jen. A plant belonging to one of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided. To this class belong palms, grasses, rushes, lilies, &c.



Endogens.

Endomorph, -morf. A term applied to minerals inclosed in crystals or other minerals.

Endorse, -dors'. In Her. an ordinary containing in breadth one-fourth, or, according to some, one-eighth of the pale. It bears the same relation to that ordinary as the cottise does to the bend.

Endowment, -dou'ment. The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object. That which is bestowed or settled on. Gift of nature.

Eneid, ē-nē'id. An epic poem written in Latin by Virgil, of which Æneas, reputed the founder of the Latin race, is the hero.

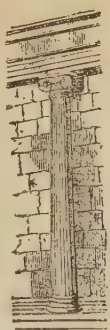
Energetics, en-er-jet'iks. That branch of science which investigates the laws regulating physical or mechanical forces, as opposed to vital.

Enfeoffment, fef'ment. In law, the act of giving the fee simple of an estate.

The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

Enfilade, -fi-lād'. Milit. a line or straight passage; a situation which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

Engaged, -gājd. Pledged; affianced; enlisted; earnestly employed. E. column, a column attached to a wall so that part of it is concealed. E. wheels, wheels that are in gear with each other.



Engaged Column.

Engine, 'jin. Any machine for applying steam to propel vessels, railway trains, &c.; a steam-engine. Any instrument in any degree complicated; that by which any effect is produced, as a cannon, the rack, a battering ram, &c. Means; anything used to effect a purpose; a tool; an agent.

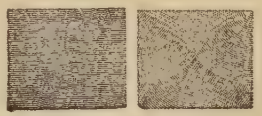
Steam Fire-Engine.

Engineer, -ēr'. A person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military. A mechanical engineer practices the avocation of the machinist, in executing the great machines employed in the arts and manufactures. An engine-driver; one who manages an engine; a person who attends the machinery on board a steam-vessel.

Engiscope, 'ji-skōp'. A kind of reflecting microscope.

England, ing-gland. The S. section of the island of Gt. Britain, bounded N. by Scotland, E. by the North Sea, W. by Wales, the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea, S. by the English Channel; area 50,812 sq. m.; pop. abt. 26,000,000. The principal cities are London, the cap., Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sheffield; chief rivers, Thames, Severn, Trent, Mersey, Ouse, Medway, Tyne, Dee, Teas and Wear; lakes, Derwentwater, Ultrowater, Windermere and Keswick; mountains, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Cotswold, the Cheviots on the Scottish border, and the Derbyshire Peak. It is divided into 40 counties.

Engine-turning, -tern-ing. A method of turning executed by what is termed a



Examples of Engine-turning.

rose-engine. It is used in ornamental work, such as the curved lines on the backs of watches; also similar lines on bank note plates, &c.

England, Church of. The Protestant Episcopal.

Englante, än-glän-tā. In Her. bearing acorns or similar glands.

English, ing'glish. One of the Low German group of languages, and that spoken by the people of England and the descendants of natives of that country. It is a direct development of Anglo-Saxon. There appear to have been three chief dialects of English—the Northern, Midland and Southern, the second of which gradually became the dominant and literary dialect of the country, and the immediate parent of modern English. Although Teutonic as regards its grammar and particles, as well as the great proportion of words in daily use, yet perhaps no language has incorporated so many foreign words. The chief sources from which these contributions have been received are Norman-French, French and the other Romance languages, Latin and Greek, besides contributions from Celtic, German, Dutch, Hebrew, Persian, Hindu, Chinese, Turkish, Malay, American, &c. A great many of the terms borrowed from the last-mentioned languages are names of articles of trade. As a collective noun, the people of England. In printing, a size of type.

Engraver, -grāv'er. One who engraves; a cutter of letters or devices on stone, metal or wood; a sculptor, a carver.

Enhydra, -hī'dra. A gen. of carnivorous mammals, fam. Mustelidæ, sub-fam. Lutrinæ, consisting of only one species, the sea-otter.

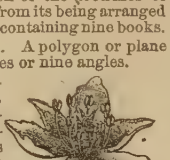
Enneacontahedral, en'nē-a-kon-ta-hē''-dral. Having 90 faces; said of a crystal or other solid figure bounded by planes.

Enneacontahedron, -dron. A figure having 90 sides.

Ennead, -ad. One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus, so named from its being arranged in six divisions, each containing nine books.

Enneagon, -a-gon. A polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

Enneandria, -an'dri-a. The 9th class of the Linnæan system of plants, comprehending such as have hermaphrodite flowers with 9 stamens.



Enneandria.

Ennis, 'is. An Irish form of the Celtic inis, an island, a frequent element of place names; Ennis, Enniskillen, &c.

Enniscorthy, -kôr'the. A town in Co. Wexford, Ireland, in which the principal actions of the rebellion of 1798 were fought; pop. 8,300.

Enniskillen, -nĭs-kĭl'ln. Cap. of Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, on an island in Lough Erne, noted for its memorable seige by James II., 1689; pop. 6,500.

Enoch, ē'nŏk. In Scrip. an antediluvian patriarch, father of Methuselah; B. 3378 B. C., and was translated at the age of 365.

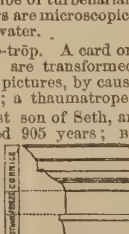
Enomoty, e-nŏ'mo-ti. In Greek Antiq. any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, a body of soldiers in the Lacedæmonian army, variously estimated at 25 and 32, bound together by an oath.

Enopla, en'op-la. A tribe of turbellarian annelids. The members are microscopic, and live in fresh or sea water.

Enorthotrope, -or'tho-trōp. A card on which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly; a thaumatrope.

Enos, ē'nŏs. The eldest son of Seth, an antediluvian, who lived 905 years; B. 2045, D. 1140 B. C.

Entablature, -tab'la-tūr. In Arch: that part of an order which lies upon the abacus of the column, consisting of the architrave, the frieze and the cornice.



Entablature.

Entellus, -tel'lus. An E. Indian species of monkey, gen. Semnopithecus. It receives divine honors from the natives, by whom it is termed Hoonuman.

Enter-mewer, 'ter-mū-er. A hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the 2d year.

Entomoid, 'to-moid. An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomology, -tom-ol'o-ji. That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits and classification of the Insecta or insects. Entomology formerly dealt with all articulated animals.

Entomophaga, -of'a-ga. A group of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ generally feed parasitically upon living insects. A tribe of marsupials, as the opossums, bandicoots, &c., which are insectivorous, though not exclusively so. A section of edentates, as the ant-eater and pangolin.

Entophyte, 'to-fit. A term properly applied to a plant growing in the interior of animal or vegetable structures. Generally, however, restricted to plants growing on or in living animals, belonging to the Algæ or Fungi. The fur on the tongues of persons with disordered stomachs is an Alga, Leptothrix buccalis, and the same parasite infests ill-cleaned teeth. Other diseases are referred to the growth of entophytes on or in various structures, and the disease is cured by killing the parasite. Epidemic diseases, as cholera, have been ascribed to spores or germs being conveyed through the air.

Entozoa, -to-zō'a. A general name for those annulose parasitical animals which infest the bodies of other animals.

Entr'act, ăn-trakt. The interval between the acts of a drama. A short musical entertainment performed during such interval.

Entre nous, -tr nō. Between ourselves.

Entrepot, -pō. A warehouse or magazine for the depositing of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise is deposited under the surveillance of customs officers till it is re-exported; also, a mart where goods are sent to be distributed.

Entresol or Mezzanine.

Entresol, -sol. A low story between two others of greater height; a low apartment or apartments. Called also Mezzanine.

Envoy, 'voi. One deputed by a government to negotiate a treaty or transact other business with a foreign ruler or government, inferior in rank to an ambassador.

Enzootic, -zō-ot'ik. A disease restricted to the animals of a district.

Eocene, ē'ō-sēn. In Geol. the earliest of the three periods of the tertiary strata, each of which is characterized by containing a different proportion of fossil shells of recent species. The eocene beds are arranged in three groups, termed the lower, middle and upper.

Eolian, -ō'li-an. Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks. E. mode, in music, the fifth of the authentic Gregorian modes; it consists of the natural notes A B C D E F G. Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds. E.

Eolian Harp.

lyre or harp, a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air. E. attachment, a contrivance attached to a piano-forte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, prolonging their vibration and increasing the volume of sound. E. rocks, in Geol. the blown sands of the desert and the seashore.

Eolidæ, -ol'i-dē. A fam. of nudibranchiate gasteropodous mollusks.

Eolipile, -pīl. A hollow ball of metal, with a slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments.

Eon, 'on. A space of time, especially the time during which anything exists; an age; an era; cycle; eternity. In Platonic Philos. a virtue or attribute existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represent the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers emanating from the Supreme Deity, and active in the operations of the universe.

Eozoon, -ō-zō'on. The name given to a supposed gigantic fossil foraminifer, found in the Laurentian rocks of Canada and in the quartz rocks of Germany, the oldest form of life traceable in the history of the globe.

Epaulet, 'pal-et. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge, distinguishing the military or naval rank of the wearer.

Epauliere, -pal'yār. Anciently a shoulder-plate fastened to the sleeve of the hauberk. Latterly the pauldron was used to cover the epaulière.

Epacris, ep'a-kris. A gen. of plants, the typical gen. of the ord. Epacridaceæ. Among those cultivated is E. grandiflora.

E. Grandiflora.

Epact, ē'pakt. In Chron the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month.

Epaminondas, e-păm-in'ŏn-dăs. The greatest general and statesman of Theban Greece; B. 412 B. C., killed at 2d battle of Mantinea, after achieving a notable victory over the Spartans, 362 B. C.

Eparch, ep'ārk. In Greece, the governor of a province or eparchy.

Epaulement, e-pal'ment. In Fort. a term used to designate the mass of material which protects the guns in a battery, distinguished from a parapet by being without a banquette or step on which the men stand to fire.

Epencephalon, ep-en-sef'al-on. In Anat. the hindmost of the four segments of the brain. It includes the cerebellum, the fourth ventricle, the medulla oblongata, and the pons Varolii.

Epergne, e-pern'. An ornamental stand with a dish and branches for the center of a table.

Epernay, ai-pair-na. A town in dept. Marne, France, celebrated for its manufacture of champagne; pop. 9,300.

Epha, 'fā. A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing, according to one estimate, 8.6696 gallons; according to another only 4.4286.

Ephelis, e-fē'lis. A term for the freckles that appear on persons of fair complexion when exposed to the sun; also brown patches occurring on other parts of the body.

Ephemera, -fe'me-ra. A fever of one days' continuance. A gen. of neuropterous insects, the type of the fam. Ephemeridæ; the May-fly and day-fly.

Ephemerist, -rist. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer. One who keeps an ephemeris; a journalist.

Ephesians, Epistle to the, e-fē'zhăns. In Scrip. letters written by St. Paul to the church at Ephesus, during his imprisonment at Rome, abt. 61.

Ephialtes, -fi-al'tēz. The nightmare.

Ephesus, ĕf'e-sŭs. A noted city of Asia Minor, cap. of Ionia, now in ruins. It was celebrated for its temple of Diana, considered one of the 7 wonders of the world; also as the seat of one of the first 7 Christian churches, founded by St. Paul. It was situated abt. 38 m. S. E. of Smyrna.

Ephod, 'fod. In Jewish Antiq. a species of vestment worn by the high priest over the second tunic. A girdle of one piece with the ephod, fastened it to the body. Just above the girdle, in the middle of the ephod, and joined to it by little gold chains, rested the square breast-plate with the Urim and Thummim. A similar vestment of an inferior material seems to have been in use in later times among ordinary priests.

Ephor, 'for. One of the five magistrates chosen by the ancient Spartans as a check on the regal power and the senate.

Epic, 'pik. A narrative poem of elevated character.

Epicarp, 'pi-kärp. In Bot. the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance being the mesocarp, and the inner portion the endocarp.

Epictetus, ĕ-pik-tē'tŭs. A celebrated Roman stoic philosopher, B. 60, D. in banishment at Nicopolis, abt. 124.

Epicurus, 'e-kū'rŭs. A Greek philosopher, founder of the Epicureans, B. abt. 340, D. 270 B. C.

Epicurean, -rē''an. A man devoted to sensual pleasures or luxuries, especially a gourmand.

Epidemic, -pi-dem'ik. An infectious or contagious disease, which attacks many people at the same period and in the same country.

Epidermis, -derm'is. The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body. In Bot. the exterior cellular coating of the leaf or stem of a plant.

Epigastrium, -pi-gas'tri-um. The upper part of the abdomen.

Epiglottis, -glot'is. A cartilaginous plate behind the tongue, which covers the glottis during the act of swallowing.

Epigonation, -pig'on-ā''ti-on. A lozenge-shaped piece of stiff material which forms part of the dress of the Pope and of bishops in the Greek Church while officiating.

Epigram, 'pi-gram. An interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

Epilogue, 'pi-log. In Rhet. the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated. In the drama, a speech or short poem by one of the actors after the play.

Epimachinæ, -ma-kī''nē. A sub-fam. of slender-billed (tenuirostral) birds, fam. Upupidæ, resembling birds of paradise in the luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. The gen. Epimachus (plume-birds) is the type.

Epiphany, ē-pif'a-ni. An appearance or a becoming manifest. A Christian festival celebrated on the 6th day of January, the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the magians or wise men of the East, or to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians.

Epiphyte, 'pi-fīt. A plant growing upon another and rooting among the soil that occupies its surface, as a moss, lichen, fern, &c., but which does not, like a parasite, derive nourishment from the plant on which it grows. Many orchidaceous plants are epiphytes.

Epirus, e-pī'rus. A prov. of anc. Greece, divided from Illyria by the Ceraunian Mountains, and from Thessaly by the river Pindus, now the Turkish prov. Yania.

Episcopacy, ē-pis'kō-pa-si. Government of the Church by three distinct orders of ministers—deacons, priests and bishops.

Episcopalian, -pā''li-an. One who belongs to an episcopal church or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

Epistle, 'l. A writing communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter missive; applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles or of the ancients.

Epitaph, e'pi-taf. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor or memory of the dead. A brief descriptive sentence in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument.

Epithalamium, -thal-ā''mi-um. A nuptial song or poem, in praise of a bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

Epithet, e'pi-thet. An adjective expressing some real quality, applied to a person or thing.

Epitome, ē-pi'tō-mi. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing.

Epizoon, e-pi-zō'on. A term applied to

those parasitic animals which live upon the bodies of other animals.

Epizootic, ′pi-zō-ot′′ik. A murrain or pestilence among animals. It differs from enzootic in not being confined to a district, and from epidemic in affecting only the lower animals. Foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, &c., are examples.

E Pluribus Unum, ē ploo′re-bus ū′-num. Lit. "One from many." The motto of the United States.

Epoch, ē′pok. In Chron. a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered. In Astron. the date at which a heavenly body has a given position. An arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements used in computing the place of a planet or other heavenly body at any other date are given.

Epos, e′pos. An epic poem, or its fable or subject; an epopee.

Eprouvette, ā-prō-vet. An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder, or for comparing its strength.

Epsom, ep′sŭm. A town 15 m. S. W. of London, England, noted for its horse-races; pop. 7,250.

Epsom-salt, -salt. The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic prepared from seawater.

Equant, ē′kwant. In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, an imaginary circle used for determining the motions of the planets.

Equator, -kwā′ter. In Astron. that imaginary great circle in the heavens, the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles.

Equatorial, -kwa-tō-′ri-al. An astronomical instrument, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and the declination are known, and for keeping the object in view for any length of time.

Equerry, ′kwe-ri. An officer of nobles or princes who has the care and management of their horses.

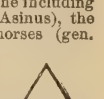
Eques, ē′qwēz. In Roman Antiq. one of the 2d order of citizens called Equites; a knight. A gen. of teleostean fishes, fam. Sciænidæ, including the belted and spotted horseman.

Equestrian, -ques′tri-an. A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

Equestrienne, -en. A female rider or performer on horseback.

Equidæ, ′kwi-dē. The horse fam., ord. Ungulata, sub-division Perissodactyla, divided into two groups—one including the asses and zebras (gen. Asinus), the other comprising the true horses (gen. Equus).

Equilateral, -lat′er-al. A side exactly corresponding to others in length, or a figure of equal sides.



Equilateral.

Equilibrist, -kwil′i-brist. One who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer.

Equinia, -kwin′i-a. A dangerous contagious disorder, originating in the horse, ass and mule, communicable to man; glanders in man.

Equinoctial, -kwi-nok′shal. In Astron. the celestial equator, so called because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Equinox, -noks. The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of September, making the day and night of equal length. Called respectively the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. Equinoctial gale.

Equitation, e-kwit-ā′shon. The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

Equites, ek′wi-tēz. An order of Roman citizens originally forming the cavalry of the army, said to have been instituted by Romulus. About the time of the Gracchi (123 B. C.) the Equites became a distinct order in the State, and judges and farmers of the revenue were selected from their ranks.

Equivocation, ′ō-kā′′shon. Ambiguity of speech; the use of expressions susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; prevarication.

Equuleus, -kwų′lē-us. The Horse's Head, a northern constellation consisting of 10 stars. In Rom. Antiq. a rack for extorting confessions, at first used against criminals, but afterwards against Christians. E. Picloris, the Painter's Horse or Easel, a southern constellation consisting of eight stars.

Equus, ′kwus. The horse, a gen. of animals, ord. Equidæ.

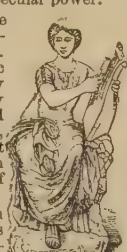
Era, ′ra. In Chron. a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted, as the Christian era. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points, as the era of the Seleucides ended with the reign of Antiochus.

Erasistratus. An ancient physician, the reputed son of Aristotle, B. in Ceos abt. 300 B. C. He discovered the functions of the brain and nervous system.

Erasmus, Desiderius. A distinguished scholar and writer, also a reformer, B. at Rotterdam, 1465, D. 1536. He differed from Luther, but sharply criticised the R. C. Church government.

Erastian, -ras'ti-an. One whose opinions are akin to those of Thomas Erastus, a German divine of the 16th century, who maintained the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.

Erato, er'a-to. One of the Muses, whose name signifies loving or lovely. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.



Erato.

Erebus, e'rē-bus. In Myth. the son of Chaos and Darkness, who married his sister Night and was the father of Light and Day. He was transformed into a river and plunged into Tartarus, because he aided the Titans. Hence, the lower world, particularly the abode of the virtuous; hades; hell.

Erica herbacea.

Eremitism, -mit-izm. State of a hermit; living in seclusion.

Erica, e-rī'ka. The heath, a gen. of branched rigid shrubs, ord. Ericaceæ, consisting of more than 400 species.

Ericsson, John, ĕr'īks-sŭn. A distinguished inventor; born in Sweden, 1803; removed to the U. S., 1839. He constructed the monitor Merrimack, and is still engaged in perfecting naval engines of war.

Eridanus, ē-rid'a-nus. A winding southern constellation containing 84 stars, among which is Achernar, a star of the first magnitude.

Erie, Lake. The 4th of the five great inland seas, which divide the U. S. and Canada, connected with L. Ontario by the Niagara River; area, 7,800 sq. m. It is connected with tide-water by the Erie Canal and the Hudson River, and by the Ohio Canal, Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and on the Canadian side, by the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. It is inclosed on the N. by Canada, E. by New York and Pennsylvania, S. by Ohio, and W. by Michigan; its length is abt. 265 m., its breadth from 10 to 65 m.

Erie. A city of Pennsylvania on Lake E., cap. of co. of same name: pop. 27,737.

Erigena, Joannes Scotus. An Irish theologian; B. abt. 810. His writings, denounced by the R. C. Church, are among the most profound of the Middle Ages.

Erinaceadæ, 'rin-ā-sē''a-dē. The urchin or hedgehog tribe.

Erinnys, e-rin'nis. In Greek Myth. one of the Furies; a goddess of discord; hence, discord in general.

Eriodendron, -den''-dron. The wool-tree, a gen. of plants, ord. Malvaceæ. The woolly coat of the seeds of some of the species is used for stuffing cushions and similar purposes.

Wool-tree.

Eriodes, er-i-ō'dēz. The name now given to the sub-gen. of quadrumana Brachyteles.

Erlangen, air'läng-gn. A city of Bavaria, S. Germany, the seat of the Protestant University; pop. 13,186.

Erl-king, erl'king. The English form of the name given, in German and Scandinavian Myth., to a personified natural power which works mischief, especially to children.

Ermine, er-min. The stoat, a quadruped of the weasel tribe (Mustela Erminea). In consequence of the change that occurs in the color of its fur at different seasons, it is not generally known that the ermine and stoat are the same. In winter the fur changes from a reddish brown to a white, under which shade the animal is recognized as the ermine. In both states the tip of the tail is black. The fur is in great request; at one time it was an in-

Ermine.

signia of royalty, and is still worn by judges. The ermine has the power of ejecting a fluid of a strong musky odor.

Erne, ûrn. A river of Ireland which empties into Donegal Bay, abt. 100 m. in length.

Eros. In Myth. the Greek name of the god of love, corresponding with the Roman Cupid.

Erotetic, ē-rō-tet'ik. Interrogatory.

Erotic, -rot'ik. An amorous composition.

Erotomania, -rō'to-mā''ni-a. Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

Errantes, er-ran'tēz. A sub-ord. of annelides, known as sea-centipedes, seamice, and nereids.

Erratic, -rat'ik. Irregular; wandering. In Geol. a bowlder which has been conveyed from its original site; an erratic block.

Erse, ers. A name given to the language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves invariably call it Gaelic.

Erskine, Thomas, Lord. A distinguished Scotch lawyer and statesman; B. 1750, D. 1823.

Eruca, ē-rō'ka. An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar.

Erudition, e-rū-di'shon. Learning; scholarship; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences.

Erythacinæ, i-tha-sī''nē. The redbreasts, a sub-fam. of passerine birds, fam. Luscinidæ. The common robin redbreast is the Erythaca rubecula. This sub-fam. is by some made a group of the thrushes.

Eryx, ē'riks. A gen. of colubrine serpents, separated from Boa, and differing from it in having a very short obtuse tail and the ventral plates narrower.

Erzeroum, airz'room. Cap. of pashalic of E., in Turkish Armenia; pop. 116,000.

Erzgebirge Mountains, erts'ga-burga. A chain extending from the valley of the Elbe to the Fichtelgebirge range, bordering Saxony and Bohemia.

Esau (Edom), ē'sau. Eldest son of the patriarch Isaac, brother of Jacob, and founder of the Edomites; B. abt. 1835 B. C.

Escallop, es-kol'lop. A fam. of bivalvular shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented.

Escallopee, 'lo-pe. In Her. covered as an escutcheon, with lines resembling the outlines of scallop shells, overlapping each other.

Escapement, -kāp'ment. The general contrivance in a time-piece by which the pressure of the wheels and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other.

Eschara, 'ka-ra. A gen. of zoöphytes, class Bryozoa or Polyzoa, resembling the Flustra, but calcareous.

Eschatology, -tol'o-ji. The doctrine of the last or final things, as death.

Escritoire, -kri-twar'. A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for writing instruments.

Esculapius, 'kū-lā'pi-us. In Myth. the god of medicine, the son of Apollo by the nymph Coronis. His worship prevailed over all Greece. He is usually represented as an old man. The most characteristic emblem of E. is the serpent. The name is often used as a general term for doctor.

Esculapius.

Esculent, -lent. Something which may be safely eaten by man.

Escurial, The, -koo-re-âl. The celebrated royal palace, 24 m. S. of Madrid, Spain; built by Philip II., at a cost of $15,000,000.

Escutcheon, -kuch'on. The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial; the symbol of one's birth and dignity.

Escutcheon of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.

Esdras, Books of, ez'dras. Two books (formerly four) of the Old Testament. The others are now called Ezra and Nehemiah.

Eskar, es'ker. A term for a late geological formation in the superficial drift, generally consisting of a long linear ridge of sand and gravel, derived from the waste of till or bowlder-clay; their arrangement took place probably under water over which icebergs floated.

Eskimo, 'ki-mō. One of a tribe inhabiting the northern parts of N. America and Greenland.

Eskimo-dog. One of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of E. Asia. It is the only beast of burden in these latitudes.

Esneh, 'na. A town of U. Egypt, 25 m. from Thebes, on the Nile; it has considerable commerce, and contains the ruins of an immense temple.

Esox, ē'soks. The pike, a gen. of abdominal fishes, including the common pike, the fox-pike, the gar-fish, &c.

Espadon, es'pa-don. A long sword of Spanish invention, used by foot-soldiers or for decapitation.

Espartero, Joachim Baldomero, Duke of Victory. A Spanish general and statesman; B. 1793, D. 1879. He refused the crown on the abdication of Isabella, 1870.

Espionage, 'pi-on-āj. The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others.

Espousal, -pouz'al. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage.

Espringal, -pring'gal. An ancient military engine for throwing stones.

Esquimaux, 'ke-mōz. The race, classed with the Mongolians, inhabiting Arctic Asia, Greenland and America.

Esquire, -kwir'. Properly, a shield-bearer or armor-bearer; an attendant on a knight; hence, a title of dignity next below a knight. In the U. S. universally bestowed upon inferior judges, and usually given to professional and literary men; in the addresses of letters esquire is put as a complimentary adjunct to almost any person's name. In Her. the helmet of an esquire is represented sideways, with the visor closed.

Esquisse, -kēs'. In the fine arts the first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.

Essed, 'sed. A two-wheeled war chariot used by the ancient Britons and Gauls.

Essen. A city of Rhenish Prussia, noted for its manufacture of arms. Herr Krupp's celebrated steel works are located here, employing 8,000 men; pop. 43,200.

Essence d'Orient, ās-sāns dō-ryān. A substance of a pearly appearance found at the base of the scales of the bleak, used to line the interior of glass bubbles in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

Essenes, es-sēnz'. A Jewish sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

Essequibo, -se-kē'bo. A river of British Guiana, S. America; its mouth is 20 M. wide.

Essex, Earl of. A title of the English house of Devereux. Three of these are renowned; Walter, B. 1540, D. 1576. He was a favorite of Queen Elizabeth. Robert, his son, B. 1567, died on the scaffold 1601. He was also a favorite of Elizabeth, but incurring her displeasure, attempted to incite a revolt. Robert, his son, B. 1592, D. 1647. He commanded the Parliament forces in the contest with Charles I., resigning after his victory at Edgehill.

Estaing, Charles Hector Comte d', daiz'tahn. A French naval officer; B. 1729, died by the guillotine 1794. He was Vice-Admiral of the fleet which coöperated with the Americans in the Revolution. In the Revolution of 1790–91 he unsuccessfully endeavored to save the lives of Louis XVI. and his queen, and was condemned to death.

Esterhazy. A princely Hungarian family, which trace their origin to the 10th century.

Esther, es'ter. The name of one of the books of Scripture and of the heroine of the book, held to have been written late in the reign of Xerxes or early in that of his son Artaxerxes Longimanus, and supposed to be the composition of Mordecai, uncle of the heroine.

Estival, -tiv'al. Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer.

Estoile, ās-toil. In Her. a star with six waved points; a mullet has only five, and these straight.

Estoilee, 'ē. In Her. a star with four long rays in the form of a cross, broad in the center, and terminating in sharp points.

Estradiot, es-trad'i-ot. An Albanian light-horseman, employed in the French army in the 15th and 16th centuries. They sometimes fought on foot.

An Estradiot.

Estramacon, -tram-a-son. A sort of dagger used in the middle ages. A pass with a sword.

Estuary, 'tū-a-ri. An arm of the sea; a frith or firth; the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current.

Etagere, ā-tā-zhār. A piece of domestic furniture supplied with shelves, as a side-board, a what-not, &c.

Etanin, et'a-nin. The star Gamma of the constellation Draco, interesting as being the star by the observation of which Bradley was led to the discovery of the aberration of the fixed stars.

Et cætera, set'e-ra. And others of the like kind; and so forth; and so on Written also Etcetera, and contracted &c.

Etching, ech'ing. The process of producing designs upon a metal or glass plate by means of lines drawn through a kind of varnish by a pointed instrument and corroded by an acid. The impression taken from an etched plate.

Eternal, ē-tern'al. An appellation of God. That which is everlasting.

Eternity, 'i-ti. The condition or quality of being eternal; duration or continuance without beginning or end. The whole of time past; endless future time; the state or condition which begins at death.

Etesian, -tē'zi-an. Recurring every year; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical; applied by Greek and Roman writers to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean.

Ethal, 'thal. A solid substance separated from spermaceti, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and crystallizing in plates. In point of composition it resembles ether and alcohol.

Etheling, eth'el-ing. An Anglo-Saxon nobleman.

Ethelbert, eth'el-bŭrt. The first Christian King of Kent, England, converted by his wife Bertha, of France and St. Augustine; reigned 560 to 616. He gave the English the first written code of laws.

Ether, ē'ther. In Astron. and Physics, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space, and the medium of the transmission of light and heat. In Chem. a very light, volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the replacement of the hydrogen of organic acids by alcoholic radicals.

Ethics, eth'iks. The science of human duty. The whole of the moral sciences, including moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil and political.

Ethiopia, e-the-o'pe-ah. The name formerly given to an immense and vaguely defined section of C. Africa, now known as Abyssinia, Kordofan, Nubia, &c.

Ethiops Martial, ē'thi-ops mär'shal. Black oxide of iron; iron finely powdered.

Ethiops Mineral, mi'ne-ral. A combination of mercury and sulphur; black sulphuret of mercury.

Ethnarch, eth'närk. In Greek Antiq. a viceroy; a governor of a province.

Ethnic, 'nik. A heathen; a pagan.

Ethnographer, -nog'ra-fer. One who cultivates ethnography, one who treats of the different races and families of men.

Ethnology, -nol'o-ji. The science of races.

Ethology, -ol'o-ji. The science of ethics; the science of character.

Etiolation, 'ti-ō-lā''shon. The becoming white by excluding the light of the sun or by disease. In Hort. the rendering plants white, crisp and tender, by excluding the action of light from them.

Etna, et'na. A table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit lamp

Etna, Mount (Ætna). The volcano on the island of Sicily, 10,784 ft. above the sea-level. Its most destructive outburst occurred in 1693; its latest great eruption in 1787.

Etruria, e-troo're-ah. The ancient name of nearly the whole of Italy. The Etruscans possessed a high degree of civilization, as demonstrated by almost innumerable works of art, masonry, etc.

Etude, ā-tūd. In the fine arts and music, a composition designed to serve as a study.

Etymology, -ji. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.

Eucalyptus, ū-ka-lip'tus. A gen. of large generally glaucous trees, ord. Myrtaceæ. There are more than 100 species. The Australian colonists call them gum-trees, from the gum that exudes from their trunks, and stringy-bark and iron-bark trees, from the fibrous or solid-barks. Some trees of E. amygdalina have been felled which were 480 ft.

Blue Gum-tree.

high and 100 ft. in circumference near the ground. E. globulus has been extensively planted in malarious districts for the purpose of rendering them healthier.

Eucharist, ū'ka-rist. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Euchelaion, -ke-lā'on. In the Greek Ch. the oil with which a penitent conscious of any mortal sin is anointed by the archbishop or bishop, assisted by seven priests, in order to gain absolution.

Euchlorine, 'klōr-in. An explosive gas obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium; it is a mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine.

Euchologion, -ko-lō'ji-on. The ritual of the Greek Ch., in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments and ordinances; a liturgy.

Euchre, 'ker. A game of cards; a modified form of écarté, played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two highest cards of the pack.

Euclid, ū'klid. A noted mathematician of Alexandria, known as the "Father of Geometry;" B. abt. 320, D. abt. 260 B. C. E. of Megara, a Greek philosopher, pupil of Socrates, who lived abt. 400 B. C., was the founder of the Dialectic School, which combined Socratic ethics and Eleatic Metaphysics.

Eudæmonism, -dē'mon-izm. The system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue.

Eudiometer, -di-om'et-er. An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases.

Eudiometer.

Eudoxian, -doks'i-an. One of a sect of heretics in the 14th century, followers of Eudoxius, patriarch of Antioch and Constantinople, who affirmed the Son to be differently affected in his will from the Father and made of nothing.

Eugene, Prince, oo-zhān. (François Eugène de Savoy). The greatest military commander of his day; B. in Paris, 1663; D. in Vienna, 1736. Refusing a command in the French army, he entered the Austrian service, and in the wars with the Turks and France won an almost uninterrupted series of victories during an active career of 26 years. His last great victory was at Peterwardein, where he defeated an army of 180,000 Turks.

Eugenie, oo-zhā'nē. (Eugénie Maria de Guzman). Daughter of Conde de Montijo, and wife of Napoleon III.; B. in Granada, Spain, 1826; crowned empress of the French, 1853; appointed Regent while her husband was with the army, 1870; fled to England after the loss of the battle of Sedan, and still makes that country her home.

Eugenius, ū-je'ne-ŭs. The name of four popes, the most noted being E. III. (Bernard of Pisa), who S. Lucius II., 1145, D. 1153. The outbreak against the papacy, led by Arnold of Brescia, occurred during his pontificate. E. IV. (Gabriele Condolmero), S. Martin V., 1431; D. 1447. The schism occasioned by the action of the Council of Basle occurred in his pontificate.

Eugubine, 'gū-bīn. Of or belonging to the ancient Eugubium (now Gubbio), or to the seven tablets discovered there in 1444. These tablets, called the E. tables, furnish a comprehensive memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan.

Eumenes, ū-me'nez. A favorite general of Alexander the Great, B. 360, D. 316 B.C. E. received Pontus, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia as his share of the empire at Alexander's death, but was killed through the intrigues of Antigonus.

Eumenides, -dēz. In Class. Myth. a name given to the Furies, because it was considered unlawful and dangerous to name them under their true designation Erinnys.

Eunomia, -nō'mi-a. A small asteroid revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered 29th July, 1851, by De Gasparis.

Eunomian, -an. One of a sect of heretics, disciples of Eunomius, bishop of Cyzicum in the 4th century. They maintained that the Father was of a different nature from the Son, and that the Son did not in reality unite himself to human nature.

Eunuch, ū'nŭk. A castrated male servant employed in Eastern harems.

Euomphalus, -om'fal-us. A gen. of fossil gasteropodous mollusks, fam. Turbinidæ, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the triassic period.

Eupatried, 'pat-rid. A member of the ancient aristocracy of Athens, in whom were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers.

Euphemism, 'fēm-izm. In Rhet. a figure in which a delicate word or expres-

sion is substituted for one which is offensive.

Euphonium, -um. A brass bass instrument, generally used as a substitute for the bass trombone.

Euphonon, 'fo-non. A musical instrument of great sweetness and power, resembling the upright piano in form and the organ in tone.

Euphrates, ū-frā'teez. A large river of W. Asia, joined by the Tigris at Kurnah; 1,800 m. in length, and navigable nearly 1,200 m.

Euphrosyne, -fros'i-nē. An asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Ferguson, September 1, 1854.

Eupyrion, -pir'i-on. Any contrivance for obtaining an instantaneous light, as lucifer-matches, &c.

Eurasian, -rā'shi-an. One born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and European father.

Eureka, -rē'ka. The exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered the method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown; hence a discovery; an expression of triumph.

Euroclydon, -rok'li-don. A tempestuous wind in the Levant, which was the occasion of the shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul sailed, as narrated in Acts xxvii., now known as Gregalia.

Europa, -rō'pa. An asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt, February 4, 1858.

Europa, -rō'pa. In Myth. sister of Cadmus, and mother of Minor and Rhadamanthus, by Jupiter, who seduced her in the form of a bull. The continent of Europe derives its name from her.

Europe, ū'rop. The smallest of the five continents, about one-fifth the size of America. It is bounded N. by the White Sea and Arctic Ocean, E. by Asia, S. by the Mediterranean and W. by the Atlantic; lying bet. 36° and 71° 12′ N. lat., and 9° 30′ W. and 60° 50′ E. long. Its governmental divisions are Sadowa, France and Switzerland, republics; Monaco, principality; Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, kingdoms; Austria, Germany, Russia and Turkey, empires. Its marine divisions include the German Ocean, the Mediterranean, Baltic, Euxine, Irish, North, White, and seas of Marmora and Azof. Its principal islands are Great Britain, Ireland, Sardinia, Sicily, Corsica, Malta, Candia, Zealand, Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. Its mountain ranges include the Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, Appenines, Balkan and Hartz, with the Ural range dividing it from Asia in the N. and the Caucasus in the S. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Severn, Clyde, Shannon, Danube, Dnieper, Volga, Dneister, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Tagus, Guadalquiver and Loire. Its lakes include Ladoga, Peipus, Onega, Maggiore, Como, Geneva, Lucerne, Constance, Cumberland and Westmoreland, with Lough Neagh and Lochs Lomond and Ness. Total area, abt. 3,775,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 326,500,000.

Euripides, u-rip'e-dez. The greatest of Grecian tragic poets; B. in Salamis, 480, D. 406 B. C. He was the friend of Socrates and the rival of Sophocles.

Eurylaiminæ, -ri-lā-mi'nē. A sub-fam. of fissirostral insessorial birds, fam. Coraciadæ, forming one of the connecting links between the swallows and the bee-eaters, closely allied to the todies.

Eurypterida, -rip-te'ri-da. An extinct sub-ord. of crustaceans, ord. Merostomata, closely allied to the king-crabs.

Eusebian, -sē'bi-an. A follower or one holding the opinions of Eusebius, the father of ecclesiastical history, who was at the head of the semi-Arian or moderate party at the Council of Nice.

Eusebius, Pamphili, ū-sē'be-ūs. A celebrated divine, honored with the title of "Father of Ecclesiastical History;" B. at Cæsarea, 266, D. abt. 340. He was bishop of his native city from 314 till his death.

Eustachian, -stā'ki-an. Of or pertaining to Eustachi, a famous Italian physician, who died at Rome, 1574. E. tube forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth. E. valve, a semilunar membranous valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior vena cava.

Euterpe, -ter'pē. In Myth. one of the Muses, who presided over lyric poetry; daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. In Astron. an asteroid discovered by Hind, 1853. In Bot. a gen. of palms.

Euterpe.

Euthanasia, -than-ā'zi-a. An easy death. A putting to death by painless means.

Eutychian, -ti'ki-an. A follower of Eutychius, who taught that in Jesus Christ there was but one nature, compounded of the divine and human natures. This heresy was

condemned by the Synod of Chalcedon, 451.

Eustathian, 'thi-an. One of a sect of heretics of the 4th century, so named from their founder Eustathius, who denied the lawfulness of marriage. He was excommunicated by the Council of Gangra.

Euxanthine, ūks-anth'in. A substance supposed to be derived from the bile or urine of the buffalo, camel, or elephant. It comes from India under the name of purree or Indian yellow, and is used as a pigment. It is the magnesia salt of euxanthic or purreic acid.

Euxine, 'in. The sea between Russia and Asia Minor; the Black Sea.

Evangelical, ē-van-jel'ik-al. Contained in the gospels, or four first books of the New Testament. According to the religious truth taught in the New Testament. A term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone. Applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, and especially to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1817. E. Alliance, an association of various churches and countries, formed in 1845, to concentrate the strength of an enlightened Protestantism against the encroachments of Popery and Puseyism. E. Union, a religious body constituted in Scotland in 1843.

Evangelist, ist. A writer of the history or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of the Saviour; specifically, SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. One of an order of men in the early Church who appear to have been a kind of missionary preachers. A person licensed to preach but not having a charge; a layman engaged in missionary work of any kind.

Evangelistary, "a-ri. A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service.

Evaporation, -va'per-ā"shon. The act of resolving or state of being resolved into vapor; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into steam, which becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid; vaporization.

Evaporometer, -om"et-er. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Eve, ēv. In Script. the wife of Adam, progenitor of the human race.

Eve. The close of the day; the evening.

Evection, ē-vek'shon. In Astron. the most considerable of the lunar irregularities, caused by the action of the sun upon the moon. Its general and constant effect is to diminish the equation of the center in syzygies, and increase it in the quadrature. It is periodical, running through all its changes in about 27 days. The libration of the moon.

Evening-star, ē'vn-ing-stär. Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, visible in the evening.

Everett, Alexander Hill. An American litterateur and diplomatist; B. in Mass., 1792, D. while Commissioner to China, 1847. He was Minister to Russia, Holland and Spain. Edward, his younger brother; B. 1794, D. 1865, was a distinguished statesman; serving in Congress, as Governor of Mass., Minister to England, and Secretary of State in President Fillmore's cabinet.

Evergreen, -grēn. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, shedding its leaves in the spring or summer.

Everlasting, -last'ing. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

Eviction, -vik'shon. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by course of law.

Evolation, -lā'shon. The act of flying away.

Evolute, 'ō-lūt. In Geom. a curve from which another curve, called the involute or evolvent, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it.

Evolute.

Evolution, -lū'shon. The act of unfolding or unrolling; development. A series of things unrolled or unfolded. In Geom. the opening of a curve and making it describe an evolvent. In Math. the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution. Milit. the wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed. Naut. the change of form and disposition of a fleet. In Biology, the theory of generation. The evolution theory of the origin of species is, that later species have been developed by continuous differentiation of organs and modification of parts from species simpler and less differentiated, and that thus all organic existences, even man himself, may be traced back to a simple cell.

Ewe, ū. A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

Ewer, ′er. A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, that accompanies a wash-hand basin.

Ewing, Thomas. An American jurist and statesman, b. in Va., 1789, d. 1871. He was a member of the U. S. Senate, Secretary of the Treasury, and first Secretary of the Interior.

Exæresis, egz-ē′re-sis. That branch of surgery which relates to the removal of parts of the body.

Exaltado, eks-ăl-tā′dō. In Spanish Hist. a member of the extreme liberal or radical political party.

Exarch, ′ärk. A prefect or governor under the Byzantine Empire. A title assumed for a time by the Bishops of Constantinople, Antioch, Ephesus and Cæsarea, as superiors over the surrounding metropolitans. A title given to inspectors of the clergy, commissioned by the Eastern patriarchs.

Excalibur, eks-kal′i-ber. The mythological sword of King Arthur given him by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it.

Excellency, ek′sel-len-si. A title of honor given to governors, ambassadors, ministers, and the like.

Excerebration, eks-se′re-brā′′shon. The act of removing or beating out the brains.

Excerpt, ek-serpt′, An extract from an author or from a writing of any kind.

Excise, ek-sīz. A tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption. That department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties. In some States, the Board of License.

Excision, -si′zhon. The act of cutting off; extirpation; destruction.

Excitator, -āt′er. An instrument employed to discharge an electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the effect of the shock.

Exclusionist, eks-klū′zhon-ist. One of a party of English politicians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

Excommunication, -kom-mū′ni-kā′′-shon. Expulsion from the communion of a church.

Excoriation, -kō′ri-ā′′shon. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin.

Excortication, -kor′ti-kā′′shon. The act of stripping off bark.

Excrement, ′krē-ment. Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

Excubitorium, -kū′bi-tō′′ri-um. A gallery in a church where public watch was kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed.

Excursus, -ker′sus. A dissertation or digression appended to a work, containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic than could be given in the notes to the text.

Exeat, ′ē-at. Leave of absence given to a student in the English universities. The permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

Executioner, ek-sē-kū′shon-er. One who executes or carries into effect; especially one who carries into effect a judgment of death.

Executive, egz-ek′ūt-iv. Any officer who superintends the execution of the laws; the person or persons who administer the government.

Executor, -er. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect.

Executrix, -triks. A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

Exedra, -ed′ra. In Anc. Arc. an apartment provided with seats for the purpose either of repose or of conversation. They were open to the sun and air, and were appended to the portico.

Exegesis, eks-ē-jē′sis. The exposition or interpretation of any literary production, but more particularly the exposition or interpretation of Scripture.

Exelmans, Remy Joseph Isidore, Baron, ĕk-sĕl-mân′. A French marshal; b. 1775, d. 1852. He fought in Napoleon's chief campaigns.

Exequatur, -ē-kwā′ter. A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited. An authoritative recognition of any official document; official permission to perform some act.

Exergue, egz-erg′. The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, left for the date, engraver's name, &c.

Exeunt, eks′ē-unt. A word used in dra-

matic literature to denote the period at which actors quit the stage. E. omnes (all go out) is used when all leave the stage at the same time.

Exfoliation, -fō'li-ā''shon. In Surg. the scaling of a bone; the process of separation, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation. In Mineral. separation into scales or laminæ.

Exheredation, eks-he'rē-dā''shon. In civil law, a disinheriting; the act of a father excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

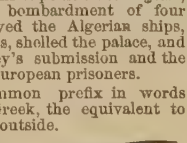
Exhumation, eks-hūm-ā'shon. The act of exhuming or digging up that which has been buried.

Exile, egz'il. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return. A removal to a foreign country for residence for any cause distinct from business. The person banished or expelled or who abandons his country.

Exmouth, Edward Pellew, Viscount. An English admiral; B. 1757, D. 1833. Noted for his expedition to Algiers, 1816, when in a bombardment of four hours he destroyed the Algerian ships, silenced their forts, shelled the palace, and compelled the Dey's submission and the release of 1,200 European prisoners.

Exo, 'ō. A common prefix in words taken from the Greek, the equivalent to without; on the outside.

Exocetus, -sē'-tus. The flying-fish, a gen. of teleostean fishes, fam. Scomberesocidæ, sub-ord Abdominales. It can raise itself from the water and pass through the air as much as 200 yards.


Flying-fish.

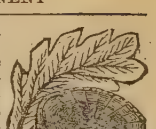
Exodus, 'ō-dus. The emigration of large bodies of people from one country to another. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses. The Second book of the Old Testament.

Ex officio, -of-fi'shi-ō. By virtue of office, and without special authority.

Exogamy, -og'a-mi. A custom among certain savage tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

Exophthalmia, -of-thal'mi-a. A protrusion of the eyeball to such a degree that the eyelids cannot cover it.

Exogen, 'ō-jen. A plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood, the largest primary class of plants in the vegetable kingdom. All the trees of cold climates, and most of those in hot latitudes, are exogenous, and distinguished from the endogenous by the reticulated venation of their leaves, and by their seeds having two cotyledons or lobes.


Exogen.

Exordium, egz-or'di-um. The introductory part of a discourse; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

Exosmose, eks'os-mōs. The passage of gases, vapors or liquids, through membranes or porous media, from within outward, in the phenomena of osmose, the reverse process being called endosmose.

Exoterics, -te'riks. The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted; his published writings.

Exotic, egz-ot'ic. Anything not native; anything of a foreign origin.

Expatriation, eks-pā'tri-ā''shon. The act of banishing or state of being banished; especially, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with a view of becoming a citizen in another country.

Expectation-week, -pekt-ā'shon-wēk. the interval between Ascension-day and Whitsu day, so called because at this time the apostles continued in prayer and expectation of the Comforter.

Expectorant, -pek'tō-rant. Any medicine which promotes expectoration or discharges from the lungs.

Experientialism, -pē-ri-en'shal-ism. The doctrine that all knowledge or ideas are derived from experience, none being intuitive.

Expiator, -er. One who expiates or atones.

Expletive, 'plēt-iv. A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy; an oath; a curse.

Explosive, -plō'siv. Anything with a tendency to explode. In Philol. a mute or non-continuous consonant, as k, t, b.

Exponent, -pō'nent. In Alg. the number or figure which, placed above the root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. One who or that which stands as

an index or representative. One that expounds or explains anything.

Export, ′pōrt. A commodity conveyed out of one country or state to another in traffic.

Ex post facto, pōst fak′tō. In law, done after another thing. An ex post facto law is a law made to visit with penal consequences an act done before its passing.

Express, -pres′. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of goods or messages; any vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message. A railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed.

Exsufflation, -suf-flā′shon. A blowing or blast from beneath. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit.

Extempore, eks-tem′po-rē. Extemporaneous speaking; the act of expressing one's self without premeditation.

Extensor, -tens′er. In Anat. a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body; opposed to flexor.

Extermination, -ter′min-ā″shon. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; extirpation. In Alg. the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

Extern, -tern. Outward form or part; exterior. A R. C. student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day scholar.

Exterritoriality, -te′ri-to′ri-al″i-ti. Immunity from a country's laws, such as that enjoyed by an ambassador.

Extersion, -ter′shon. The act of wiping or rubbing out.

Extinguisher, ek-sting′gwish-er. He, who or that which extinguishes; specifically, a hollow conical utensil to put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

Extirpation, -sterp-ā′shon. The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction.

Extortion, eks-tor′shon. Oppressive or illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money or to do some other act.

Extra-constellary, -tra-kon′stel-la-ri. A term applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

Extract, ′trakt. In Lit. a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt. Anything drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process.

Extradition, -tra-di′shon. Delivery by one nation to another of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty.

Extrados, -trā′dos. In Arch. the exterior curve of an arch; the outer curve of a vousseir.

Extrajudicial, -jū-di″shal. Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

Extramundane, mun′dān. Beyond the limit of the material world.

Extramural, -mūr′al. Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university.

Extraneous, -trā′nē-us. Foreign; not belonging to a thing; not intrinsic.

Extratropical, -tra-trop′ik-al. Without the tropics, north or south.

Extravagant, -trav′a-gant. One who is confined to no general rule. Eccles. certain decretal epistles of the popes, published after the Clementines, but not at first arranged and digested with the other Papal Constitutions.

Extravasation, -sā″shon. The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; effusion.

Extrinsically, -trin′sik-al-li. From without; externally.

Extroversion, -trō-ver′shon. A malformation consisting in an organ being turned inside out, as the bladder.

Exude, -ūd′. To flow from a body, through the pores or by a natural discharge.

Exuviation, -ā″shon. In Zool. the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans and the like.

Eyalet, ī′a-let. A Turkish government or principality under the administration of a vizier or pasha of the first class.

Eyas, ′as. A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

Eyck, Jan Van, īk. (John of Bruges). One of the greatest of Flemish painters; B. 1390, D. 1440. His brother Hubert was also a noted artist; B. 1366, D. 1426. The brothers have been pronounced the originators of oil painting.

Eye. The organ of vision, formed by the combination of two segments from a larger and a smaller sphere. The segment of the lesser sphere is composed externally of a strong membrane called the cornea, within which are the aqueous humor and the iris. The iris is a colored membrane capable of contraction and dilatation, suspended in the aqueous humor, with a hole

the pupil) in the center for the transmission of light. The larger sphere presents three coats, the outermost being the sclerotic, within which is the choroid and lastly the retina. The eyes of a ship, the eyes of her, the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was an old custom in Britain to paint an eye on each bow, and in Spanish and Italian boats, as well as in Chinese junks, the practice is still observed. The hawse holes are also called the eyes of her. The word is applied to many other things about a ship.

Eye-ball, ′bal. The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

Eyebrow, ′brou. The hairy arch above the eye.

Eye-glass, ′glas. A glass to assist the sight. The eye-piece of a telescope, microscope and the like. In Surg. a glass for the application of collyrium to the eye.

Eyelash, ′lash. The line of hair that edges the eyelid. A single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid.

Eylau, ī′lou. A town on the Pasmar, 20 m. from Königsberg, E. Prussia, noted as the scene of the great victory, Feb. 8, 1807, of Napoleon over the Russian-Prussian allies.

Eyelet, ′let. A small hole or perforation to receive a lace or cord.

Eyelid, ′lid. The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye-ball at pleasure.

Eye-piece, ′pēs. In a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument, the lens to which the eye is applied.

Eyestone, ′stōn. A small calcareous body, the operculum of small Turbinidæ, used for removing substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance.

Eyestring, ′string. The tendon by which the eye is moved.

Eyetooth, ′tōth. A pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders; a fang; a canine tooth.

Eyrie, ′ri. A bird's nest; specifically the nest of an eagle or other bird of prey.

Ezekiel. In Scrip. one of the greater Hebrew prophets, son of the priest Bezi, who, with Jehoiakim, king of Juda, was carried captive to Mesapotamia; B. abt. 570 B. C.; the date of his death is unknown. The book of E. contains his prophecies.

Ezra. In Scrip. a Jewish priest, who led the second expedition of his people home from the Babylonian exile, 458 B. C. A tomb said to be his is still shown on the Tigris, some 20 m. above its junction with the Euphrates. The book of E. relates the events connected with the second return; that of Nehemiah (formerly first book of E.) the incidents of the first return, 21 years before.

F

F IS the 6th letter of the English alphabet, and is a labio-dental articulation, classed as a surd spirant, its corresponding sonant spirant being v, which is distinguished from f by being pronounced with voice instead of breath. The figure is the same as that of the ancient Greek digamma, which it also closely resembles in power. F is a common consonant initially, medially and finally, in the latter two cases being often doubled. As an initial it is very common in conjunction with l and r, as in fly, free. In plurals it often becomes v, as n knife, knives; calf, calves. As a Latin numeral it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, 40,000. F. often stands for Fellow; F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal Society; F. S. A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. F, in Music, is the fourth note of the diatonic scale. In the calendar F is one of the seven Dominical letters.

Fa, fä. In music, the Italian name of the 4th note of the diatonic scale.

Fabian, fā′bi-an. Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who conducted military operations against Hannibal.

Fabii, -be-ī. An illustrious Roman family. Quintus Fabius Maximus, elected consul 122 B. C., defeated the Allobroges in Gaul in a great battle in which they lost 120,000 men. Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus, the greatest soldier of his day, was five times consul and twice dictator, 322 to 295 B. C. Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, chosen consul 233 and dictator 217 B. C., carried on a successful defense against Hannibal, and was elected consul for the fifth time, 209; D. 203 B. C.

Fable, ′bl. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse.

Fabliau, fab-lē-ō. In French Lit. one of the metrical tales of the Trouvères or early poets of the Langue d'Oïl.

Fabulist, ū-list. An inventor or writer of fables.

Facade, fa-sād'. The face or front view or elevation of an edifice.

Face, fās. The front part of an animal's head, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, &c.; the visage. Aspect or air of the face; cast of features; look. In a general sense, the surface or side which presents itself to the view of the spectator; the front; the forepart.

Facet, fas'et. A little face; a small surface, as the facets of a diamond. In Arch. a flat projection between the flutings of columns. In Anat. a circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone.

Facetiæ, fa-sē'shi-ē. Witty or humorous sayings or writings.

Facient, fā'shi-ent. In Alg. the variable of a quantic as distinguished from the coefficient.

Facinorous, -sin'er-us. Atrociously wicked.

Facsimile, fak-sim'i-lē. An exact copy or likeness, an imitation of an original in all its proportions, traits and peculiarities.

Faction, 'shon. A party, in politics, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the government or state. A party promoting discord or unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good. In the U. S. usually applied to any active sub-division of a political party. Tumult, discord, dissension. In Rom. Antiq. one of the four classes, distinguished by special colors, into which the combatants in the circus were divided.

Factor, 'ter. In Com. an agent employed by foreign merchants to transact business. He may buy and sell in his own name, in which particular consists the main difference between factors and brokers. An Arith. the multiplier and multiplicand. In Alg any expression considered as part of a product.

Factory, 'to-ri. A building or collection of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares or utensils. In Great Britain, associations of traders and merchants doing business in the East, for purposes of mutual protection.

Factotum, -tum. A male servant employed to do all kinds of work.

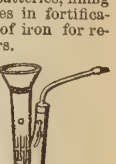
Faculæ, 'ū-lē. In Astron. spots on the sun's disk, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

Faculty, 'ul-ti. The body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions, more especially, medical and surgical professions. In colleges, the masters and professors of the several departments.

Fæces, fē'sēz. Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation.

Fagot, fag'ot. A bundle of sticks or twigs, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification; a fascine. A bundle of iron for remanufacture, or steel in bars.

Fagotto, -got'tō. A musical instrument with a reed and mouth-piece like the clarionet and resembling the bassoon. The alto-fagotto has a range of three octaves.



Fagotto.

Fagus, fā'gus. The beech, a gen. of plants, ord. Cupuliferæ. There are about twenty species.

Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, far'en-hīt. A distinguished German philosopher; b. 1690, d. 1740. He invented the thermometer known by his name.

Faience, fā-i-ens'. A sort of fine earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs, named from Faenza in Romagna, where it is said to have been invented in 1299.

Faint, fānt. A fainting fit; a swoon. The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel oil).

Fair, fār. Elliptically, a fair woman; a handsome female. The fair, the female sex; specifically, the loveliest of that sex. A stated market, or meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipzig in Germany, of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, of Lyons in France. A festival in behalf of a religious or benevolent object.

Fair Isle. An island in the N. Atlantic, bet. the Orkneys and Shetland, the scene of the disastrous wreck of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, with the remaining vessels of the defeated and scattered Spanish Armada, 1588.

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord. An English general, who commanded the Par

liamentary army at the outbreak of the civil war, 1642; and again in 1645; B. 1611, D. 1671. Thomas, Lord F., his grandson, B. 1691, D. 1782, spent part of his life in Virginia, and was the friend and patron of Gen. Washington.

Fairy, fā'ri. A fay; an imaginary spirit, supposed to assume human form, dance in meadows, &c.

Fakir, fā'ker. An Oriental ascetic or begging monk. They are filthy in habits, and inflict upon themselves the severest tortures and mortifications. In the U. S. applied to street hawkers of cheap or counterfeit jewelry, trinkets, &c.

Falchion, fal'shon. A broad short sword, with a slightly curved point, much used in the Middle Ages.

Falconet, fal'kon-et. An ancient piece of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore was 4¼ inches, and which carried shot of 1¼ to 2 pounds.

Falconidæ, 'i-dē. A fam. of raptorial birds in which the destructive powers are most perfectly developed, including the different species of eagles, the hawks and falcons properly so called, comprising the sub-fam. caracaras, buzzards, eagles, falcons, kites, hawks and harriers.

Peregrine Falcon.

Faldstool, fald'stōl. A folding stool similar to a camp-stool; especially, a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the king of England kneel at their coronation. A small desk at which in cathedrals, churches, &c., the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a Litany-stool.

Falernian, fa-ler'ni-an. The ancient wine made from grapes from Mt. Falernus.

Falkland Islands. An English group in the S. Atlantic, abt. 300 m. S. E. of the Straits of Magellan; pop. less than 1,000.

Fall, fal. The act of dropping from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract. The season when leaves fall from trees; autumn. That which falls. Lapse from innocence, especially the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels. Naut. the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

Falling-sickness, 'ing-sik-nes. The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.

Falling-star, -stär. Meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through the sky, and followed by long trains of light. They are believed to consist of small cosmical bodies which enter our atmosphere under the influence of the earth's attraction, ignite and are vaporized in consequence of the friction resulting from the immense velocity with which they move. Called also shooting-star. In Bot. the popular name of the common nostoc, from its sudden appearance on gravel walks after rain.

Falling-stone, -stōn. A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

Fallow-deer, -dēr. The Cervus dama. The horns are peculiar to the male.

Fallow-deer.

Fallow-finch, -finsh. A small insessorial dentirostral bird, the Saxicola œnanthe or wheat-ear. Sometimes also called the Fallow-chat.

Fall River. A city and seaport of Bristol Co., Mass., at mouth of Taunton River, 45 m. S. W. of Boston; it has extensive textile manufactories; pop. 48,691.

Falsehood, 'hōd. Contrariety or want of conformity to fact or truth; falseness. Want of veracity; untruthfulness; a lie.

Falsetto, fal'set-tō. The tone above the natural compass of the voice.

Falsi crimen, fal'sī krī'men. In law, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud, forgery.

Fama, fā'ma. In Rom. Myth. the deified personification of rumor.

Familiar, fa-mil'yer. An intimate; a close companion. A demon supposed to attend at a call; a familiar spirit. In the Inquisition, an officer employed in apprehending the accused—so named because regarded as part of the family of the chief inquisitor.

Familist, 'mil-ist. One of the religious sect called the Family of Love which

arose in Holland in 1556. They taught that religion consists wholly in love, independently of any form of truth held and believed.

Family, 'mi-li. The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children and servants, and as the case may be, lodgers or boarders. The parents and children alone. The children as distinguished from the parents. The descendants from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage.

Famine, 'min. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions.

Fan, fan. The name of various instruments for exciting a current of air by an instrument made of palm-leaf, feathers, paper, or taffeta, mounted on sticks. In Mach. any contrivance of revolving vanes or disks, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, &c.

Fanatic, fa-nat'ik. A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects.

Fandango, -dang'gō. A lively dance, in triple time, common in Spain and Spanish America. It was originally a dance of the Moors.

Fane, fān. A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church.

Fanfare, fan'fār. A flourish of trumpets, as on the approach of some personage. A short, lively tune played with hunting horns, to inspirit the hunters. An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

Fan-foot, 'fut. N. African lizard, gen. Ptyodactylus, much dreaded in Egypt for its venom. The poison is said to be injected by the teeth but to exude from the lobules of the toes. It is so much dreaded as to be popularly termed Abou-burs, or father of leprosy. A name given by collectors of moths to the gen. Polypogon.

Fang, fang. The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long pointed tooth, as the hollow poison fang of a serpent.

Fan-light, fan'lit. Properly, a window in form of an open fan situated over a door, but now used for any window over a door.

Fanning-mill, 'ing-mil. A machine for cleaning seeds from chaff, husks, &c.; a fan.

Fanon, 'on. A headdress worn by the Pope when celebrating mass pontifically. The handkerchief used by the priest during the celebration of mass. The white linen cloth in which the laity make their oblations at the altar. The lappets of the miter. A church banner carried in processions.

Fantoccini, -to-chē'nē. Puppets made to perform by concealed wires or strings. Dramatical representations in which puppets are the performers.

Fan-tracery, 'trās-er-i. Elaborate geometrical carved work, which spreads over the surface of a vaulting, rising from a corbel and diverging like the folds of a fan.

Faraday, **Michael**, fār'ah-dā. An eminent English physician, chemist and electrician; B. 1791, D. 1867.

Faradisation, far'a-diz-ā''shon. The medical application of the magneto-electric currents, which Faraday discovered in 1837.

Farce, fārs. A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from a comedy chiefly in its grotesqueness.

Farcy, fār'si. A disease of horses intimately connected with glanders, the two diseases generally running into each other.

Farding-bag, fārd'ing-bag The first stomach of a ruminant animal, where green food lies until chewed over again; the rumen.

Farina, fa-rī'na. A soft, tasteless powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. Fossil farina, a carbonate of lime, light as cotton, and easily powdered.

Farmer, fārm'er. One who farms; an agriculturist; a husbandman. F. general, in France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged association which farmed certain branches of the revenue.

Farnese, fār-nēz. An illustrious Italian family. Alessandro F. was elected Pope, under the title of Paul III. A. F., son of the Duke of Parma, B. 1530, D. 1592, was one of the foremost generals of his age, serving under Don John of Austria, and made governor of the Low Countries on the latter's death. He obliged Henry IV. to raise the seige of Paris during the war of the French, and afterwards defeated him in the field; he also defeated the Prince of Nassau.

Faro, fā'rō. A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank.

Faro-bank, -bangk. A bank or establishment, against which persons play at the game of faro; a place for gambling.

Faroe Islands (**Ferro**), fā'ro. A group of 22 small islands in the N. Ocean, abt. 175 m. N. W. of the Shetlands.

Farquhar, George, fär'kwär. An English dramatist; B. 1678, D. 1707. Several of his plays are still popular.

Farragut, David Glascoe, Admiral. An American naval officer, B. in Tenn., 1801, D. 1870. He played a prominent part in the civil war, capturing New Orleans and Mobile. He was the first American upon whom the title of Admiral was conferred.

Farrier, 'ri-er. A horseshoer; generally one who combines horseshoeing with veterinary surgery.

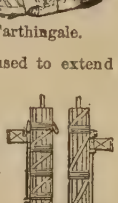
Farthingale.

Farrow, 'ro. Not producing young in a particular season or year; applied to cows only.

Farthing, fär'thing The fourth part of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain.

Farthingale, 'thin-gāl. A hoop petticoat, or circles of hoops, used to extend the petticoat.

Fasces, fas'sēz. In Roman Antiq. bundles of rods, with an axe bound in with them, borne by lictors before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb.

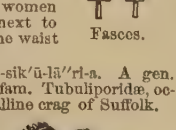


Fasces.

Fascia, fa'shi-a. A band or fillet worn by the women of ancient Rome next to the skin to make the waist appear slender.

Fascicularia, fas-sik'ū-lā''ri-a. A gen. of extinct polyzoa, fam. Tubuliporidæ, occurring in the coralline crag of Suffolk.

Fascine, -sēn'. In Fort. a faggot, bundle of small sticks of wood, used in raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts and making parapots.



Fascines.

Fasciolaria, 'si-ō-lā''ri-a. A gen. of mollusks, fam. Muricidæ.

Fast, fast. Swift; dissipated; indulging in sensual vices. Abstinence from food. The time of fasting.

Fat, fat. An oily concrete substance, a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane of animal bodies. It consists of two substances, stearine and elaine or oleine, the former solid, the latter liquid. Human fat appears to contain no stearine, but margarine and oleine. In printing, type-work containing much blank space, and therefore paying the workman well.

Fatalism, fāt'al-izm. The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

Fata Morgana, fā'ta mor-gā'na. A striking optical illusion, principally remarked in the Strait of Messina, between the coast of Sicily and Calabria. The images of men, houses, trees, &c., are occasionally seen from the coast, sometimes in the water, in the air, or at the surface of the water.

Fate, fāt. Primarily, a decree pronounced by God, or a fixed sentence, by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause and uncontrollable. Final event, death. In Myth. the Destinies or Parcæ; three goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.

Father, fā'ther. He who begets a child; next male ancestor; a male parent. A male ancestor, the progenitor, or founder, of a race, family, or line. The appellation of the first person in the Trinity. The title given to dignitaries of the Church, superiors of convents, confessors and priests. The title of a senator in ancient Rome. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body. Fathers of the Church, the early teachers and expounders of Christianity. Those who were contemporary with the apostles are called Apostolic Fathers. These are five: Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius and Polycarp. Those of the first three centuries, styled Primitive Fathers, are Justin, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Irenæus, bishop of Lyon, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Origen of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, Tertullianus of Carthage, and the five above named. The fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries are ranged in two classes, fathers of the Greek and Latin Church. The former are Eusebius of Cæsarea, Athanasius, Basil the Great, bishop of Cæsarea, Gregory Nazianzenus, Gregory of Nyssa, Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople,

Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, Ephraim, the Syrian deacon of Edessa. The latter, Lactantius, Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, Jerome, the translator of the Bible, Augustin, bishop of Hippo. Adoptive father, one who adopts the children of another. Putative father, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

Father-in-law, -in-la. The father of one's husband or wife.

Fathom, 'um. A measure of length containing 6 feet.

Fatimide, fat'i-mīd. A descendant of Fatima, daughter and only child of Mahomet. A line of caliphs, the Fatimite dynasty, was founded in 909 by Abu-Mohammed Obeidalla, who gave himself out as grandson of Fatima, and continued till the death of Adhed, the 14th Fatimite caliph, in 1171. The members claimed pontifical attributes.

Fat-lute, 'lūt. A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil for filling joints, &c.

Faun, fan. In Rom. Myth. a demigod or rural deity, differing little from the satyr. The form was principally human, with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and projecting horns; sometimes also with cloven feet.

Fauna, 'a. A collective word signifying all the animals peculiar to a region or epoch, and also a description of them; corresponding to flora in respect of plants.

Faust, Johann (Fust), fowst. One of the three reputed inventors of the art of printing by movable types; a citizen of Mentz, B. abt. 1400, D. 1460.

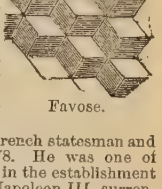
Faust, John (Dr Faustus). A celebrated astrologer of the latter part of the 15th century, the hero of numerous tales and dramas, from the superstitious legend that he sold himself to Satan for 24 years, was served by Mephistopheles, Satan's emissary, who carried him to his master at the expiration of the contract.

Fauteuil, fō-tųl. An arm-chair; an easy chair. A seat in the French academy. Droit de fauteuil, the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French Court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the droit de tabouret enjoyed by ladies.

Fauvette, -vet'. A term introduced from French works, applied to the species of soft-billed birds or warblers, such as the nightingale.

Faux-pas, -pā. A false step; a breach of manners or moral conduct; more particularly a lapse from chastity.

Favose, -vōse'. Having pits, depressions or cells, like those of a honeycomb.



Favose.

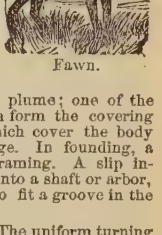
Favosite, fa'vo-sīt. A gen. of fossil corals common to the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous systems.

Favre, Jules. A French statesman and orator, B. 1809, D. 1878. He was one of the principal leaders in the establishment of the republic after Napoleon III. surrendered to the Germans at Sedan.

Fawn, fan. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

Fay, fā. A fairy; an elf.

Feast, fēst. A sumptuous repast or entertainment. A festival in commemoration of some event, or in honor of some personage.



Fawn.

Feather, feth'er. A plume; one of the dermal growths which form the covering of birds. Those which cover the body are called the plumage. In founding, a thin rib cast on iron framing. A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel.

Feathering, -ing. The uniform turning of the blade of an oar horizontally, when raised from the water. In Arch. an arrangement of small arcs separated by projecting cups, used as ornaments in the molding of arches, &c., in Gothic architecture; foliation.

Feather-weight, -wāt. Scrupulously exact weight, such as that a feather would turn the scale, when a jockey is weighed or weighted. The lightest weight that can be placed on a horse.

Febrifacient, fe-bri-fā'shi-ent. That which produces fever.

Febrifuge, -fūj. Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.

Febris, fē'bris. Fever.

Febronianism, -brō'ni-an-izm. In R. C. Theol. a system of doctrines antagonistic to the admitted claims of the pope, asserting the independence of national churches, and of bishops within their own dioceses.

February, feb'rų-a-ri. The name of the

second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years, this month contains twenty-eight days; in the bissextile or leap-year, twenty-nine days.

Februus, -us. In Class. Myth. an old Italian divinity, whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

Fecial, fē'shal. A member of a college of ancient Roman priests, whose province it was when any dispute arose with a foreign state, to demand satisfaction, to determine the circumstances under which war might be commenced, to perform the various religious rites attendant on the declaration of war, and to preside at the formal ratification of peace.

Fecit, 'sit. A word which is placed on one's work, as a statue, &c., along with the name of the maker or designer; as Straduarius fecit, Straduarius made it.

Fecula, fe'kū-la. Starch or farina, called also Amylaceous F. The green coloring matter of plants; chlorophyll.

Fedelini, fā-del-ē'nē. A dried Italian paste in pipe form, smaller than vermicelli.

Federal, fe'der-al. An appellation in America, given to those politicians who wanted to strengthen the fœdus or general government compact, in opposition to others who wished to extend the separate authority of the several states. In the American civil war of 1861–5, the term Federals was applied to the Northern party who strove to retain the states in the Union, in opposition to the Confederates, who desired to secede.

Federation, -ā'shon. The act of uniting in a league. A league; a confederacy. A federal government, as that of the U. S.

Feed, fēd. Food; that which is eaten; pasture; fodder. In Mach. as much material as is supplied at once to a machine to make it act. In Mech. any contrivance for giving to a machine a regular and uniform supply of material to be operated on.

Feeder, 'er. One that gives food or supplies nourishment. One who fattens cattle for slaughter. A fountain, stream or channel that supplies a main canal with water. A branch or side railway or canal connecting with the main line. In iron-founding a large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mold in heavy castings. In mining, a short cross vein passing into a lode.

Feed-water, 'wa-ter. Warm water supplied to the boiler of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

Feejee Islands (Fiji), fe'je. An English group of 200 islands in the S. Pacific, 65 inhabited; pop. abt. 150,000.

Feeler, 'er. An organ of touch in insects and others of the lower animals.

Fee-tail, fē'tāl. An estate limited to a man and the heirs of his body, or to himself and particular heirs of his body.

Feint, fānt. An assumed or false appearance; a pretence of doing something not intended to be done.

Fel-bovinum, fel-bō-vī'num. Ox-gall, or bilis bovina, an extract of which is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colors, &c.

Felidæ, fē'li-dē. A fam. of carnivora in which the predaceous instincts reach their highest development. They are among quadrupeds what the Falconidæ are among birds. The species are numerous, but none are found in Australia. The family comprehends the domestic cat, the wildcat, the lion, tiger, leopard, lynx, jaguar, panther, chetah, ounce, caracal, serval, ocelot, &c.

Felinæ, -lī'nē. The cat family; a subfam. of the Felidæ, comprising the cats, lions, tigers and lynxes.

Felix, fē'liks. The name of four popes. F. I., s. Dionysius, 269; D. in prison and was canonized. F. II., s. Liberius, 358, D. 365; was canonized. F. III., s. Simplicius, 483, D. 492. F. IV., s. John I., 526, D. 530.

Felixian, -lik'si-an. One of a Spanish religious sect of the latter part of the 8th century, who sided with the Archbishop of Toledo in the Adoptian controversy.

Fell, fel. A seam or hem sewed down level with the cloth. In weaving, the line of termination of a web formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

Fellah, 'la. An Egyptian or Syrian peasant or agricultural laborer. Chiefly applied by the Turks in a contemptuous sense.

Felloe, 'lō. One of the curved pieces of wood which form the circular rim of a cart or carriage wheel.

Fellow, 'lō. A companion; an associate. One of the same kind. An equal in rank; a peer; a compeer. One of a pair. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society.

Fellow-craft, -kraft. A Freemason of

the second rank ; one above an entered apprentice.

Felo de se, fē'lō dē sē. In law, one who commits felony by suicide.

Felon, fel'on. In law, a person who has committed felony. A person guilty of heinous crimes. A whitlow ; a sort of inflammation in animals similar to whitlow.

Felony, -i. In law, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both, and for which a capital or other punishment may be inflicted.

Felspar, 'spär. A mineral consisting of silica and alumina, with potash, soda or lime, a principal constituent in all igneous and metamorphic rocks, as granite, gneiss, porphyry, greenstone, trachyte, felstone, &c.

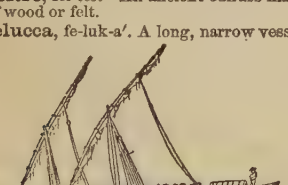
Felstone, 'stōn. A rock composed of felspar and quartz. It may be compact and amorphous or vitreous, as pitchstone.

Felt, felt. A cloth made of wool, or wool and hair or fur, matted by rolling, beating and pressure, generally with lees or size.

Felt-grain, 'grān. In Carp. the grain of cut timber that runs transversely to the annular rings or plates. It is opposed to the grain that follows the course of the annular rings, called quarter grain.

Feltre, fel'ter. An ancient cuirass made of wood or felt.

Felucca, fe-luk-a'. A long, narrow vessel,



Felucca.

rigged with two lateen sails, common in the Mediterranean.

Female, fē'māl. Among animals one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young. Among plants, that which produces fruit ; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

Feme-covert, fem-ku'vert. A married woman who is under covert of her husband.

Femerell, 'e-rel. In Arch. a dome or cover placed on the roof for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke.

Feme-sole, -sōl'. An unmarried woman.

Femicide, 'i-sīd. The killing of a woman.

Femur, fē'mer. In vertebrate animals, the first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity. In Entom. the third joint of the leg. In Arch. the interstitial space between the channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

Fen, fen. Low land overflowed or covered partially with water, producing aquatic plants ; a moor or marsh. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mold.

Fence, fens. That which fends off ; a wall, hedge, ditch, bank or line of posts and rails, or of boards and pickets. Anything to restrain entrance. The art of self-defense, especially by the sword ; skill in fencing or sword-play ; hence, fig. skill in argument and repartee. A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods. In tools, Mach., &c., a guard, guide or gauge to regulate or restrict movement.

Fencer, 'er. One who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil. A horse good at leaping fences.

Fender, fend'er. A utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor. A piece of timber or bundle of rope hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it being injured by collision.

Fenelon, fēn'a-lōng. (François de Salignac de la Mothe.) An eminent French divine and writer, B. 1651 ; D. 1715.

Fenestella, fe-nes-tel'la. In R. C. Ch. the niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and frequently also the credence. In Zool. an extinct gen. of fan-like polyzoa, very abundant in palæozoic rocks.

Fenestral, 'tral. A small window ; also the framed blinds of cloth or canvas that formerly supplied the place of glass.

Fenestration, fe-nes-trā'shon. The act of making windows. In Arch. a design in which the windows are arranged to form the principal feature.

Fengite, fen'jīt. A transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for windows.

Fenian, fē'ni-an. One of an association which had its origin in America among the refugees from Ireland after the outbreak of 1848, the object of which was the erection of Ireland into an independent republic. It propagated itself rapidly over Ireland, as well as in the large towns of Britain having considerable Irish element. In 1865, 1866 and 1867 the Fenians made several abortive attempts at risings, and two or three raids were attempted upon

Canada with equally little success. The last was made in 1871.

Fenks, fengks. The refuse of whale blubber, valued as a manure.

Feodor Ivanovitch, fā'o-dōr. The last czar of the Rurik line; B. 1546, D. 1598. During his reign the Russian church declared its independence of the See of Constantinople. F. II., B. 1629, D. 1682; elder brother of Peter the Great.

Feræ, fē'rē. The third order of Mammalia according to Linnæus, placed between the orders Bruta and Glires. It contains ten genera, and corresponds to the Insectivora, Carnivora, Marsupialia and Lemures.

Feræ naturæ, na-tū'rē. Of a wild nature; applied in law to animals living in a wild state, as the hare, deer or pheasants, as distinguished from domesticated animals, the cow, horse, sheep, poultry, &c.

Feral, 'ral. Wild animals descended from tame stocks; animals having become wild from a state of domestication, or plants from a state of cultivation.

Fer-de-lance, fer-de-lāns. The lance-headed viper or Craspedocephalus lancolatus, one of the most terrible members of the rattlesnake family.

Ferdinand, fûr'de-nănd. The name of several European monarchs, the following being the most distinguished. F. I., of Austria, B. 1793; s. his father Francis I., 1835; abdicated in favor of the present emperor, Francis Joseph, 1848. F. V. (The Catholic), of Castile and Leon, son of Juan of Aragon, m. Isabella, heiress of C. 1469; the pair were crowned sovereigns of C. and A. 1479; established the Inquisition, 1480; took Granada from the Moors, and sent Columbus to America, 1491–2; defeated the French in Italy in two wars, 1495 and 1500–11, annexing Navarre, whose king had allied himself with France. The reign of F. and Isabella is the most glorious in Spanish history, but was marred by religious intolerance. F. I., II. and III. of Bohemia and Germany are identical. F. I., younger brother of Charles V., B. 1503, s. his brother 1556, D. 1564. F. II., grandson of F. I., B. 1578, crowned king of B. 1617; his persecution of Protestants cost him his crown, and inaugurated the terrible Thirty Years' Civil War; s. Matthias as Emperor of G., 1619, his life was a continual warfare against the Protestant League; D. 1637. F. III., son and s. of F. II., B. 1608, crowned Emperor of Germany and Hungary and King of Bohemia, 1637; D. 1657. He carried on the war against the German Protestants and also the Swedes, but peace was finally secured by the treaty of Westphalia, which secured to Protestants full religious toleration. F. IV., of Naples, and I., of the Two Sicilies, son of Charles III., of Spain; B. 1751, crowned while in his minority, and soon became involved in war with Napoleon, who placed Murat on the throne of Naples; restored in 1816 he united the two kingdoms into one monarchy under the name of the Two Sicilies; D. 1825. He was a tyrant and detested by his subjects. F. II. (Bomba), son and s. of Francis I.; B. 1810, crowned 1830, D. 1859. His character was infamous. F. I., of Portugal, son and s. of his father Peter (The Cruel), 1367, D. 1383. He was wise and generous. F. II., B. 1838, s. his brother, Dom Pedro V., 1861.

Feretory, fe'rē-to-ri. A shrine made of metal or wood variously adorned, and usually in the shape of a ridged chest, with a roof-like top for containing the relics of saints. It is borne in processions.

Feretory.

Feriæ, fē'ri-ē. In Roman Antiq. holidays, during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation from labor. They were divided into two classes, public and private. The latter were observed by single families or individuals, the former included all days consecrated to any deity, and bore great analogy to our observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

Ferine, 'rīn. A wild beast; a beast of prey.

Feringee, fe-ring'gē. The name given to Englishmen by the Hindus.

Fermanagh. A co. in Ulster, Ireland, cap. Enniskillen; pop. 94,821.

Fermentation, -ā'shon. The conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in presence of a ferment. Fermentation differs in kind according to the nature of the substance which promotes it. Vinous fermentation is produced by the growth of the yeast plant; lactic fermentation is due to the presence in the liquid of common blue mold. In vinous fermentation the sugar is converted into carbonic acid and alcohol. Lactic fermentation takes place in milk in the process of becoming sour, when the sugar is converted into lactic acid. Acetous fermentation occurs in liquids which have already

undergone vinous fermentation; they become sour, and vinegar is produced. This change is probably due to the growth of a fungus, Mycoderma aceti (the vinegar-plant). Other kinds of fermentation are benzoic fermentation, in which the essential oil of bitter almonds is formed; and sinapic fermentation, occurring in mustard moistened with water, during which oil of mustard is produced.

Fern, fern. One of a group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the ord. Filices. The number of species is variously estimated at from 2,500 to 6,000. They are also very abundant as fossil plants. The earliest known forms occur in Devonian rocks, and their remains contribute largely to the formation of the beds of coal. Male fern is Lastrea filix-mas; lady-fern, Athyrium filix-femina.

Fernando Po. A Spanish island in the Atlantic, Bight of Biafra, 20 miles from African coast; a penal settlement; cap. Clarence Town.

Fern-seed, sēd. The spores of fern, formerly supposed to impart wonderful powers, such as rendering a person invisible.

Feroher.

Feroher, fer-o'her. A symbol or representation of the solar deity, seen on many of the monuments exhumed from the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, at Persepolis, &c. Sometimes it appears as a winged circle; at others as a demi-figure of the god, with expanded wings, and in the act of discharging an arrow from his bow. A similar figure has been found on monuments in Mexico and C. America.

Feronia, fē-rō'ni-a. An extensive gen. of coleopterous insects, sec. Pentamera, fam. Carabidæ.

Ferrara, fer-rä'rä. A broad-sword of excellent quality, named after a famous swordsmith, Andrea Ferrara, but whether he was a Spaniard or Italian is not determined. The genuine have a crown mark on the blade.

Ferrara, fer-rä'rä. An ancient fortified city, cap. of prov. of F., Central Italy, on the Volano, 20 m. N. E. of Bologna, noted as the birthplace of Tasso, Guarini and Cardinal Bentivoglio, and as the residence of Ariosto the poet; pop. abt. 70,000.

Ferret, 'ret. A variety of the gen. Mustela, most closely allied to the polecat; are used in catching rabbits and rats. In glass manuf. the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

Ferretto, 'to. Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in coloring glass.

Ferricalcite, -ri-kal'sīt. A species of calcareous earth or limestone, containing 7 to 14 per cent. of iron.

Ferriferous, -rif'er-us. Producing or yielding iron. F. rocks contain abundance of iron ore, comprising clay, iron ore and iron pyrites.

Ferrol, fair'rōl. A strongly fortified Spanish seaport, on the Bay of Corunna, 25 m. S. W. of Cape Ortegal. Only war vessels are permitted to enter its harbor.

Ferrotype, 'rō-tīp. A term applied to photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents. A photograph taken on japanned sheet-iron by a collodion process.

Ferrugo, -rō'gō. A disease of plants, commonly called Rust, caused by minute fungi, chiefly of the genera Uredo and Puccinia.

Ferrule, 'rụl. A ring of metal, round a column, cane, &c., to strengthen it or prevent its splitting. In steam-boilers, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue.

Ferrumination, -rụ'min-ā''shon. The soldering or uniting of metals.

Ferry, 'ri. A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; wherry. The place or passage where a ferry-boat plies.

Ferula, 'rū-la. The scepter of the emperor of the Eastern empire. In Bot. a gen. of umbelliferous plants, whose species yield powerful stimulating gum resins, employed in medicine—asafetida, ammoniacum and sagapenum.

Fesse. In Her. a band or girdle comprising the center third part of the escutcheon; one of the 9 honorable ordinaries.

Fesse-point, 'point. The exact center of the escutcheon.

Fester, 'ter. A small inflammatory tumor. Act of festering or rankling.

Festival, 'ti-val. A time of feasting: an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

Festoon, -tōn'. A chain or garland of flowers, drapery, &c., suspended so as to form depending curves. In Arch. a sculptured ornament suspended between two points; an encarpus.

Festus, Porcius. The Roman govern-

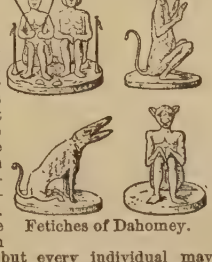
or of Judea, appointed 62, before whom the Apostle Paul was charged by the Jews with treason ; D. abt. 81.

Fetation, fē-tā'shon. The formation of a fetus.

Fete, fāt. A feast ; a holiday ; a festival day. Fête de Dieu, a feast of the R. C. Ch. in honor of the real presence in the Eucharist, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

Fete-champetre, -shān-pātr. A festival in the open air ; a rural entertainment.

Fetich, fē-tish. Any object, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, regarded as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity. Fetichism prevails in Africa. Each tribe has a fetich in common, but every individual may have one of his own, to which he offers up prayers, and which, if these are not heard, he punishes, throws away or breaks.



Fetiches of Dahomey.

Feticide, 'ti-sīd. In Medical Jurisprudence, the destruction of the fetus in the womb, or the act by which criminal abortion is produced.

Fetlock, fet'lok. A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses. The joint on which the hair grows. An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when in pasture to prevent his running off. The fetlock is used in heraldry ; thus, some branches of the Scotch family of Lockhart have for arms a man's heart within a fetlock, signifying that one of its heads accompanied Sir James Douglas when he set out with Bruce's heart for Jerusalem ; and a falcon within a fetlock was a badge of Edward IV., for the duchy of York.

Fetlock-joint, -joint. The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Fetlow, 'lo. A whitlow or felon in cattle.

Fetor, fē'ter. Any strong offensive smell ; stench.

Fetter, fet'er. A chain for the feet.

Fettle, 'l. The state of being in high condition or order.

Fetus, fē'tus. The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called embryo.

Fetwa. fet'wā. In Turk. Law, the written decision of a mufti on some legal point.

Feudalism, fūd'al'izm. The system of holding land by military services.

Feudary, a-ri. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service ; a feudatory. An ancient officer of the English Court of Wards.

Feu de Joie, fu-d-zhwa. A bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

Feuillage, -yāzh. A bunch or row of leaves.

Feuillans, -yanz. A religious order, founded by Jean de la Barriere in 1577 ; so called from the Convent of Feuillant in Languedoc.

Feuillant Club. A French political society, formed 1791, during the Revolution. Its leaders held ministerial power only a month, 1792, and were overthrown by the Jacobins.

Feuilleton, fwēl-ton. That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism.

Fever, fē'ver. A diseased state of the system, characterized by an accelerated pulse, increase of heat, deranged functions, diminished strength, and often with excessive thirst.

Fez fez. A red headdress fitting closely, with a tassel of blue at the crown, much worn in Turkey and N. Africa generally.

Fez (Fas). Cap. of an Egyptian and ancient kingdom of that name, now a walled city and cap. of the prov. of F., Morocco, 80 m. S. E. of Tangier. The city is deemed sacred by the Mohammedans, and only good Moslems are permitted to enter it ; pop. abt. 62,000.

Fiacre, fē-ā-kr. A small four-wheeled carriage ; a hackney-coach.

Fiance, ān-sā. An affianced or betrothed person.

Fiants, fī'ants. The dung of the fox or badger.

Fiasco, fē-as'kō. A failure in a musical performance ; an ignominious failure generally.

Fiat, fī'at. A decisive or effective command. In Law, a short order or warrant

by a judge for making out and allowing certain processes.

Fib, fib. A lie or falsehood; used as a softer expression than either.

Fiber, fī'ber. A gen. of rodent mammals, fam. Castoridæ, the only known species being the musk-rat, or F. zibethicus. A thread or filament; one of the hair-like bodies of which the tissues of animals and plants are partly constituted. The slender root of a plant.

Fibril, 'bril. A small fiber; the branch of a fiber; a very slender thread.

Fibrilla, 'la. One of the components of fiber: specifically, one of the hairs from the epidermis which covers the young roots of plants.

Fibrin, 'brin. A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables, procured in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It also exists in chyle, forming the chief part of muscular flesh, and is composed of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen, being closely allied to albumen and caseine.

Fibrocartilage, 'brō-kär''ti-läj. The substance intermediate between the proper cartilage and the ligament which constitutes the base of the ear, the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c.

Fibroin, -in. The principal chemical constituent of silk, cobwebs and the horny skeletons of sponges.

Fibrolite, 'bro-līt. A mineral composed of silica and alumina.

Fichtelite, fish'tel-īt. A mineral resin found in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

Fichu, fi'shō. A light piece of dress worn by ladies, covering the neck and shoulders.

Fictor, fik'ter. Any artist who works in wax, clay or other plastic material, as contradistinguished from one who works in solid substances.

Fiddle, fid'l. A stringed instrument of music, the finest of solo instruments and the leading instrument in the orchestra. Naut., a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather.

Fiddle-bow, -bō. The bow strung with horse-hair with which the player draws sounds from the violin.

Fiddler, 'ler. One who plays on the violin. In the U. S. the popular name of a small crab with one large claw and a very small one.

Fides, fī'dēz. In Class. Myth. the goddess of faith, commonly represented with her hands closely joined. An asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Fid-hammer, fid'ham-mer. A tool consisting of a fid at one end and a hammer at the other.

Fidicula, fi-dik'ū-la. A small musical instrument in the shape of a lyre.

Fidonia, -dō'ni-a. A gen. of lepidopterous insects, fam. Geometridæ.

Fiduciary, -dū'shi-a-ri. A trustee. One who depends on faith for salvation; an antinomian.

Fief, fēf. A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service.

Field, Cyrus W. An American merchant, b. in Mass. 1819. The organizer of the Atlantic Cable Company.

Field-artillery, fēld'är-til-e-ri. Light ordnance applicable to the active operations of the field, including officers, men and horses.

Field-book, 'bụk. A book used in surveying, engineering, geology, &c., in which are noted angles, distances, observations, &c.

Field-cricket, 'krik-ĕt. Acheta campestris, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger and rarer than the house-cricket.

Field-duck, 'duk. The little bustard Otis tetrax.

Fielder, 'er. A cricket or base-ball player who stands out in the field to catch and stop balls.

Fieldfare, 'fār. A bird of the gen. Turdus.

Field-glass, -glas. A binocular telescope or opera-glass of great power. A small achromatic telescope. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope which is the nearer the object glass, the other being the eye-glass.

Fielding, Henry. An eminent English novelist; b. 1707, of a family allied to the royal house of Austria; d. at Lisbon, Spain, 1754. He is known as the "Father of English fiction."

Field-marshal, -mär'shal. The highest rank conferred on general officers in the British and some other armies.

Field-officer, 'of-fis-er. A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a major or colonel.

Fiend, fēnd. An infernal being; a demon; the devil; a person with malicious qualities.

Fieschi, Joseph Marco, fe-ĕs'ke. A Corsician, b. 1790, who exploded an in-

fernal machine in the streets of Paris, 1835, by which Marshal Mortier and 9 others of the suite of King Louis Phillippe were killed, the king receiving slight wounds. F. was guillotined, 1836.

Fiesole, Fra Giovanni da, fe-ais-o'-lā. (Beato Angelica), whose real name was Giovanni Guido, among the greatest of Italy's painters; B. 1387, D. 1455.

Fierycross, fī'e-ri-kros. In Scotland, in ancient times a signal sent as a summons to repair to arms. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in the blood of a goat.

Fi. fa., fī'fā. The abbreviation of Fieri facias.

Fife, fīf. A small flute having but one key, and a compass of two octaves ranging upward from D on the fourth line of the treble clef.

Fifty, fif'ti. The number which consists of five times ten. A symbol representing this number, as 50 or l.

Fig, fig. The fruit of the fig-tree (Ficus Carica). An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot following a bruise.

Fiftieth, fif'ti-eth. One of fifty equal parts into which a unit or whole is divided.

Fifth-monarchy Man. One of a sect of English fanatics which sprung up in the time of Cromwell, and considered him as commencing the fifth great monarchy of the world (Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome preceding), during which Christ should reign on earth 1000 years.

Fifteen, fif'tēn. The number which consists of five and ten. A symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv.

Fig-apple, fig'ap-l. A species of apple without core or kernel.

Fig-eater, -ēt-er. A bird; the greater pettychaps.

Fighting-fish, fīt'ing-fish. Macropodus or Ctenops pugnax, a small fish, fam. Anabasidæ. In Siam they are kept in glass globes, for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place about the result.

Fig-shell, fig'shel. The name given to the various species of Pyrula, fam. Muricidæ.

Fig-tree, -trē. A tree, gen. Ficus, the F. Carica, a native of the Mediterranean region. The tree in its native countries yields two crops of ripe fruit each season.

Figurant, -ūr-ant. One who dances at the opera in groups of figures. An accessory character on the stage, who has nothing to say.

Figure, -ūr. The form of anything, as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities; fashion. In Arith. a character standing for a number, as 2, 7, 9. In Astrol. the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

Figure-head, -hed. The ornamental figure, statue or bust on the bow of a ship over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit.

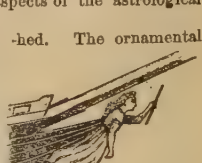


Figure-head.

Figure-maker, -māk-er. A modeler: one who practices the most refined part of the art of molding and casts busts, animals, foliage, &c.; a maker of wooden anatomical models for artists.

Figure-stone, -stōn. Agalmatolite or bildstein; a variety of talc-mica, so soft as to be easily cut into figures.

Filament, fil'a-ment. A thread; a fiber; a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed.

Filatory, -to-ri. A machine which spins thread.

Filature, -tūr. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory. An establishment for reeling silk.

Filbert, 'bert. The fruit of a cultivated variety of Corylus Avellana, or hazel. The oil is little inferior to the oil of almonds.

File, fīl. A line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation. The papers strung on a line or wire; a collection of papers arranged according to date or subject for ready reference. A roll, list or catalogue. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another. A steel instrument, having teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading and smoothing metal, wood, &c.

File-cutter, 'kut-er. A maker of files.

File-fish, 'fish. A name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file; they constitute the gen. Balistes.

File-leader, 'lēd-er. The soldier placed in front of a file.

File-marching, 'märch-ing. The marching of a line of soldiers two deep, when faced to right or left, so that front and rear rank march side by side.

Filiation, fil-i-ā'shon. The relation of a son or child to a father; the correlative to paternity. Adoption. The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

Filibuster, 'i-bus-ter. Originally, a buccaneer in the W. Indian Islands who preyed on Spanish commerce to S. America; now applied to adventurers from the U. S. who invade a foreign country.

Filices, 'is-ēz. Scientific name of the large group of cryptogamic plants, known as ferns.

Filicite, 'i-sīt. A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

Filiety, fi-lī'e-ti. The relation of a son to a parent; sonship.

Filiformia, fil'i-form-i-a. One of the two sections into which crustaceans of the order Læmodipoda are divided, the other being the Ovalia.

Filigree, -grē. Originally granular network, the Italians who introduced it placing beads upon it; an enrichment on gold or silver wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.

Filitelæ, -i-tē'lē. A tribe of spiders who spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey.

Fillibeg, 'li-beg. A dress reaching only to the knees worn in the Highlands of Scotland; a kilt.

Fillipeen, -li-pēn. A present given in accordance with a custom borrowed from Germany. When a person eating nuts finds one with two kernels, one of them is given to a person of the opposite sex, and whoever at the next meeting shall utter the word fillipeen first is entitled to a present from the other. The term is applied also to the kernel thus given. Written also Phillipena, Philopena.

Fillmore, Millard. The 13th President of the U. S., b. in N. Y. 1800; sat several terms in Congress, was defeated for Governor, but elected Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Taylor, 1848, and became President on the death of the latter 1850; d. 1874 at Buffalo.

Filly, 'li. A female or mare foal, a young mare. A wanton girl.

Film, film. A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye. A fine thread, as of a cobweb.

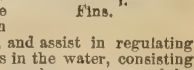
Filter, fil'ter. A strainer; any substance through which liquors are passed for defecation. Filters, with charcoal and sand filling, are now largely employed for the purpose of filtering water for domestic uses.

Filtrate, 'trāt. The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

Fimashing, fim'ash-ing. Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets.

Fimble, 'bl. The male plants of hemp, which ripen soonest.

Fimbria, 'bri-a. A fringe; specifically, in Anat. applied to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube. In Bot. applied to the dentated ring of the operculum of mosses.



Fins.

Fin, fin. One of the projecting wing-like organs which enable fishes to balance themselves in an upright position, and assist in regulating their movements in the water, consisting of a thin elastic membrane supported by little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The pectoral and ventral are known as paired fins, and represent the limbs of other vertebrates; the dorsal, anal and caudal are median, vertical, or impar fins, and peculiar to fishes. Applied to many things resembling a fish's fin.

Finance, fi-nans'. The system or science of public revenue and expenditure. The income or resources of individuals.

Finch, finsh. The popular name of the small singing birds, gen. Fringilla. Also applied to the numerous group constituting the fam. Fringillidæ.

Finery, fin'e-ri. Fineness; splendor; ornament; showy or excessive decoration. In iron-works, the second forge at the mill at which the iron is hammered and fashioned into a bloom or square bar.

Finesse, fi-nes'. In whist-playing, the act of playing with the view of taking the trick with a lower card than may be in the hand of your adversary on the left, while a higher card is in your own hand.

Finestiller, fin'stil-er One who distils spirit from treacle or molasses.

Finestuff, 'stuf. The second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, made of finely sifted lime with sand and hair

Fin-foot, fin'fut. Heliornis, a gen. of S. American birds, so called from their feet being lobed.

Finger, fing'ger. One of the five extreme members of the hand, exclusive of the thumb; a digit.

Finger-alphabet, -al-fa-bet. Certain positions and motions of hands and fingers answering to the written alphabet.

Finger-board, -bōrd. The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; also the range of keys of a piano-forte, organ or harmonium a key-board.

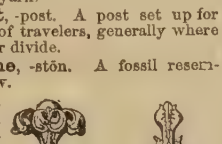
Finger-glass, -glas. A bowl at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner.

Fingering, -ing. In music, the management of the fingers in playing on an instrument. The marking of the notes to guide the fingers in playing. A thick, loose woolen yarn.

Finger-post, -post. A post set up for the direction of travelers, generally where roads cross or divide.

Finger-stone, -stōn. A fossil resembling an arrow.

Finial, fin'i-al. In Gothic Arch. the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, gable or the like.



Finials.

Finical-ness, -kal-nes. Quality of being finical; extreme nicet in dress or manners; foppishness; fastid.ousness.

Fining, fin'ing. The process of purifying. Clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c. The preparation, generally a solution of isinglass or gelatine, used to fine or clarify.

Fining-pot, -pot. A vessel in which metals are refined.

Finis, 'is. An end; conclusion.

Finistere, fin-is-tair. A dep. of W. France, b. E. by depts. Morbihan and Cotes-du-Nord, N. by the English Channel, W. and S. by the Atlantic; cap. Quimper, pop. 700,465.

Finite, fi'nite. Having a limit; opposed to infinite. In Gram. a term applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person.

Finland. A country of N. Europe, formerly belonging to Sweden but now a Russian grand duchy; cap. Helsingfors; area 147,415 sq. m.; pop. abt. 2,000,000.

Finland, Gulf of. A vast arm of the Baltic, dividing Finland from the Russian provinces; length 260 m., maximum breadth 90 m. Its ports are Cronstadt, Sweaborg and Reval.

Finmark. A Norwegian prov., the most northerly portion of Europe; cap. Hammerfest; area, 1,284 sq. m.; pop. abt. 22,000.

Finn, fin. A native of Finland; a Finlander.

Finner, 'er. A species of whale (Physalus), so called from their possessing a dorsal hump or fin. The name is sometimes given to members of the gen. Balænoptera.

Finnikin, 'i-kin. A pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

Finnish, 'ish. A language spoken by the Fins in Northwestern Russia and related tribes in Esthonia and Livonia, allied to the Turkish and Hungarian.

Fin-pike, 'pīk. A fam. of ganoid fishes, remarkable for the structure of the dorsal fin, which is separated into twelve or sixteen strong spines, each bordered behind by a small soft fin. Two species of this curious group are living, but the family attained its maximum in palæozoic times.

Finster-Aarhorn, finz-tŭr-ahr'hŏrn. The highest Alpine peak in the Bernese Oberland, bet. Berne and Valais; 14,020 ft.

Fion. A name given in the Ossianic poetry to a semi-mythical race of warriors of superhuman size, strength and prowess. Generally they are supposed to have been Irish militia, and to have had their names from Fion MacCumhal (the Finn MacCoul of Dunbar, and Fingal of Macpherson), their most distinguished leader; but others believe them to have been of the race that inhabited Germany before the Germans, and Scotland and Ireland before the Scots.

Fir, fer. A name sometimes used as co-extensive with the term pine, and including the whole gen. Pinus, but generally restricted to the sec. Abies. The timber is valuable in house and ship building.

Firdusi. An eminent Persian poet, B. abt. 940, D. 1020.

Fire, fir. The simultaneous evolution of heat and light during the process of combustion; combustion. Anciently, fire, air, earth and water were regarded as the four elements

of which all things are composed. The burning of anything; a conflagration. Greek fire, an artificial fire which the Greeks used in their struggles against the Saracens, and which is said to have burned even in water.

Fiord, fyord. An inlet from the sea, usually long, narrow and very irregularly shaped, common on the coast of Norway; a frith.

Fire-alarm, 'a-lärm. An apparatus for instantaneously communicating information of fire, as by telegraphic signal.

Fire-arm, 'ärm. Any weapon whose charge is expelled by the combustion of powder.

Fire-arrow, 'ä-rō. A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, formerly used to fire the sails of ships.

Fireball, 'bal. A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to injure by explosion, or set fire to inflammable material. A popular name of a class of meteors which exhibit themselves as globular masses of light, moving with great velocity across the sky. They are not to be confounded with another class of meteors that explode in their passage.

Fire-balloon, 'bal-lōn. A balloon propelled by air rarefied by heat. A balloon sent up at night with fire-works, which ignite at a regulated height.

Firebox, 'boks. The box in which the fire in a locomotive is placed.

Fireclay, 'klā. A clay, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making fire-bricks, gas retorts, crucibles, &c. It exists chiefly in coal measures.

Fire-cracker, 'krak-er. A small fire-work, consisting of a paper cylinder filled with gunpowder, &c., and furnished with a fusee.

Firedamp, 'damp. Light carbureted hydrogen gas or marsh-gas, sometimes abundantly evolved in coal mines, and productive of the most dreadful results by its explosion.

Fire-dress, 'dres. A dress which enables the wearer to pass through a fierce flame, consisting of a light armor of metallic gauze, lined with cloth immersed in certain saline solutions.

Fire-eater, 'ēt-er. A juggler who pretends to eat fire. A cant term for a fighting character or duellist.

Fire-engine, 'en-jin. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire, a species of force-pump, in which the water is subjected to pressure sufficient to raise it to the required height, now frequently worked by steam.

Fire-escape, 'es-kāp. An apparatus for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire. They are of various designs, and both permanent and moveable.

Fire-escape.

Firefly, 'flī. A name indefinitely given to any winged insect which possesses luminosity. Except the lantern-fly, the fireflies are all coleopterous, and members of two allied families, the Elateridæ or skipjacks, and Lampyridæ, to which the glow-worm belongs.

Fireplace, 'plās. The lower part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; a hearth.

Fireplug, 'plug. A plug for drawing water from the main pipes in a street to extinguish fire.

Fire-policy, -po-li-si. An instrument whereby, in consideration of the payment of a premium, an insurance company engages to make good to the assured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property.

Firepot, 'pot. A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations. That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.

Firescreen, 'skrēn. A movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. A woolen screen placed in the passage way from a powder magazine, whenever this is opened.

Fireship, 'ship. A vessel filled with combustibles to be set on fire for the purpose of burning an enemy's ships.

Firestone, 'stōn. A sandstone which bears a high degree of heat.

Firework, 'werk. A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur and other inflammable materials, used for making explo-

sions in the air on occasions of public rejoicings, &c.; also the name given to various combustible preparations used in war. An exhibition of fireworks; pyrotechnics.

Fire-worship, 'wer-ship. The worship of fire, the highest type of which worship is seen in the adoration of the sun. In the early religion of India the sun appears in the form of the god Agni, what was first regarded as a mere phenomenon in time being regarded as a sentient individual. Thus in the Vedic hymns Agni is the god of fire, corresponding to the Greek Hephæstos. The worship of fire was practiced by the ancient Persians or Magians, and is continued by the Parsees. The establishment of this species of idolatry is ascribed to Zoroaster, who taught that in the sun and in the sacred fires of temples God more especially dwelt, and that therefore divine homage was to be paid to these.

Firing-iron, 'ing-ī-ern. An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing; a cautery.

Firkin, fer'kin. A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel. A small wooden vessel or cask of no determinate capacity; used chiefly for butter, tallow, &c.

Firm, ferm. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house.

Firmament, 'a-ment. The region of the air; the sky or heavens. In old Astron. the orb of the fixed stars, or the most remote of all the celestial spheres.

Firman, fer-man'. A decree, order or grant of an Oriental sovereign, issued for various special purposes; passport, permit, license or grant of privileges.

Firmilian, St. Bishop of Cæsarea; B. abt. 200, D. 269. He was the friend of Origen and St. Cyprian, and suppressed the Novatian heresy.

Firolidæ, fi-rol'i-dē. A fam. of gasteropodous molluska, ord. Nucleobranchiata or Heteropoda.

First-day, ferst'dā. A name given to the Lord's-day by Quakers and other Christian bodies, from its being the first day of the week.

First-fruit, 'frōt. The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of His sovereign dominion. In the Ch. of England, the income of every spiritual benefice for the first year.

First-mate, 'māt. The chief officer of a merchant vessel, next in rank to the captain.

First-water, 'wa-ter. The first or highest quality; purest luster; applied principally to diamonds and pearls.

Fish, Hamilton. An American statesman, B. in N. Y. 1809, has been successively a member of Congress, Governor of his native State, and Secretary of State under Presidents Grant and Arthur.

Fish, fish. A general name for a class of animals subsisting in water, the first division of vertebrate animals. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are popularly called fishes, but they breathe by lungs, are viviparous, and suckle their young like mammalia. The term has been also extended to other aquatic animals, as mollusca, crustacea, &c.

Fish-carver, 'kārv-er. A broad knife, generally of silver, for carving fish at table; a fish-slice; a fish-knife.

Fisher's Hill. An elevated plateau in Virginia, 20 m. S. of Winchester, noted as the scene of a severe battle between the Federals under Gen. Sheridan and the Confederates under Gen. Early, Sept. 22, 1864, the latter being defeated, with 1,000 killed and wounded, over 1,000 prisoners, and 16 guns; Federal loss, abt. 3,000.

Fish-flour, 'flour. A kind of flour made by grinding dried fish.

Fishing-fly, 'ing-fī. An artificial fly used as bait for catching fish.

Fishing-tackle, -tak-l. All the apparatus, as rod, lines, hooks, artificial flies, &c., used by an angler.

Fishjoint, 'joint. In Rail. a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates, bolted to the sides of two rails meeting end to end.

Fish-louse, 'lous. A name for several crustaceans, ord. Siphonostoma or Ichthyophthira, as the genera Argulus, Caligus, &c., parasitic on fishes.

Fishplate, 'plāt. In Rail. one of the plates composing a fishjoint.

Fish-sound, 'sound. The swimming bladder or air-sac of a fish. Isinglass is prepared from the sounds of some, others are converted into glue, and some are eaten.

Fish-tongue, 'tung. An instrument used by dentists for the removal of the wisdom-teeth.

Fish-way, 'wā. A contrivance to enable fish to ascend a fall.

Fishwife, 'wif. A woman who sells fish.

Fissilinguia, -ling'gwi-a. One of two

divisions of the lacertilia or lizards. The fam. Lacertidæ, the monitors, the gen. Ameiva, and some fossil genera, belong to this section.

Fissipara, -sip'ăr-a. In Zool. animals which propagate by spontaneous fission, as the polypi, Infusoria and certain worms.

Fissiped, 'si-ped. An animal whose toes are not connected by a membrane.

Fissipennæ, -pen'nē. The plumed moths, a small group of lepidopterous insects.

Fissirostres, -ros'trēz. A tribe of the Insessores or perching birds, divided into two sections: the Nocturna, Caprimulgidæ, comprehending the night-jars or goatsuckers, whip-poor-wills, &c., and the Diurna, Hirundinidæ, including the swallows, swifts, martins, &c.

Fissurellidæ, -sū-rel'li-de. The keyhole limpets, a fam. of gasteropodous mollusks, ord. Scutibranchiata.

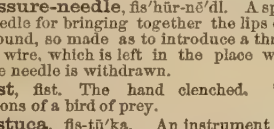
Fissure-needle, fis'hūr-nē'dl. A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound, so made as to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in the place when the needle is withdrawn.

Fist, fist. The hand clenched. The talons of a bird of prey.

Fistuca, fis-tū'ka. An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

Fistula, -la. A wind instrument of music. In Surg. a channel excavated between an internal part and the skin-surface, showing no tendency to heal, differing from a sinus in being callous.

Fistularia, -lā''ri-a. Tobacco-pipe fish,



Tobacco-pipe Fish.

a gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Aulostomidæ, or Fistularidæ, characterized by the elongation of the facial bones into a long fistula or tube.

Fistulina, -li'na. A gen. of Fungi, allied to Boletus, found on old trees, and esteeemed in some parts of Europe as an article of food. When grilled it is scarcely to be distinguished from broiled meat.

Fitch, fich. In Fur. the skin of the polecat.

Fitch, John. An American inventor, B. in Conn. 1743, D. 1798. He built the first boat propelled by steam, tested on the Delaware River, 1787.

Fitch-brush, 'brush. A brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the polecat.

Fitchet, 'et. A polecat; a foumart.

Fitz, fits. A son; used as a prefix in certain surnames, as Fitzgerald, Fitzherbert, especially of the illegitimate sons of kings or princes of the blood, as Fitzroy, Fitzclarence.

Fitzgerald, Edward, Lord. A noble Irishman, son of the Duke of Leinster; B.1763, D. in prison, 1798. He was an enthusiastic patriot, and joined the society of United Irishmen, and was leader in the "rising" of '98. Arrested on a charge of treason, he died while awaiting trial.

Fiume, fe-oo'ma. An Austrian seaport, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 33 m. S. W. of Trieste; pop. abt. 18,000.

Five, fiv. The number which consists of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand. A symbol representing the number, as 5 or v.

Five-finger, 'fing-ger. Potentilla reptans, a perennial plant; cinquefoil.

Five-fingers, -gers. The name given to two species of star-fish, the Uraster rubens and Solaster papposus. The five of trumps in certain games of cards.

Fives, fivz. A game played with a ball, sometimes called hand-tennis.

Fives. A disease of horses, resembling the strangles. Written also Vives.

Five Hundred, Council of. One of the two French councils (the other being "The Ancients") invested with legislative powers by the Convention, 1795; dissolved by Napoleon, 1799.

Flabellum, 'lum. A fan; specifically, an ecclesiastical fan anciently used to drive away flies from the chalice during the eucharist. Such fans are a mark of

Flabellum.

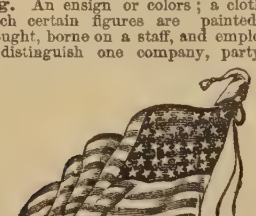
distinction in the Ch. of Rome, and are carried before the Pope and other dignitaries on state occasions.

Flabellaria, fla-bel-lā'ri-a. A gen. of fossil palms, occurring in secondary and tertiary rocks. The fan-coral, a gen. of Actinozoa, ord. Alcyonaria.

Flaccus, Caius Valerius. A Roman poet, author of "Argonautica," describing the expedition of Jason; B. abt. 12, D. abt. 88.

Flag, flag. A flat stone used for paving.

Flag. An ensign or colors; a cloth on which certain figures are painted or wrought, borne on a staff, and employed to distinguish one company, party or



Flag.

nationality from another; a standard on which are certain emblems expressive of nationality, party or opinion. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In the navy, flags not only designate the country to which they belong, but denote the rank of the officer in command. There are also small flags used in the navy for signals or telegraphs. Black flag, a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished. Red flag, a token of defiance to battle. White flag, a flag of truce, an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime a notification that the fighting shall cease.

Flagellum, -jel'lum. In Bot. a runner; a weak, creeping branch sent out from the bottom of the stem, and giving off at its extremity leaves and roots. In Zool. the lash-like appendage exhibited by many infusoria; an appendage to the legs of some crustacea.

Flageolet, 'jel-et. A small wind instrument of music, played on by means of a mouth-piece inserted in a bulb. The double flageolet consists of two instruments united by one mouth-piece, and producing double notes.

Flagellant, flā'--jel-lant. One who whips himself in religious discipline; specifically, one of a fanatical sect founded in Italy 1260, who walked in procession with feet and shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God and appease his wrath against the vices of the age.

Flagellant.

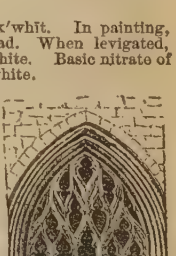
Flag-officer, flag'of-fis-er. A distinguishing title for the commander of a squadron.

Flagship, 'ship. The ship which bears the flag-officer and on which his flag is displayed.

Flake-white, flāk'whīt. In painting, the purest white-lead. When levigated, it is called body-white. Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

Flambeau, flam'-bō. A flaming torch; a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material.

Flamboyant, -boi'ant. A style of Gothic architecture once popular in France. Its chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows.



Flamboyant Window.

Flame, flām. A blaze; vapor in combustion; hydrogen or any inflammable gas in a state of visible combustion. Heat of passion; tumult. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection.

Flame bearer, 'bār-er. The name given to the members of a gen. of humming-birds, having fiery crimson-colored feathers round the neck like a gorget. The little flame-bearer inhabits the extinct volcano Chiriqui, in Veragua, 9,000 feet above the

level of the sea. It measures only 2¼ inches in length.

Flamen, flā'men. In Rom. Antiq. the name given to any priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. Originally there were but three, Flamen Dialis, consecrated to Jupiter; Flamen Martialis, to Mars; and Flamen Quirinalis, to Quirinus or Romulus. The number was ultimately increased to fifteen, the original three retaining priority in point of rank, as Majores, and elected from the patricians, while the twelve Minores were plebeians.

Flamingo.

Flamingo, fla-ming'gō. A bird of the gen. Phœnicopterus, ord. Natatores or Palmipedes, a fam. Phœnicopteridæ, allied to the Anatidæ.

Flaminius, Titus Quintius, fla-min'yŭs. A Roman general; B. abt. 280, D. 175 B. C. He defeated the Macedonians, and in 196 relieved Greece from Macedonian supremacy. F. Caius Nepos, a Roman Censor, built the celebrated Flaminian Way (road), 221 B. C.; elected consul, 223-227, he was in the latter year defeated by Hannibal at Lake Thrasymene, and perished on the field, with the larger part of his army.

Flanders. Anciently a flourishing independent European state, now constituting two Belgian provinces, E. and W. F., having a total pop. of abt. 1,500,000; cap. Bruges.

Flange, flanj. A projecting edge, rim, or rib, as the projecting pieces on the wheels of railway carriages to keep them on the rails. Port-flange, a piece of timber fastened over a ship's port to prevent dirt or water from entering when it is open.

Flange-rail, 'rāl. A rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of cars running off the line.

Flannel, flan'nel. A soft nappy woolen cloth of loose texture.

Flat-fish, 'fish. A fish which has its body of a flattened form, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, halibut and sole; also applied to the skate and other members of the ray family.

Flatidæ, 'i-dē. A sub-fam. of hemipterous insects, belonging to the Fulgoridæ. They yield Chinese wax.

Flat-race, 'rās. A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeple-chase.

Flattery, 'te-ri. The act of one who flatters; false, insincere or venal praise; cajolery.

Flatting, 'ing. Preserving unburnished gilding by touching it with size. A mode of house-painting, in which the paint, mixed with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss. The rolling out of metal into sheets.

Flatting-mill, 'ing-mil. A mill for rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure.

Flax, flaks. The common name of plants, gen. Linum, ord. Linaceæ. The species number nearly a hundred, the cultivated species being L. usitatissimum. The fiber is used for making thread and cloth called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c. A useful oil is expressed from the seeds, and the residue, called linseed cake, is one of the most fattening kinds of food for cattle.

Flax.

Flax-comb, 'kōm. An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating it from the tow or coarser part and the shives. Called also Hackle, Heckle and Hatchel.

Flax-dressing, 'dres-ing. The process or trade of breaking and scutching flax.

Flaxman, John. An eminent English sculptor; B. 1755, D. 1826. Canova pronounced him the "greatest of modern artists."

Flax-mill, 'mil. A mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

Flaxseed, 'sēd. The seed of flax; linseed.

Flea, flē. An insect, gen. Pulex, ord. Aphaniptera. All the species are similar to the common flea (P. irritans).

Flea-beetle, 'bē-tl. Different species of beetles, fam. Halticidæ, so called from their leaping powers, being provided, like fleas, with thickened hind-legs.

Fleece, flēs. The coat of wool that covers the sheep or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. Any covering resembling wool in quality or appearance. The loose thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

Fleet, flēt. A body or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, whether of war or of commerce.

Flemish School, The. In Paint. the school founded in Flanders, early in the 15th century, by the brothers Van Eyck, and counting among its scholars Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, the younger, and others scarcely less eminent.

Flensborg, flainz'borg. A German seaport in Schleswig-Holstein, on a fiord of the Baltic, having large ship-yards; pop. 23,146.

Flesh, flesh. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting chiefly of fibrin, with albumen, gelatin, hæmatosin, fat, phosphate of sodium, phosphate of potassium, phosphate and carbonate of calcium, sulphate of potassium and chloride of sodium, permeated by an acid fluid, called flesh-juice. Animal food in distinction from vegetable. The body as distinguished from the soul. In Theol. the character as influenced by animal propensities or selfish passions. Kindred; family; near relatives. In Bot. the soft pulpy substance of fruit, which is fit to be eaten.

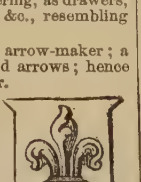
Flesh-brush, 'brush. A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

Flesh-color, 'kul-er. The color of flesh; carnation.

Fleshing, 'ing. A covering, as drawers, worn by actors, dancers, &c., resembling the natural skin.

Fletcher, flech'er. An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows; hence the family name Fletcher.

Fleur-de-lis, fler-de-lē'. In Her. a bearing which some authorities maintain represents the lily, others the head of a lance or some warlike weapon. The fleur-de-lis has long been the distinctive bearing of the kingdom of France. In Bot. the iris.



Fleur-de-lis.

Fleurus, floo'rooz. A town in Hainault, Belgium, near Charleroi, noted for battles fought in the vicinity in 1622, 1690, 1794, 1815; pop. 3,300.

Fleury, Andre Hercule de, floo're. An eminent French divine and statesman, B. 1653, D. 1743. He was appointed a cardinal and prime minister, 1726.

Flier, fli'er One that flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; a fly. One of the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the thread passes to the bobbin. The fan-wheel which rotates the cap of a wind-mill as the wind veers. In printing, a contrivance for taking off or delivering the sheets from a printing machine. Written also Flyer.

Flighter, flit'er. In brewing and distilling, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

Flint, flint. In Mineral, a sub-species of quartz, very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass and in all fine pottery ware. Liquor of flints is a solution of flint or silica in potash. A piece of flinty stone used in a flint-lock.

Flint-glass, 'glas. A species of glass, so called because pulverized flints were originally employed in its manufacture. Its dispersive power in regard to light renders it invaluable in the manufacture of the object-glasses of telescopes and microscopes. Quartz and fine sand are now substituted for flint in its manufacture.

Flinty-rock, 'i-rok. A siliceous schist containing about 57 per cent. of silica, the rest being lime, magnesia and oxide of iron. Lydian stone, used under the name of touch-stone for testing gold by its color, is a variety; also horn-stone.

Flitch, flich. The side of a hog salted and cured. In Carp. one of several associated planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.

Flittermouse, flit'er-mous. A bat; a flickermouse; a flindermouse.

Float, flōt. The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine or in a cistern.

Floating-bridge, 'ing-brij. A bridge of timber supported wholly by the water. Milit. a double bridge, the upper floor projecting and capable of being moved forward by pulleys. A flat-bottomed steam ferry-boat, in harbors or rivers, generally running on chains.

Floating-dock, -dok. A capacious structure, generally of a rectangular shape, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Some are built in water-tight compartments, from which the water may be drawn or into which it may be introduced at pleasure.

Floating-dock.

Floor, flōr. The bottom or lower part of a building or room. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform. A story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level. That part of the bottom of a vessel which is most nearly horizontal. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members.

Flora, flō'ra. In Bot. a work systematically describing the species of plants of a country or geological period. The botany or the complete series of plants indigenous to any region or period. One of the small asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Flora. In Roman Myth. the goddess of flowers, identical with Chloris of the Greeks. She was the reputed wife of Zephyrus, and was worshipped before Rome was built.

Floran, flor'an. Tin ore stamped very small. An exceedingly small-grained tin ore, scarcely perceptible in the stone, though perhaps very rich.

Florascope, flō'ra-skōp. An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

Floreal, -rā-al. In the French republican calendar, the eighth month of the year, dating from September 22, 1792. It commenced April 20 and ended May 19.

Florence. One of the first of Italian cities, on both sides of the Arno, 187 m. N. W. of Rome, in a beautiful Apennine valley. F. was anciently the cap. of Tuscany, and of the Italian Kingdom from 1865 till 1872. It has magnificent palaces, churches, art galleries and other public buildings, and its roll of distinguished citizens includes Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Leo X.; pop. 120,400.

Floriculture, flō'ri-kul-tūr. The cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.

Florida, flōr'e-da. Lit. "Land of Flowers." The S. E. State of the U. S., b. N. by Georgia and Alabama, E. by the Atlantic, S. and W. by the Gulf of Mexico; area, 59,268 sq. m.; pop. 142,803 whites, 126,690 negroes; principal towns, Tallahassee, the cap., Pensacola, Appalachicola, St. Augustine, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Key West; St. Augustine and St. Mary's on the E., and Pensacola and Tampa on the W., have fair harbors; chief rivers, the Escambia, St. John's, Appalachicola, Perdido, Suwanee and Choctawhatchee; lakes, St. George, Macao, Kissimee and Okeechobee; June 10, 1861, F. formally seceded from the Union, but was re-admitted in 1865.

Florida Keys. A group of small islands and reefs, extending S. W. from Cape Florida some 200 m. Thompson's Island, on which the city of Key West is situated, is the chief.

Florin, 'in. A name given to different coins of gold or silver, of different values, and to moneys of account, in different countries. The English florin is 50 cents, the Austrian gulden or florin about the same; the guilden or florin of Germany and the guilder or florin of Holland, 40 cents.

Florinean, flō-rin'ē-an. One of a sect of Gnostics of the 2d century, so called from Florinus, a Roman priest, who was excommun cated by Pope Eleutherius in 176.

Floripondio, flor-i-pon'di-ō. Datura sanguinea, an infusion from whose seeds prepared by the Peruvians induces stupefaction, and if used largely, furious delirium.

Florist, 'ist. A cultivator of flowers; one who deals in flowers. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

Floss, flos. A silky substance in the husks of certain plants. Untwisted filaments of silk, used in embroidering on satin, &c. A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths.

Flotsam, flōt'sam. Such portion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating on the surface of the water.

Flounce, flouns. A strip of cloth attached to a gown or dress, with the lower border loose and spreading.

Flounder, floun'der. A small, flat malacopterygious fish, fam. Pleuronectidæ, gen. Pleuronectes or Platessa. A tool used to stretch leather for a boot front.

Flour, flour. The meal of wheat or other grain, especially the finer part separated by bolting; hence, the fine and soft powder of any substance.

Flow, flō. A stream of water or other fluid; a current. The rise of the tide. Abundance; copiousness, as a flow of spirits. Any gentle procedure or movement, as of thought, language and the like.

Flower, flou'er. In Bot. the organs of reproduction in a phenogamous plant. A complete flower consists of stamens and pistils, together with two sets of leaves, the calyx and corolla.

Flower-clock, -klok. A contrivance for measuring time by means of flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the day.

Flower-piece, -pēs. A painting or picture of flowers.

Flowretry, 'ret-ri. Carved work representing flowers.

Flue, flū. A passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the chimney. A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in steam-boilers. A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heat.

Fluff, fluf. Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton, &c., when agitated; flue.

Fluid, flū'id. A body whose particles move and change their relative position without separation; a liquid or gas; opposed to a solid.

Fluke, flūk. The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. In mining, an instrument used in cleaning a hole previous to its being charged with powder for blasting. One of the two triangular divisions constituting the tail of a whale.

Flume, flūm. The passage for water that drives a mill-wheel; an artificial channel for gold-washing.

Fluor-spar, flū'or-spär. A common mineral containing, when pure, 48.7 per cent. fluorine, 51.3 calcium. It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes. It was held in high esteem by the ancients for the same purpose, being the material of the original myrrhine vessels.

Flute, flūt. A musical wind-instrument consisting of a tapering tube with six holes for the fingers, and from one to fourteen keys which open other holes. The sound is produced by blowing with the mouth into an oval aperture at the side of the thick end of the instrument. Its useful compass is about two and a half octaves, including the chromatic tones.

Flute-stop, 'stop. In organs, a range of wooden and metal pipes tuned in unison with the diapason, designed to imitate the flute.

Flute-work, 'werk. The name given to a particular class of stops in organ-building, in contradistinction to reed-work.

Fluvialist, flū'vi-al-ist. One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

Fluvicolinæ, -ko-lī''nē. The water-caps, a sub-fam. of birds, fam. Tyrannidæ; a synonym of Alectrurinæ.

Fly, flī. A winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristics are that the wings are transparent and have no cases or covers. In Mech. an arrangement of various designs to regulate the motion of machinery. In weaving, a shuttle with wheels driven through the shed by a blow or jerk. In knitting machines, a piece for holding the needle in position while passing through a new loop. In spinning, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin and twist the yarn as it is wound on the bobbin. That part of a vane which shows which way the wind blows. A light carriage; a hackney coach; a cab. A hook dressed to resemble a fly or other insects, used by anglers. In a theater, a gallery stage at a level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c., are worked.

Flyblow, 'blō. the egg of a fly.

Flycatcher, 'kach-er. In Zoöl. the English name of the birds of the gen. Muscicapa, ord. Insessores, tribe Dentirostres, and fam. Muscicapidæ, in many places of great use in destroying noxious insects.

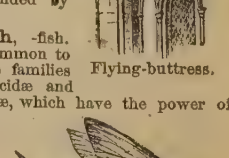
White-collared Flycatcher.

Flying-buttress, 'ing-but-tres. In Gothic Arch. a buttress in the form of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry.

Flying-buttress.

Flying Dutchman, 'ing duch'man. A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offense was condemned to sail the sea, beating against headwinds, till the day of judgment. The vessel commanded by this captain.

Flying-fish, -fish. A name common to fishes of the families Scomberesocidæ and Sclerogenidæ, which have the power of sustaining themselves for a time in the air. Generally, however, limited to the gen. Exocetus.



Flying-fish.

Flyfishing, ′fish-ing. Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, as bait.

Flying-fox, ′foks. Pteropus rubricollis, a bat found in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, the largest of the bat tribe.

Flying-gurnard, -ger-nārd. A gen. of fishes, fam. Sclerogenidæ or Cataphracta, or mailed-cheeks, closely allied to the gurnards.

Flying-lemur, -lē-mer. The name given to insectivorous mammals, gen. Galeopithecus. They possess a broad flying membrane, extending from the nape of the neck to the tail, by means of which they can take extended leaps from tree to tree.

Flying-phalanger, -fa-lan-jer. A popular name of members of a gen. of nocturnal marsupials (Petaurus), fam. Phalangistidæ, nearly allied to the true phalangers. A fold of the skin extends along the flanks, and this acting as a parachute enables the animal to leap great distances.

Flying-squid, -skwid. The popular name of a gen. of cephalopodous mollusks (Ommastrephes), allied to the calamaries or squids.

Fly-wheel, whēl. In Mech. a wheel placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

Fo, fō. The name under which Buddha is worshipped in China. This name (written also Foe and Fohi) seems to be the nearest approach that the Chinese, owing to the meagerness of their articulation, can make to the real sound, Buddha.

Foal, fōl. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt.

Foal-teeth, ′tēth. The first teeth of horses, which they shed.

Foam, fōm. Froth; spume; the aggregation of bubbles formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation.

Foam-cock, ′kok. In steam-boilers, a cock at the level of the water, by which impurities are drawn off.

Focimeter, -sim′et-er. In Photog. an instrument for finding the focus of a lens which has not been properly achromatized.

Fodder, fod′der. Food for cattle, horses and sheep, as hay, straw, &c.

Fœnus, fē′nus. A remarkable gen. of hymenopterous insects, fam. Ichneumonidæ. They are parasitic, feeding in the larva state upon other insects, in which the eggs are deposited by a long ovipositor. In the perfect state they feed upon the nectar of flowers.

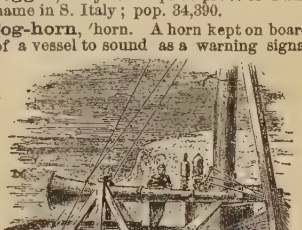
Fog, fog. A dense watery vapor exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth.

Fogbank, ′bangk. At sea an appearblance n hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a long distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

Fog-bell, ′bel. A bell placed on some rock, shoal, &c., whose ringing is a warning to sailors in foggy weather.

Foggia, fōd′jäh. Cap. of prov. of same name in S. Italy; pop. 34,390.

Fog-horn, ′horn. A horn kept on board of a vessel to sound as a warning signal



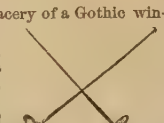
Siren Fog-horn.

in foggy weather. A sounding instrument for warning vessels of their proximity to the coast during a fog. The most powerful is an instrument called the siren, or siren fog-horn, the sound being produced by means of a disk with twelve radial slits made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet 20 feet long forming part of the apparatus.

Fog-signal, ′sig-nal. Any signal made during fog to prevent collision. In Rail. a signal made by placing detonating powder or torpedoes on the rails, which explode on the engine passing over them, and give warning of danger. A shrill steam whistle to give warning that a train is approaching. A signal made on board ship during a fog to prevent collisions, or on shore to warn ships off a coast.

Foil, foil. A leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin foil. Among jewelers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to make them appear transparent, and give them a particular color. A coat of tin with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection. In Arch.

a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, panel, &c.



Fencing Foils.

Foil. A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end, used in fencing.

Foin, foin. A small ferret or weasel. A kind of fur, black on a whitish ground, from the ferret or weasel of same name.

Foix, Gaston de, fwaw. A nephew of Louis XII. of France, Duc de Nemours and Count de Narbonne; B. 1489. While in command of the French army in Italy he won the great battle of Ravenna, but was killed while pursuing the flying foe.

Folding-doors, ′ing-dōrz. Two doors which meet in the middle, and either slide back or turn back on hinges.

Folding-machine, ′ing-ma-shēn. A machine which delivers newspapers or other printed work folded.

Foley, John Henry. A distinguished Irish sculptor; B. in Dublin, 1818; D. 1879.

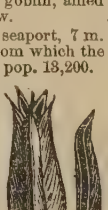
Foliage, fō′li-āj. Leaves in general. A cluster of leaves, flowers and branches; particularly in Arch. the representation of leaves, flowers and branches, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.

Folio, fō′li-ō. A sheet of paper once folded. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper. In book-keeping, the left and right hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure. In printing, the number appended to each page. In law, a certain number of words in conveyances, &c.

Foliot, -ot. The generic name for a comparatively harmless devil or goblin, allied to Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

Folkestone. A fortified seaport, 7 m. S. W. of Dover, England, from which the steamers for Boulogne sail; pop. 13,200.

Follicle, fol′li-kl. In Bot. a dry seed-vessel or pod opening on one side only; a carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture, and having no dorsal suture; a univalvular pericarp formed of a simple pistil. A vessel distended with air, as on the roots, stems and leaves of Utricularia and on the leaves of Aldrovanda. In Anat. a little bag in animal bodies; a gland; a minute secreting cavity.



Follicle of Columbine.

Folkland, fōk′land. Land, under Saxon law, of the folk or people, as distinguished from bookland, or land held by charter or deed. Folkland was the property of the people, and while it continued to be folkland it could not be alienated.

Folklore, ′lōr. Rural superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Fomalhaut, fō′mal-hat. A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Piscis Australis or Southern Fish, much used in astronomical measurements.

Fond-du-lac, fond-doo-läk. Lit. "End of the Lake." A county and city of Wisconsin, the latter situated at the S. end of Lake Winnebago, 70 m. N. W. of Milwaukee; pop. 13,094.

Fondus, fon-dū. A term applied to that kind of printing of calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colors are blended into each other.

Font, font. The vessel used in churches as the repository of the baptismal water. A spring or fountain of water; a source. A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including points, accents, &c.

Fontainebleau, fōn-tān′blo. A French town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, 32 m. S. E. of Paris, noted for its magnificent royal palace and grounds of 34,200 acres.

Fontana, Domenico. An Italian architect; B. 1543; D. 1607. Under Pope Sixtus V. he erected the Egyptian Obelisk in front of St. Peter's, Rome, 1586, and later built the Lateran and Quirinal palaces, and the Vatican Library.

Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de, fônt-nail′. An eminent French writer, nephew of Corneille; B. in Rouen 1657, D. 1757. One of his ablest works, an "Essay on the Geometry of the Infinite," was written when he was 70 years of age.

Fontenoy. A Belgian village 6 m. S. E. of Tournai, noted as the scene of the great battle, April 30, 1745, in which the English and their allies under the duke of Cumberland were disastrously defeated by the French, under Marshal Saxe; pop. 2,400.

Foochow foo. A Chinese seaport, prov. Fokien, on the Min, opened to foreign trade, 1842; pop. about 1,000,000.

Fool, fōl. One who is destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding; an idot; a natural. One who counterfeits folly; a professional jester or buffoon.

Foolscap, fōlz′kap. Paper of the smallest regular size but one; so called from its ancient water-mark being the outline of a fool's head and cap.

Foot, fụt. In animal bodies, the lowest extremity of the leg. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot. The lowest part or foundation.

Foot-and-mouth Disease. Eczema epizootica, a highly contagious eczematous affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle, and occasionally spreads to the udder of milch-cattle.

Foot-ball, 'bal. A large, light ball to be driven by the foot; hence, fig. any object subjected to many vicissitudes or changes of condition; as he was the foot-ball of fortune. A game played with a foot-ball by two parties of players.

Foot-board, 'bōrd. A support for the foot; a board at the foot of a bed; the platform on which the engineer and fireman of a locomotive stand; a foot-plate.

Footbridge, 'brij. A narrow bridge for foot passengers.

Foot-guards, 'gärdz. Guards of infantry. The foot-guards in the British army consist of three regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Guards.

Foot-lights, 'lits. In theaters, a row of lights placed on the front of the stage and on a level with it to light it up. To appear before the foot-lights, to appear on the stage.

Footman, 'man. A soldier who marches and fights on foot. A male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.; a man in waiting.

Foot-pound, 'pound. The unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force, representing 1 lb. weight raised through a height of 1 foot.

Footprint, 'print. The mark of a foot. In Geol. an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of rocks, made at the time the stone was in a state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichnite.

Foot-race, 'rās. A race by men on foot.

Footrot, 'rot. A disease in the feet of sheep.

Fop, fop. A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness.

Foralite, fo'ral-īt. In Geol. a name applied to a tube-like marking in sandstone and other strata, which appears like the burrow of a worm-like animal.

Foraminifera, fō-ram'in if''e-ra. An ord. of Rhizopoda, sub kingdom Protozoa, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina). So far as yet known the foraminifera were the earliest of created beings, the oldest known fossil (Eozoon canadense, of the Laurentian rocks of Canada) belonging to this order.

Forbidden-fruit, for-bid'n-frōt. The fruit of the tree of knowledge, prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise. In Bot. the fruit of the Citrus decumana, or shaddock, when of small size.

Forcemeat, fōrs'mēt. In cookery, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone, or used as stuffing.

Forceps, for'seps. A general name for a two-bladed instrument on the principle of pincers or tongs, used for seizing and holding, and for extracting objects; used by watchmakers, jewelers, dentists, accoucheurs and machinists.

Force-pump, fōrs'pump. A pump which delivers the water under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly or to a great elevation, in contradistinction to a lift-pump in which the water is lifted and simply runs out of the spout.

Forcing, 'ing. In Hort. the art of raising plants, flowers and fruits by artificial heat.

Forcipation, for-sip-ā'shon. Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

Ford, fōrd. A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast by wading. A stream.

Forearm, fōr'ärm. That part of the arm between the elbow and wrist.

Forecastle, 'kas-l. A short deck in a ship of war, forward of the foremast, above the upper deck. In merchant ships the forepart of the vessel under the deck, where the sailors live.

Forefather, 'fā-ther. An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree.

Forefinger, 'fing-ger. The finger next to the thumb; the index; called by our Saxon ancestors the shoot-finger, from its use in archery.

Forefoot, 'fụt. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped. Naut., a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.

Foreground, 'ground. That part of the field or expanse of a picture which is nearest the eye of the observer, or before the figures.

Foreigner, fo'rin-er. A person born in a foreign country; an alien.

Foreman, fōr'man. The first or chief man; particularly, the chief man of a jury who acts as their speaker. The chief of a set of hands, who superintends the rest; an overseer; a superintendent.

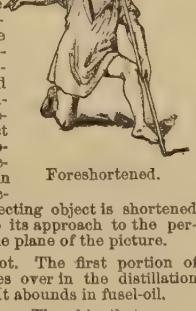
Foremast, 'mast. The mast of a vessel nearest the bow, which carries the foresail and foretop-sail yards.

Foremast-man, -man. A common sailor; a man before the mast.

Forename, 'nām. A name that precedes the family name or surname.

Forenoon, 'nön. The part of the day from the morning to midday or noon.

Foreshorten, -short'n. In Persp. to represent figures in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object when represented as viewed in an oblique direction; to represent any object as pointing towards the spectator standing in front of the picture. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture.



Foreshortened.

Foreshot, 'shot. The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of low wines. It abounds in fusel-oil.

Foreskin, 'skin. The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.

Forest, for'est. An extensive wood; a tract of mingled woodland and open and uncultivated ground; a district devoted to the purposes of the chase.

Forestick, fōre'stik. The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

Forest-marble, for'est -mär-bl. An argillaceous laminated shelly limestone, alternating with clays and calcareous sandstones, forming one of the upper portions of the lower oolite.

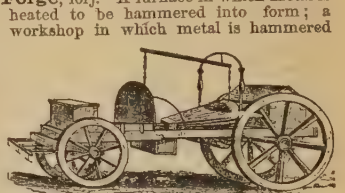
Foretop-man, fōr'top-man. A man stationed in the foretop in readiness to set or take in the smaller sails and to keep the upper rigging in order.

Foretop-mast, -mast. The mast at the head of the foremast, at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant mast.

Forey, Elie Frederic. A distinguished French marshal; b. in Paris, 1804, d. 1872. He served with distinction in the war with Austria, and in Algiers and Mexico.

Forficulidæ, for'-fik-ū'li-dē. A family of insects, ord. Orthoptera. To this fam. belong the different species of earwigs.

Forge, fōrj. A furnace in which metal is heated to be hammered into form; a workshop in which metal is hammered and shaped by the aid of heat; a smithy; also, the works where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a shingling mill. For military purposes a traveling forge is used. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies.



Traveling Forge.

Forget-me-not, for-get'-mē-not. The common name of Myosotis palustris or scorpion-grass, ord. Boraginaceæ, a very beautiful plant, considered to be the emblem of friendship.

Forget-me-not.

Forge-water, fōrj'wą-ter. Water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons—a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, &c., and also drunk as a chalybeate. It contains sulphate of iron.

Fork-chuck, fork'chuk. An appendage to a turning-lathe, which screws on the mandrel, having on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes are placed when in use.

Form. A Latin termination denoting like, in the form of; as vermiform, worm-like; ensiform, sword-like; oviform, in the form of an egg, &c.

Forme, for-mā. In Her. a term applied to a cross having the arms expanding toward the ends and flat at the outer edges. Called also Patée.

Formeret, form-er-et'. In Arch. the arch rib, which, in Gothic groining, lies next the wall, and is consequently less than the other ribs which divide the vaulting.

Formicariidæ, for'mi-ka-rī''i-dē. The ant-birds, a fam. including the bush-shrikes.

Formosa. A Chinese island in the China Sea, separated from the mainland by the Strait of F., 90 m. wide. It is 250 m. long, and from 40 to 80 m. in width; estimated area, 14,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 2,300,000. Ke-lung is the chief seaport.

Forrest, Edwin. A distinguished American tragedian; B. in Phil. 1806, D. 1872.

Forster, John. An eminent English author and journalist; B. in Newcastle, 1812; D. 1876. He was editor of the "London Examiner," and author of several biographical works, among the latter being "The Life of Charles Dickens," of whom Mr. F. was the warm friend and executor.

Forsterite, fors'ter-īt. A crystallized mineral, which occurs at Vesuvius, containing silica and magnesia.

Forsyth, John. An American statesman; born in Va. 1780; D. 1841. He was a member of both branches of the U. S. Congress, Minister to Spain, Governor of Georgia and Secretary of State under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren.

Fort, fôrt. A fortified place; any building or place fortified for security against an enemy; a castle.

Fort Alamo, ăl-a-mo. A small fortification in Bexar Co., Texas, near San Antonio do Bexar, noted for the desperate defense of its small garrison of Texans against an overwhelming Mexican force, March 6, 1836, every man of the defenders perishing, after killing four times their number of the enemy. Other principal American forts to which interest attaches are. F. Beauregard, in Port Royal harbor, S. C., captured by the Federal forces Nov. 7, 1861. F. Donelson, a strong fortification on the Cumberland River, near Dover, Tenn., captured by the Federal troops Feb. 16, 1862. F. Fisher, a formidable work, commanding Cape Fear River, N. C., 20 m. S. of Wilmington; captured by a combined naval and land attack, Jan. 15, 1865, after having repulsed two previous attacks. F. Hamilton, the principal work commanding N. Y. Bay, on W. end of Long Island. F. Henry, on the Tennessee River, 8 m. from F. Donelson, captured by the Federal forces Feb. 6, 1862. F. Jackson, an elaborate work on the Mississippi, 80 m. below New Orleans, and in connection with F. St. Philip, on the opposite bank, supposed to be proof against assault. Com. Farragut, however, passed both with his fleet, April 25, 1862, captured New Orleans, and compelled the surrender of both forts. F. Lafayette, one of the defenses of N. Y. harbor, on the Narrows, facing F. Hamilton. F. Mifflin, a work at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, in Penn., 6 m. below Phila.; it was erected during the Revolution. F. Moultrie, one of the defenses of Charleston, S. C., noted for repulsing the British fleet in the Revolution; also for its part in the successful attack by the Confederates on F. Sumter, April 11–13, 1861. F. Pillow, a strong work on the Mississippi, 40 m. N. of Memphis; captured by the Federals June, 1862; recaptured by Gen. Forrest, April, 1864, many of the colored garrison being killed after the surrender. F. Pulaski, a defense of Savannah River, captured by the Federals April 12, 1862. Fortress Monroe, a formidable work, having 370 guns in position; it commands the entrance to Hampton Roads, Va. F. Steadman, a Federal work on the James River, Va., 18 m. below Richmond; captured by the Confederates March 14, 1865, but soon retaken. F. Tompkins, in N. Y. harbor, facing F. Hamilton.

Forte The strong portion of a sword-blad eo apier, as opposed to the foible or faible. That in which one excels · a peculiar talent or faculty.

Fort George. One of the strongest forts in Gt. Britain, on a peninsula in Moray Firth, Scotland.

Forth. A river in Scotland, 180 m. long, emptying into the North Sea through a broad estuary, the Frith of F.

Fortieth, for'ti-eth. One of 40 equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by 40.

Fortnight, fort'nīt. The space of 14 days; two weeks.

Fortress, 'res. A fortified place; a fort; a castle, a stronghold.

Fort Royal. Cap. of Martinique, a French W. Indian island; pop. 14,876.

Fortuna, for-tū'na. In Roman Myth. the goddess of fortune. A small asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Fort St. David. On the Coromandel coast, 12 m. from Pondicherry, at one time the chief English trading station, but captured by the French, 1758.

Fort Wagner. On Morris Island, in the harbor of Charleston, S. C.

Forty, ti. The number which consists of four times 10, the sum of 40 units. A symbol expressing 40 units, as 40 or xl.

Forum, fō'rum. A public place in Rome where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people. A tribunal; a court.

Fort Wayne. Cap. of Allen Co., Ind., 112 m. N. E. of Indianapolis, at junction of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers; pop. 26,880.

Fossane, fos'ăn. A species of carnivorous quadruped, of the weasel kind (Viverra fossa), allied to the genet.

Fossil, 'sil. Lit. whatever is dug out of the earth, including all minerals and rocks, the former being the native fossils, the latter extraneous fossils. It is now, however, restricted to designate petrified forms of plants and animals.

Fossilist, -ist. One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; one versed in the science of fossils; a palæontologist

Fossombrone, -sŏm-bro'ne. A city of Urbino, C. Italy, noted for the signal defeat of the Carthaginians by the Romans, 194 B. C.; pop. abt. 9,000.

Fossores, -sō'rēz. An extensive subsec. of hymenopterous insects, division Aculeata, or those furnished with a sting in the females, including the garden-wasps, sand-wasps, &c. That group of quadrupeds which contains the burrowing-moles.

Fossorial, 'ri-al. An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or residence; a burrowing animal.

Foster, John. A brilliant and profound British essayist; B. 1770, D. 1843.

Foster-brother, 'ter-bruth-er. A male cared for by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

Foster-child, -child. A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

Foster-father, -fä'ther. One who takes the place of a father in bringing up a child.

Foster-mother, -muth-er. A woman who takes the place of a mother in bringing up a child; a nurse.

Foster-son, -sun. One cared for like a son though not a son by birth.

Fotheringay. A village of Northumberland Co., England, noted as the seat of the castle in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned by Elizabeth, and finally executed.

Fouché, Joseph, foo-sha'. Minister of police under Napoleon I., and by him created Duke of Otranto B. in Nantes, 1763; D. in exile at Trieste, 1820.

Foulard, -lärd. A silk material for ladies' dresses, originally brought from India; a silk handkerchief or cravat.

Foundation-stone, found-ā'shon-stōn. A stone of a public building, laid in public with some ceremony, but having no necessary connection with the foundation of a building.

Foundling, 'ling. A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.

Foundling-hospital, 'ling-hos'pit-al. A hospital at which children deserted by their parents are brought up.

Foundry, 'ri. The buildings and works occupied for casting metals, as a foundry of bells, cannon, type, &c.

Fount, fount. A spring of water; a fountain. Holy-water fount, the stone basin or receptacle for holy-water in R. C. churches.

Fountain, 'an. A spring or natural source of water. An artificial spout, jet or shower of water; also, the structure or works in which such is produced; a structure kept supplied with water for use or ornament. Origin; first principle or cause. In Her. a circle called a roundle, divided into six spaces by waved lines across the shield, and tinctured argent and azure.

Fountain.

Fountain-pen, -pen. A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

Fouquier-Tinville, Antoine Quentin, foo-ke-ai'täng-veel'. A bloodthirsty French Jacobin; B. 1747, guillotined 1795. He was public accuser before Robespierre's Revolutionary Tribunal, and gloated over the death of thousands of innocent victims. Sentenced to the same fate, he exhibited the most abject cowardice.

Four, fōr. The number consisting of twice two. Hence a four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.

Four Evangelists, The. The name given to four of the group of islands off the W. entrance to the straits of Magellan called the Twelve Apostles.

Fourier, Francois Charles Marie. A distinguished French socialist, B. 1772, D. 1837.

Fourierism, fō'ri-er-izm. The Social system propounded by Fourier, that the world was to be subdivided into associations, consisting of 1800 members, each group occupying a common edifice, and all enjoying the fruit of their labors in common. Though talent and industry were to be rewarded, no one was to be debarred from a certain amount of luxury and amusement. A universal language was to be established, while the several groups were to be associated together under a central government, like the cantons of Switzerland or the U. S. of America.

Four-in-hand, fōr'in-hand. A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins.

Four Lakes. A series of small lakes in Dane Co., Wis. Madison, the State cap., is built on a narrow isthmus bet. the third and fourth.

Fourling, 'ling. One of four children born at the same time.

Fourpence, 'pens. An English silver coin worth four pennies; a fourpenny bit; a groat.

Four-poster, 'pōst-er. A large bed having four posts or pillars for the curtains.

Fourscore, 'skōr. Twenty taken four times; 80 units.

Fourteen, 'tēn. The number consisting of ten and four. A symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.

Fourteenth, 'tēnth. One of 14 equal parts in which a whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by 14. In music the octave or replicate of the 7th, a distance comprehending 13 diatonic intervals.

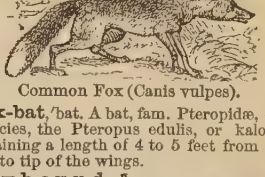
Fowl, foul. A barn-door fowl; a cock or hen. Anciently a bird.

Fowling-piece, 'ing-pēs. A light gun for shooting birds.

Fox, Charles James. An eminent English orator and statesman; B. in London, 1749; D. 1806. He denounced the conduct of the government toward the American colonies, and later espoused the cause of the French revolutionists; he held the office of foreign secretary in 1782, and again in 1806, at the time of his death.

Fox, George. Founder of the Society of Friends; B. in Leicester, Eng., 1624; D. 1690.

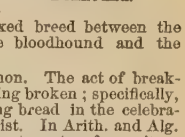
Fox, foks. An animal of the gen. Canis.



Common Fox (Canis vulpes).

Fox-bat, 'bat. A bat, fam. Pteropidæ, one species, the Pteropus edulis, or kalong, attaining a length of 4 to 5 feet from the tip to tip of the wings.

Foxhound, 'hound. A hound in which are combined fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination; supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the greyhound.



Foxhound.

Fraction, frak'shon. The act of breaking, or state of being broken; specifically, the rite of breaking bread in the celebration of the eucharist. In Arith. and Alg. one or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number, distinguished as vulgar, proper, improper, simple, compound, complex and decimal fractions.

Fragaria, fra-gā'ri-a. The strawberry gen., ord. Rosaceæ.

Franc, frangk. The name given to two ancient coins in France, the one of gold and the other of silver. A French silver coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system, and has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium. It is divided into 100 centimes, and its value is about 19 cents.

France. One of the Great Powers of Europe, occupying the N. W. portion of the continent; b. N. by the English Channel and Belgium, E. by Germany, Switzerland and Italy, S. by the Mediterranean and Spain, and W. by the Atlantic; it has a length from N. to S. of 660 m., and a breadth of 335 to 620 m.; area 203,738 sq. m.; pop. 38,192,412. F. is divided into 86 departments, all being named after some natural feature by which they are distinguished. Chief towns, Paris, the cap., Lyons, Lille, Toulouse, Rouen, Orleans, Amiens, Rheims, Tours, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, L'Orient, Dieppe, Dunkerque, St. Malo, Bayonne,

La Rochelle, Brest, Toulon, Cherbourg and Rochefort, the last 14 being seaports, and the last four naval stations. Principal rivers, Seine, Loire, Rhone, Oise, Garonne, Somme, Yonne, Aisne and Cher. Mountains, Pyrenees, Alps, Jura, Vosges, Auvergne, Cote d'Or, Cévennes and Arrée. Principal islands, Corsica, Ushant, Belle-isle, Noirmoutier, Ré, Oléron and Hyères. There are no lakes of noticeable size or importance. The colonies of F. are Algeria, Senegambia, Gaboon and the islands of Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé and Ste. Marie in Africa, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Martinique, Guadaloupe and Guiana in America, Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon, Cochin China and Chandernagore in Asia, New Caledonia, the Loyalty and Marquesas groups in Oceanica. The history of F. as a nation begins with Pharamond, chief of the Franks and founder of the Merovingian dynasty, 420. Her government is now a republic.

Francia, Jose Gaspar Rodriguez, frän'the-ah. Dictator of Paraguay; B. 1758, D. 1840. He was a physician by profession, but was made Secretary of State in the young Republic, 1811, and became dictator 1814.

Francis. A name of many European sovereigns, among the most celebrated being F. I., of Germany, B. 1708, eldest son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, founder of the present imperial house of Hapsburg. Lorraine, through his marriage with Maria Theresa, daughter and heiress of the Emperor Charles VI., s. Charles VII. as Emperor of Germany, 1745; D. 1765. F. II. of Germany, and I. of Austria, son of the Emperor Leopold II., B. 1768; was declared Emperor of Austria, 1804, and renounced the imperial German title 1806; D. 1885. Most of his active life was passed in the struggle against Napoleon I. F. I., of France, son of Charles, Comte d'Angouleme, by Louise of Savoy, B. 1494; he married the daughter of Louis VII., 1514, and s. him 1515; D. 1547. His reign was characterized by almost continuous wars with Italy and Germany, but he was a wise and liberal ruler. F. II., B. 1543; s. his father, Henry II., 1559, having married, 1558, Mary Queen of Scots; he was sickly and weak-minded; D. 1560. F. I., of the Two Sicilies, B. 1777; s. his father, Ferdinand I., 1825; he was a tyrant; D. 1830. F. II., B. 1836; grandson of F. I. and s. his father, Ferdinand II. (the infamous Bomba), 1859. He possessed the tyrannical instincts while lacking the abilities of his immediate ancestors, and was dethroned 1861, Gen. Garibaldi leading the successful revolt. F. Joseph Charles, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, B. 1830; s. his uncle Ferdinand IV., 1848; still on the throne.

Francis, St. (of Assisi). Founder of the Franciscan order of monks; B. at Assisi, Italy, 1182, D. 1226, canonized 1230.

Franciscan or Gray Friar.

Francisca, -sis'ka. The ancient Frankish battle-axe, differing chiefly from the modern kind in the angle at which it was joined with the handle.

Franciscan, 'kan. One of the order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, about 1210, and otherwise called Minorites, or, from the color of their habit; Gray Friars.

Francis de Paulo, St. Founder of the Minim order of monks; B. in Calabria, 1416, D. 1507, canonized 1651.

Francis de Sales, St. An eminent theologian, bishop of Geneva; B. at Sales, near Geneva, 1567, D. 1622; canonized 1665.

Francis Xavier, St. A devoted Jesuit, called the "Apostle of the Indies;" B. in Navarre, 1506; D. in Sumatra, 1552; canonized 1622. Most of his life was spent as a missionary in the E. Indies.

Franc-tireur, frän-tē-rur. One of the French guerrilla soldiers, organized in the war of 1870, after the defeat of the regular army, for harassing the enemy, cutting off detachments, &c.

Frangipane, fran'ji-pān. A species of pastry, containing cream, almonds and sugar. A kind of perfume.

Frank, frangk. A member of the ancient German tribe or aggregate of tribes which overthrew the Roman dominion in Gaul and gave origin to the name France; a native of Franconia. A name given by the Turks, Greeks and Arabs to all inhabitants of the western parts of Europe.

Frank. A letter sent by mail free of postage; also, that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege.

Frankfort. Cap. of Kentucky, on the Kentucky River; pop. 6,958.

Frankfort-black, 'fŏrt-blak. A fine black pigment used in copper-plate printing.

Frankfort-on-the-Main. A noted German city, on the river Main, 20 m. N. E. of Metz, founded in the 5th century by the Franks, and cap. of the Eastern Empire from 843 to 889, afterward the place of election of the German emperor. Later F. became a member of the Hanseatic League, and was a "free city" from 1259 till 1866, when it was incorporated with Prussia. F. was captured by the French in 1750, 1792 and 1796; pop. abt. 100,000.

African Frankincense.

Frankincense 'in-sens. Olibanum, a gum resin which distils from incisions made in the Boswellia thurifera, ord. Amyridaceæ, inhabiting the mountains of India, . which, when burned, exhales a strong aromatic odor. African frankincense is yielded by B. Carterii; the common frankincense is the produce of Pinus Abies or spruce fir.

Franklin Bay. A bay in the Arctic Ocean off the coast of British N. America.

Franklin, Benjamin. A distinguished American philosopher and statesman; B. in Boston, 1706; died in Phila., 1790. He commenced life as a printer's apprentice, and removed to Phila., on becoming a journeyman, and soon after established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," a newspaper which became famous as the medium of "Poor Richard's" sayings. In the troubles preceding and during the Revolution he was sent upon a delicate mission to England and France. He also served as member of the Continental Congress, as President of Penn., and as a member of the convention which framed the Constitution. His discovery, 1752, of the identity of electricity and lightning, won the admiring plaudits of the scientists of the day, and F. was elected an honorary member of the most distinguished societies.

Franklin, John, Sir. A celebrated English naval officer and Arctic explorer; B. 1786; D. (it is believed) 1847, while on a voyage in search of a N. W. passage.

Franklinite, 'lin-īt. A mineral compound of iron, zinc and manganese.

Franks, The. A name taken by a Confederation of Gothic tribes who invaded Gaul and Spain 256–270, and settled in Gaul 481, founding the Kingdom of France. The Orientals call all the inhabitants of W. Europe Franks.

Frater, frā'ter. A monk; a member of a religious establishment.

Fratercula, 'kū-la. A gen. of web-footed birds, the puffins.

Fratricelli, 'tri-sel-lī. A sect of Franciscans established in Italy in 1294. They claimed to be the only true church, and denounced the pope, whose authority they threw off, as an apostate. They made all perfection consist in poverty, forbade oaths, discountenanced marriage, and were accused by their opponents of very lewd practices. The sect is said to have continued until the Reformation, which they embraced.

Fratricide, -sīd. The crime of murdering a brother. One who kills a brother.

Fraunhofer's Lines, froun'hō-ferz līnz. The dark lines observed crossing a solar spectrum at right angles to its length, caused by the absorption of portions of the rays emitted from the incandescent body of the sun in their passage through the gases and vapors. The discovery led to the invention of the spectroscope, to the science of spectroscopy, and to all present knowledge of solar and stellar chemistry.

Fraxin, fraks'in. A substance existing in the bark of the common ash-tree, decoctions of which have the property of fluorescence.

Frazer River. A large stream of British N. America, which empties into the Gulf of Georgia, opp. Vancouver's Island.

Freckle, frek'l. A yellow spot in the skin, particularly on the face and hands, hereditary or produced by the action of the sun. Any small spot or discoloration.

Frederick (Frederic). A name of numerous European sovereigns, the most noted of whom are: F. V. of Bohemia, B. 1596; died in exile, 1632. Seven kings of the name filled the throne of Norway and Sweden between the years 1522 and 1853, of whom the most conspicuous was F. VI., who s. his father, 1808; allying himself with Napoleon, a British fleet under Nelson destroyed his fleet and bombarded his cap. In 1814 he was forced to cede Norway to Bernadotte, King of Sweden; D. 1839. F. I. of Germany (Barbarossa, the "Red-beard"), son of Frederick,

Duke of Suabia, B. 1121, s. his uncle Conrad III. as emperor, 1152. He joined the 3d Crusade, and was drowned in Palestine, 1190. F. II., B. 1194, crowned 1215; D. 1250. He led a Crusade 1227, to the Holy Land, and captured Jerusalem. F. II. of Prussia (Frederick the Great), B. 1712, s. his father, 1740; D. 1786. His reign was one of almost continuous wars with France, Austria and Russia, in the Seven Years' War, 1756–63, the three being allies, F. receiving only nominal assistance from England. F. William III., b. 1770, s. his father, F. William II., 1797; he participated in the Napoleonic wars, at one time losing more than half his dominions, but recovering these finally on the downfall of the French Emperor; D. 1840. His son William IV. s. to the throne, but was forced, 1858, to relinquish power to his brother, the reigning Emperor William I. of Germany, who s. him as King of Prussia, 1861.

Fredericksburg. A city of Spottsylvania Co., Va., on the Rappahannock, 65 m. N. of Richmond, noted as the scene of a series of the most sanguinary battles, Dec. 13–16, 1862, of the late civil war, resulting in the defeat of the Federals under Gen. Burnside by the Confederates under Gen. Lee, with a total loss of over 12,000; pop. 5,010.

Frederickshall. A Norwegian seaport on Swinesund fiord, 57 m. S. E. of Christiania, at the siege of which, 1718, Charles XII. of Sweden was killed by a musket ball; pop. 6,300.

Fredericton. Cap. of New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 60 m. N. W. of St. John; pop. 7,000.

Freetown, (St. George). Cap. of the English Colony of Sierra Leone, Upper Guinea, W. Africa; pop. 16,200.

Free-charge, frē'chārj. In electrical experiments with the Leyden jar or battery, a term applied to that part of the induced electricity which passes through the air to surrounding conductors.

Free Church, cherch. That ecclesiastical body (Free Church of Scotland), which, on the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland in May, 1843, was founded by those who left her communion.

Free-city, 'sit-i. A city having an independent government and virtually forming a state; a name given to certain cities, principally of Germany, which were really small republics. They were once numerous, but are now reduced to three, viz., Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen.

Freedman, frēd'man. A man who has been a slave, but is manumitted.

Free-lance, frē'lans. A member of one of those companies of knights and men-at-arms who wandered from place to place, after the Crusades, selling their services to the highest bidder.

Freemartin, 'mär-tin. A cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and in this case on dissection is found to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect.

Freemasonry, 'mā-sn-ri. A term applied to an organization calling themselves Free and Accepted Masons, and all the mysteries therewith connected. According to its own peculiar language it is founded on the practice of social and moral virtue. It claims the character of charity, in the most extended sense; and brotherly love, relief and truth are inculcated in it. Fable and imagination have traced back its origin to the Roman Empire, to the Pharaohs, the Temple of Solomon, the Tower of Babel, and even to the building of Noah's ark. In reality it took its rise in the middle ages along with other incorporated crafts. Skilled masons moved from place to place to assist in building Cathedrals, abbeys, &c., and it was essential for them to have some sign by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and not impostors.

Masonic Emblem.

Free-soiler, 'soil-er. In the United States, one of a faction of the Democratic party which advocated the non-extension of slavery.

Free-spirits, 'spi-rits. A sect of heretics which originated in Alsace in the 13th century, and quickly spread over Italy, France and Germany. They claimed freedom of spirit, and claiming that they could not sin, lived in open lewdness, going from place to place accompanied by women under the name of sisters.

Freestone, 'stōn. Any species of stone composed of sand and grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

Free Templar. A member of an organization combining the principles of teetotalism with certain mystic rites allied to those of Freemasonry, which branched off from the Good Templars on the point of the independence of each local lodge, the Free Templars maintaining this independence, while the Good Templars subordinate themselves to a grand lodge.

Freethinker, 'thingk-er. One who professes to be free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters; a deist; an unbeliever; a skeptic; one who discards revelation.

Free-trader, 'trād-er. An advocate of free-trade; one who opposes the imposition of customs duties levied with the view of prohibiting or restricting the introduction of foreign goods.

Freeze, frēz. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat.

Freezing-point, 'ing-point. That degree of a thermometer at which a liquid begins to freeze; specifically, the temperature at which water freezes. By the Centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is 0° or zero; by Fahrenheit's, 32° above zero, that of mercury being 39° below zero, and of sulphuric ether 46° below zero.

Freezing-mixture, -miks-tūr. A mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids. A mixture of three parts of snow with four parts of crystallized chloride of calcium produces a degree of cold which sinks the thermometer to 54° below zero Fahr.

Freiburg. Cap. of canton of same name, Switzerland, 17 m. S. W. of Berne; pop. 10,750.

Fremont, John Charles. An American military officer, who won enduring fame as a successful explorer of the Rocky Mountain region; b. in Ga., 1813. He was elected Governor of California, 1846, and U. S. Senator from that State, 1850. In 1856 was the first candidate of the Republican party for President, being defeated by James Buchanan; in 1878 appointed Governor of the State of Arizona; now living retired on Staten Island, N. Y. Bay.

French-chalk, frensh'chak. A variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales, used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth, and for similar purposes.

French-horn, 'horn. A brass musical instrument having several curves, and gradually widening from the mouthpiece to the end whence the sound issues.

French-polish, 'pol-ish. Gum-lac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface. Gum-sandarac, gum-copal, gum-arabic and linseed oil are also sometimes introduced. The surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of the polish.

French-roof, -rōf. A flat roof with curved sides.

French-white, 'whīt. Finely pulverized talc.

Fresco, fres'kō. Coolness; shade; duskiness. A method of painting on walls, performed with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster.

Freshman, fresh'man. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge. A student of the first year in a university.

Fresnel, Augustin Jean, fra-nail'. A distinguished French natural philosopher; b. 1798, d. 1827. He discovered the double refraction and polarization of light now in universal use, and known as the French system.

Frey, frī. In Scand. Myth. the Norse god of sun and rain; also of the fruits of the earth.

Friar, 'er. In the R. C. Ch. a name common to the members of all religious orders, but more especially to those of the four mendicant orders—Minors, Gray Friars or Franciscans; Augustines; Dominicans or Black Friars; White Friars or Carmelites.

Friar-bird, -berd. Tropidorhynchus corniculatus, an Australian bird, fam. Meliphagidæ. Called also Leather-head.

Friar's-balsam, 'erz-bal-sam. An alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers.

Friar's-lantern, -lan-tern. The ignis fatuus or will o' the wisp.

Fricandeau, frēk-ăn-dō. Properly a fricassee of veal, but applied to various preparations of veal.

Fricassee, fri-kas-sē'. A dish of chopped chickens, rabbits, or other small animals, dressed with a strong sauce and stewed.

Friction, frik'shon. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. The resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves. Coefficient of friction is the ratio that subsists between the force necessary to move one surface horizontally over another and the pressure between the two surfaces. Thus the coefficient of friction for oak and cast-iron is 38 : 100, or .38.

Friction-balls, -bâlz. Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction, while that object is moving horizontally. Some swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

Friction-clutch, -kluch. A species of loose coupling much used for connecting machines which require to be frequently engaged and disengaged, or which are subject to sudden variations of resistance.

Friction-cones, -kōnz. In Mach. a form of slip-coupling, which allows the cones to slip on any extreme pressure being applied.

Friction-coupling, -kup'ling. A form of coupling in which two shafts are connected by friction, as in the friction-clutch and friction-cones.

Friction-powder, -pou-der. A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.

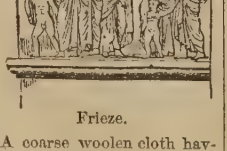
Friday, frī'dā. The 6th day of the week. Good F., the Friday immediately preceding Easter; which is kept sacred, in memory of the sufferings and death of Christ, as it is believed to be the anniversary of the day on which he was crucified.

Friedland, frēd'lahnt. A town of E. Prussia, 36 m. S. E. of Königsberg, noted for the great victory, June 14, 1807, of the French under Napoleon I. over the allied Russian and Prussian armies, resulting in the treaty of Tilsit.

Friendly Islands (Tonga). An archipelago of the S. Pacific, of which Tongataboo is the chief island; pop. abt. 25,000.

Friend, frend. One of the Society of Dissenters, which took its rise in England about the middle of the 17th century, through the preaching of George Fox.

Frieze, frēz. In Arch. that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member or face, usually sculptured.



Frieze.

Frieze-panel, 'pan-el. One of the upper panels of a door of six panels.

Friga, frig'a. In Scand. Myth. the wife of Odin, a goddess corresponding in some respects to the Aphrodite of the Greeks and Venus of the Romans. Called also Freya.

Frigate, fri'gāt. A war vessel larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; usually carrying thirty to sixty guns on the main deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or having two decks. Since the introduction of iron-clad war vessels the term has been applied to those having a high speed and great fighting power. Double-banked frigates, such as carried guns on two decks and had a flush upper-deck. Steam frigates, large steamships carrying guns on a flush upper-deck, and having a tier also on the lower deck.

Frigate.

Frigate-bird, -berd. The name given to a gen. of tropical birds (Tachypetes), pelican fam. (Pelicanidæ), and allied to the cormorants; a man-of-war bird.

Frigate-bird.

Frigid Zone, frij'id. A space about either pole of the earth, terminated by a parallel of 66½° of latitude, known as the polar circles. At the pole the sun is visible for half the year and invisible the other half.

Frimaire, frē-mār. The 3d month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792. It commenced November 21, and ended December 20.

Fringe, frinj. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads.

Assyrian Fringes.

The use of fringes is of very great antiquity, as shown by the dresses of figures on the ancient

Frieze-cloth. A coarse woolen cloth having a shaggy nap on one side, extensively manufactured in Ireland.

Egyptian and Assyrian monuments. In Bot. a row of teeth bordering the orifice of the capsule in almost all the genera of mosses.

Fringillidæ, frin-jil'li-dē. The finches, ord. Conirostres. The species have been divided among several sub-families, as the weavers, tanagers, hawfinches, true finches, buntings, larks, bullfinches, cross-beaks, the Spizellinæ and Pitylinæ. But the first two are now ranked as distinct families.

Head, Foot and Bill of a Finch.

Fringillinæ, -lī'nē. A sub-fam. of the Fringillidæ, including the true finches, such as the goldfinch, chaffinch, bullfinch, canary, &c.

Fringing-reef, 'ing-rēf. A class of coral reefs, known also as Shore-reefs, from their encircling islands, at a moderate distance from the shore.

Frit, frit. The matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined in a furnace, consisting of silex and metallic alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.

Frith, frith. A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea. A wear for catching fish; a kind of net.

Frizz, friz. That which is frizzed or curled, as a wig or lock of hair.

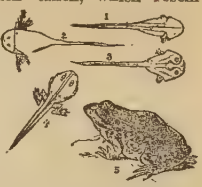
Frobisher, Martin, Sir. An English naval officer and navigator, the first who sought a N. W. passage; B. 1518, D. 1594. F. Strait divides the N. side of Hudson's Strait from the W. shore of Davis' Strait; length 140 m., width abt. 20 m.

Frock, frok. Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks; hence the phrase, to unfrock a priest. An upper coat; an outer garment; especially, a loose garment worn by men over their other clothes. A gown, which opens behind, worn by females and children.

Frock-coat, 'kōt. A straightbodied coat, having the same length before and behind; a surtout.

Frog-fish, 'fish. The name given to the members of the teleostean gen. Batrachus, fam. Lophiidæ. The grunting frog-fish is remarkable for the noise it makes when taken, which resembles the grunting of a pig.

Frog, frog. The common name of animals belonging to the gen. Rana, tailless amphibians, ord. Anoura, remarkable for the transformations they undergo while passing from the tadpole form to that of the mature frog. In farriery, a tender horn in the sole of a horse's foot, divided into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork. A triangular crossing plate for the wheels of railway carriages, where one line crosses another at an oblique angle. An ornamental fastening for a frock or gown. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.



Frog and its Metamorphoses.

Frog-hopper, 'hop-er. Aphrophora spumaria, a small insect, ord. Homoptera, remarkable for its powers of leaping. Its larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo-spit or frog-spittle.

Froissart, Jean. An eminent French historian; B. 1337, D. 1406.

Frond, frond. In Bot. a term used to designate the leaves of ferns and other cryptogamous plants.

Fronde, frond. The name of a party in France, who, during the minority of Louis XIV., waged civil war against the court party on account of the heavy fiscal impositions.

Frondescence, frond-es'sens. In Bot. the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. The act of bursting into leaf.

Frondeur, fron-der. A member of the Fronde. Generally, an opponent of the party in power; a member of the opposition.

Frontier, fron'tēr. That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines of a country; the marches; the border.

Frontignac, 'tin-yak. French wine, from Frontignan (Hérault), where it is produced.

Frontispiece, 'tis-pēs. That which is seen in front, or which directly presents itself to the eye; as the principal face of a

building. An ornament or engraving fronting the first page of a book.

Frontlet, frunt'let. A frontal or brow-band; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. In Ornith. the margin of the head behind the bill of birds.

Frost, frost. The act of freezing. That state or temperature of the air which occasions the congelation of water. Frozen dew; called also hoar-frost and white-frost. Coldness or severity of manner or feeling. Black-frost, a state of the atmosphere by which vegetation is frozen without any appearance of rime or hoar-frost.

Frosting, 'ing. A composition resembling hoar-frost, made of loaf sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used to cover cake, &c.

Frost-smoke, 'smōk. A thick fog resembling smoke, arising from the surface of the sea when exposed to a temperature much below freezing-point. When the thermometer is down to zero, the fog lies close on the water in eddying white wreaths.

Frostwork, 'wėrk. The beautiful covering of hoar-frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects.

Froude, James Anthony, frood. An English essayist and historian; B. 1818.

Fructescence, fruk'tes-sens. In Bot. the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

Fructidor, frūk-ti-dōr. The 12th month of the French republican calendar, beginning August 18 and ending September 16.

Fructist, 'tist. One who classifies plants by their fruit.

Fructose, 'tōs. In Chem. sugar of fruit, consisting partly of cane-sugar and partly of inverted sugar, an uncrystallizable sugar.

Fruit, frōt. In a general sense, whatever vegetable products the earth yields, as corn, grass, cotton, flax, grapes, and all cultivated plants. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a plant; the seed or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, apples, pears, acorns, melons, &c. In a still more limited sense, the edible succulent products of certain plants, as the apple, orange, peach, grape, berries, &c. In Bot. the mature ovary, composed of the pericarp and the seed.

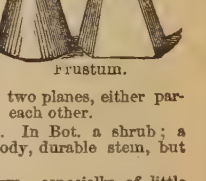
Fruit-tree, 'trē. A tree cultivated for fruit.

Frumentation, frō-mem-tā'shon. Among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent.

Frumenty, 'men'ti. A dish of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned; furmenty.

Frump, frump. A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.

Frustum, 'tum. In Geom. the part of a solid next the base, left by cutting off the top portion by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of any solid between the two planes, either parallel or inclined to each other.



Frustum.

Frutex, frō'teks. In Bot. a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree.

Fry, frī. A swarm, especially of little fishes; a swarm of any small animals, or of young people. The young of the salmon.

Fuca, Strait of, foo'kah. The connection between the Pacific and the Gulf of Georgia, dividing Washington Territory from Vancouver's Island. The Island of San Juan, the ownership of which has caused so much controversy between Gt. Britain and the U. S. is in the strait of F.

Fucaceæ, fū-kā'sē-ē. An ord. of algæ, consisting of olive-colored inarticulate seaweed. Macrocystis pyrifera is said to have fronds 500 to 1,500 feet long.

Fucino, Lake of (Colona). The chief lake of S. Italy, 10 m. long by 7 m. wide; in prov. of Asuzzo Ultra II.

Fuegian, -ē'ji-an. A native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego.

Fuel, 'el. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire. Anything that serves to feed or increase flame, heat or excitement.

Fuentes de Onore, foo-ain'teez da o-no'ra. A village in prov. Salamanca, Spain, 16 m. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo, noted for the sanguinary but indecisive battle, May 5, 1811, between the Anglo-Spanish army under Wellington and the French under Marshal Massena.

Fuero, fų-er'ō. A Spanish term, signifying a code of law, a charter of privileges, a custom having the force of law, a declaration by a magistrate, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal. F. juzgo, a code of Spanish law, said to be the most ancient in Europe.

Fulcrum Forceps. A forceps used by dentists, in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other has the usual gouge shape.

Fulcrum, ful'-krum. A prop or support. In Mech. that by which a lever is sustained; the point about which a lever turns in lifting a body. In the figure L is the lever, by depressing which over F, the fulcrum, the stone is raised.

Fulcrum.

Fulgor, 'gor. Splendor; dazzling brightness.

Fulgora, 'go-ra. The lantern-fly gen., homopterous insects allied to the Cicadidæ, but formed into a family, the Fulgoridæ.

Fulguration, -gūr-ā'shon. The act of lightening or flashing with light. In assaying, the sudden brightening of the melted globules of gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves the surface.

Fulgurite, -it. Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. A vitrified tube of sand formed by lightning penetrating the solid ground and fusing a portion of the materials.

Fulica, fū'li-ka. A gen. of grallatorial birds, including the coots.

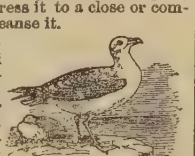
Fuligulinæ, -lig-ū-lī'nē. The sea ducks, a sub-fam. of the Anatidæ, including the pochards, canvas-backs, &c.

Fuller, 'er. One whose occupation is to full cloth. In blacksmith's work, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

Fuller's-earth, 'erz-erth. A variety of clay or marl, useful in scouring or cleansing cloth, consisting of silica 50 per cent., alumina 20, water 24, magnesia, lime and peroxide of iron. It occurs in and gives its name to a division of the lower oolitic strata.

Fulling-mill, 'ing-mil. A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state, and cleanse it.

Fulmar, ful'-mär. A natatorial or swimming oceanic bird, fam. Procellaridæ or petrels. It makes its nest on sea-cliffs, in which it lays only one egg. The natives of St. Kilda value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by descending precipices in the most perilous manner. The feathers, down and the oil found in its stomach are also valuable. When caught or assailed it lightens itself by disgorging the oil from its stomach.


Fulmar Petrel.

Fulminate, 'min-āt. An explosive compound.

Fulton, Robert. An American civil engineer and inventor; B. in Penn., 1765; D. 1815. He made the first practical application of steam to navigation, 1807.

Fum, fum. The Phœnix, one of the four symbolical animals supposed to preside over the destinies of the Chinese Empire.

Fumarole, fū'ma-rōl. A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphur-mine or volcano.

Fumosity, -os'i-ti. Tendency to emit fumes; fumes arising from excessive drinking.

Fun, fun. Sport; mirthful drollery; frolicsome amusement.

Funambulist, fū-nam'bū-list. A rope walker or rope-dancer.

Funchal, Cap. of the Portuguese island of Madeira; pop. about 20,000.

Fundament, fun'da-ment. The seat; the lower part of the body on which one sits; also the orifice of the intestines; the anus.

Fundi, 'di. A grain allied to millet, cultivated in W. Africa. It is light and nutritious, and recommended as food for invalids. Called also hungry rice.

Fundus, dus. In Anat. the base of any cone-shaped organ, as the uterus, bladder, &c.

Fundy, Bay of. A large bay dividing New Brunswick from Nova Scotia; 170 m. long, 30 to 50 m. wide.

Funeral, fū'ner-al. The ceremony of burying a dead human body; the solemnization of interment; obsequies. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.

Fungi, fun'jī. An ord. of acotyledonous or cryptogamous plants, 5,000 being known, comprehending the various races of mushrooms, toad-stools and similar plants, also microscopic plants growing upon other plants, and substances known as molds, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot, &c. F. differ from other plants in being nitrogenous and in inhaling oxygen and giving out carbonic acid gas.

Fungidæ, 'ji-dē. A fam. of simple and single lamellated corals resembling a fungus or mushroom.

Fungite, 'jīt. A kind of fossil coral.

Fungology, fung-gol'o-ji. A treatise on or the science of the fungi; mycology.

Funnel, fun'nel. A passage for a fluid or flowing substance, as the shaft of a chimney; specifically, in steam-ships, a cylindrical iron chimney rising above the deck. A vessel for conveying fluids into vessels with small openings.

Furbelows.

Fur, fer. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from hair, which is longer and coarser.

Furbelow, 'bē-lō. A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a flounce.

Furlong, 'long. A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles or perches.

Furlough, 'lo. Leave of absence; especially that to an officer or soldier for a certain time.

Furnace, 'nās. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, as for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, warming a house, baking pottery or bread, &c. Any place, time or occasion of severe torture.

Furnarinæ, -na-rī'nē. The oven-bird, a sub-fam. of tenuirostral insessorial birds, fam. Certhidæ or creepers.

Furore, fō-rō'rā. Great excitement; enthusiasm.

Furrier, fer'i-er. A dealer in or dresser of furs; one who makes or sells fur goods.

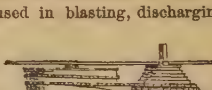
Furruckabad. Cap. of district of same name, pres. Bengal, India, on the Ganges; pop. 80,000.

Furst, Walter. One of the triumvirate, the others being William Tell and Arnold of Melchthal, who wrested Switzerland from Austria, 1307.

Fury, fū'ri. In class. Myth. one of the three avenging deities, Tisiphone, Alecto and Megæra, daughters of Earth or Night, represented as fearful winged maidens, with serpents twisted in their hair, and blood dripping from their eyes, dwelling in the depths of Tartarus, and dreaded by gods and men.

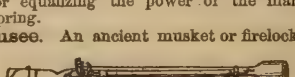
Fuse, fūz. A tube filled with combustible matter used in blasting, discharging a shell, &c.

Fusee, fū-zē'. The cone of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord, a mechanical contrivance for equalizing the power of the main-spring.



Barrel and Fusee of a Watch.

Fusee. An ancient musket or firelock; a fusil. Same as fuse. A kind of match.



Fusee.

Fusee. The track of a buck.

Fusee-engine, -en-jin. A machine for making fusees for watches and clocks.

Fusel-oil, 'zel-oil. Oil of potato-spirit; crude amylic alcohol, which produces stupefying and poisonous effects.

Fusileer, -ēr'. Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; a soldier who bore firearms, as distinguished from a pikeman and archer.

Fusion, fū'zhon. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat. Point of fusion of metals, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy.

Fustian, fus'ti-an. A coarse twilled stuff of cotton or cotton and linen with a pile like velvet, but shorter. It includes corduroy, moleskin, velveteen, &c. An inflated style of writing; a swelling style; bombast.

Futurist, fū'tūr-ist. In Theol. one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.

Fuzee, -zē'. In farriery, a splint applied to the legs of horses.

Fylfot, fil'fot. A peculiarly-formed cross, introduced into Europe, about the 6th century, from India or China, where it was employed as a mystic symbol among religious devotees. It was often used in decoration and embroidery in the middle ages.

Fyzabad. Ancient cap of Oude, British India, on the Gogra; pop. 103,700.

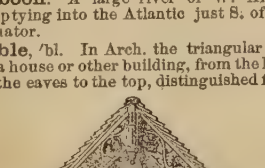
G

G IS the 7th letter in the English alphabet. It has two sounds, g hard, a guttural mute, and the soft or sonant sound, corresponding to the hard or surd sound k (or c hard). This sound of g is what the letter always has before a (except in gaol), o, u, and when initial also before e and i in all words of English origin, and when final. The soft sound, as in gem, gin, is a palatal sound, and did not occur in the oldest English or Anglo-Saxon. The letter G was a Roman invention of comparatively late times, and was formed from from C. G is silent before n at the beginning of words; in the middle of words before n it is generally pronounced; at the end, it is not properly pronounced but lengthens the preceding vowel, as in benign, campaign. In many words which in Anglo-Saxon contained a guttural h, it has intruded itself before the h, as in fought, bright, high. In words originally beginning with w, and borrowed from the German into the French, g has been inserted before the w, hence, guard and ward, guarantee and warrant. As a numeral, G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it, 40,000. In the calendar it is the 7th Dominical letter. In music, the 5th note and dominant of the normal scale of C, called also sol; the lowest note of the grave hexachord; in the Guidonian system gamma ut; a name of the treble clef, which is seated on the G or second line of the treble staff.

Gab, gab. In steam-engines, the hook on the end of the eccentric rod opposite the strap.

Gaboon. A large river of W. Africa, emptying into the Atlantic just S. of the equator.

Gable, ′bl. In Arch. the triangular end of a house or other building, from the level of the eaves to the top, distinguished from



Gable of 16th century.

a pediment by not being surrounded by a cornice. The end-wall of a house.

Gabardine, ga′bär-dēn. A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

Gabriel. In Scrip. the angel sent with messages to the prophet Daniel, to Zacharias to announce the birth of John the Baptist, and to Mary, mother of Jesus, to announce his incarnation.

Gab-lever, gab′lē-ver. In steam-engines, a contrivance for lifting the gab from the wrist on the crank of the eccentric shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve gear.

Gablock, ′lok. A false spur fitted on to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting.

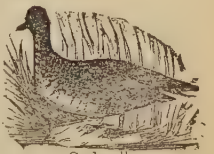
Gabrielite, gā′bri-el-īt. One of a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from Gabriel Scherling.

Gadfly, gad′flī. A dipterous insect, gen. Œstrus, which stings cattle and deposits its eggs in their skin; called also botfly; also known by the name breeze.

Gadhelic, -hē′lik. Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race comprising the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland and the Manx of the Isle of Man; as distinguished from the Cymric branch, comprising the Welsh and Bretons, the Cornish, and generally all the earliest Celtic inhabitants of Britain. Ireland was the home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the 6th century, a portion under the name of Scots settling in Argyle. They ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier Cymric race, being lost in them.

Gadolinite, ′ō-lin-īt. A mineral having the appearance of vitreous lava. It consists of yttria, silica and the protoxides of cerium and iron.

Gadwall. A bird of the duck family, found in Northern Europe.



Gadwall.

Gael, gāl. A Scottish Highlander or Celt.

Gaelic, ′ik. The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.

Gaeta, ga-ai′ta. A fortified seaport, prov. Caserta, S. Italy, 41 m. N.W. of Naples; pop. abt. 20,000.

Gaffer, gaf'er. An old rustic; a word originally of respect, but degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt. The foreman of a squad of English workmen, especially navvies; an overseer.

Gage, gāj. A pledge or pawn. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat. Formerly the challenger cast on the ground a glove, a gauntlet or the like, which was taken up by the accepter.

Gage. The name given to several varieties of plum, as the green gage, golden gage, &c.

Gag-rein, gag'rān. A rein intended to draw the bit into the corners of the horse's mouth.

Gaining-twist, gān'ing-twist. In rifled arms, a spiral inclination of the grooves, which shortens toward the muzzle.

Gainsborough, Thomas, ganz'bro. An eminent English landscape painter, B. 1727, D. 1788.

Gaiter, gā'ter. A covering of cloth for the leg, fitting upon the shoe; a spatterdash. A shoe with cloth upper; also a shoe which covers the ankles.

Galactophagist, ga-lak-tof'a-jist. One who eats or subsists on milk.

Gala-day, gā'la-dā. A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

Gala-dress, -dres. A holiday dress; a person's gayest dress.

Galatea. In Myth. a Nereid, beloved by Polyphemus the Cyclops and by Acis.

Galaxiidæ, -laks'i-dē. A fam. of acanthopterygian fishes, formerly classed with the Salmonidæ, much resembling common trout.

Galaxy, gal'ak-si. In Astron. the Milky Way; that long, white, luminous track which stretches across the heavens, and when fully traced, is found to encompass the heavenly sphere like a girdle, occasioned by a multitude of stars so distant and blended as to be distinguished only by the most powerful telescopes. At several points are seen dark spots, one of the most easily distinguished of which has long been known as the "coal-sack." Any remote cluster of stars. An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius. Emperor of Rome, S. Nero; B. abt. 1 A. D.; crowned 68, killed by his soldiers, 69.

Galbulinæ, gal-bū-lī'nē. The jacamars, a fam. of fissirostral birds, allied to the trogons and kingfishers

Galemys, ga-lē'mis. A gen. of mammals allied to the shrews. Only two species are known, the Russian desman or musk-rat and the French desman. Owing to a powerful musky odor which they exhale they are often called musk-rats.

Galen. An eminent Greek physician; B. at Pergamus, 130, D. at Rome, 208. His system of practice was in common use for 13 centuries.

Galena, 'na. A remedy or antidote for poison; theriaca. Sulphate of lead; the principal ore of lead.

Galenic, -len'ik. Relating to Galen, the celebrated physician, or his principles and methods. The G. remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

Galeocerdo, gā'lē-ō-ser''dō. A gen. of sharks whose broad-based, sharp, serrated teeth occur fossil from the lower tertiaries upward.

Galeodes, 'des. A gen. of arachnidans, by some called Solpuga, forming the type of a distinct family, Galeodidæ or Solpugidæ, having somewhat the appearance of large spiders.

Galeopithecus, -pi-thē''kus. The flying-lemur, a gen. of mammals of so peculiar a structure as to constitute a family (Galeopithecidæ) of themselves. The bones of the arm and leg are elongated, and support lateral folds of skin serviceable as a parachute, but not as organs of flight.

Galerius, Caius Valerius Maximianus. A Roman soldier, B. 260; was adopted by the Emperor Diocletian, and proclaimed Cæsar, 292; in 305, on the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian, he became Emperor of the West and Constantius Chlorus of the East; D. 311.

Galicia, ga-lish'ya. A section in N. W. Spain divided into four provinces; cap. Santiago. The people are distinguished for industry, probity and patriotism; pop. abt. 2,000,000.

Galicia and Lodomeria (Kingdom of.) A division of Austria comprehending the N. E. corner of the empire; cap. Lemberg; area 84,357 sq. m.; pop. abt. 6,000,000.

Galilean, gal-i-lē'an. A native or inhabitant of Galilee in Judea. One of a sect among the Jews who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans. Of or pertaining to or invented by Galileo, the Italian astronomer, as the Galilean telescope.

Galilee. That section of Palestine b. N. by Syria and the Lebanon, E. by the Jordan and W. by Phœnicia, the birthplace of Christianity; it is now included in the Turkish pashalic of Damascus. Sea of G., also called in Scrip. Lake of Tiberias, Gennesaret and Kinnaeth, is simply a broad expanse of the River Jordan.

Galilee, 'i-lē. A portico or chapel annexed to a church, used for various purposes. In it public penitents were stationed, dead bodies deposited previous to their interment, and religious processions formed; and it was only in the Galilee that in certain religious houses females were allowed to converse with monks or attend divine service. When a female made application to see a monk she was directed to the porch, in the words of Scripture, "He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall you see him."

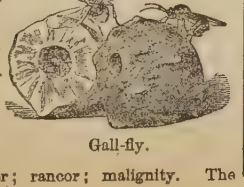
Galileo (Galilei). An eminent Italian mathematician and natural philosopher; B. at Pisa, 1564; D. at Florence, 1642. He discovered the isochronism of the vibrations of the pendulum, the law governing the velocity of falling bodies and invented the thermometer and telescope. He suffered imprisonment as a heretic.

Galiongee. A Turkish sailor.

Dutch Galiot.

Galiot, -ot. A small galley or brigantine moved by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers. A Dutch or Flemish freight vessel. Also a name formerly given to a bomb-ketch.

Gall, gal. A bitter alkaline fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver, and stored in the gall-bladder; bile. Anything bitter; rancor; malignity. The gall bladder. G. of glass, the neutral salt skimmed off the surface of crown-glass; called also Sandiver. A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant. The galls of commerce are produced by a species of cynips depositing its eggs in the tender shoots of the Quercus infectoria, a species of oak. Galls are inodorous, and have a nauseously bitter and astringent taste; their chief ingredients are tannin and gallic acid. They are also termed nut-galls or gall-nuts.



Gall-fly.

Gall, Franz Joseph. A German physician, and founder, with Spurzheim, of the science of phrenology; B. in Baden, 1758; D. in Paris, 1828.

Gall, St. An E. canton of Switzerland, S. of Lake Constance; cap. St. Gall; area, 2,076 sq. m.; pop. about 200,000.

Galla, gal'la. One of a race inhabiting the S. and E. of Abyssinia, forming with the Fulahs, Mandingoes and Nubas the link connecting the Negroes with the Semitic races, and belonging to the great Kafir family. The principal member of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic group of Hamitic tongues, the chief spoken language of Abyssinia.

Galland, Antoine, 'lŏng. A French traveler and writer; B. 1646, D. 1715. He made the first translation of "The Thousand and One Nights," or Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

Galla-ox, 'lă-oks. A variety of the ox, a native of Abyssinia, remarkable for the size of its horns, which rise from the forehead with an outward and then an inward curve, so as to present a very perfect model of a lyre. It has also a hump on the shoulders. Called also Sanga.

Gallatin, Albert. An American statesman; B. in Geneva, Switzerland, 1761; immigrated to the U. S., 1780, and settled in Penn., 1786. Entering political life he was elected to Congress and became the leader of the Republican party; 1801–13 he was Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward Minister Resident at Paris and Commissioner to England on the boundary and fishing disputes; D. 1849.

Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins. An American philanthropist; B. in Penn., 1787, D. 1851. He founded the first deaf and dumb asylum in the U. S., at Hartford, Conn.

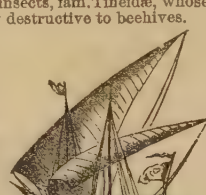
Gallegos. A river of Patagonia, S. America, emptying into the Atlantic.

Galleon, 'lē-un. A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce

with S. America, usually furnished with four decks.

Galleria, -lē'ri-a. A gen. of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, fam. Tineidæ, whose larvæ are very destructive to beehives.

Galley, 'li. A low vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, once commonly used in the Mediterranean. The largest sort of them were called galleasses, those of small size half-galleys, and those of a still less size quarter-galleys. A ship of war of the ancient Greeks and Romans, propelled chiefly by oars. The boat of a war-ship appropriated for the captain's use. The cook-room of a ship of war or a steamer. An oblong reverberatory furnace with a row of retorts, whose necks protrude through lateral openings. In printing, a frame of wood, brass, or zinc, on which the types are placed when composed.



Galley.

Gall-fly, gal'flī. An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls; a vegetable excrescence.

Gallia (Gaul). The ancient name of France.

Gallican Church. The title of the R. C. Church in France, which refused to accede to the demands of papal authority in respect to temporalities, and held that decisions of the Holy See may be set aside by the body of the clergy. Gallicanism is opposed to Ultramontanism.

Gallienus, Publius Lucinius Valerius. Emperor of Rome, son of Valerian; B. 233; S. his father who was a prisoner to the Persians, 260; assassinated by his soldiers at the siege of Milan, 268.

Galligaskins, gal-li-gas'kinz. Large open breeches; wide hose. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

Gallinaceæ, -nā'sē-ē. The term by which the whole order of rasorial birds is sometimes designated, but properly restricted to that section of which the domestic fowl is the type, including turkeys, partridges, grouse, pea-fowl, and allied forms, the second sub-ord. being the Columbidæ or Columbaceæ (pigeons).

Gallinha, 'in-ha. A nominal money of account in W. Africa, represented by cowries.

Gallinipper, 'i-nip-er. A large mosquito.

Gallinule, 'lin-ūl. Gallinula, a gen. of grallatorial birds, fam. Rallidæ or rails, allied to the coots.

Gallipoli, -lip'o-le. A Turkish seaport at the junction of the Hellespont and Sea of Marmora; the chief naval rendezvous; pop. abt. 52,000.

Gallius, Caius Sulpicius. The first Roman astronomer, elected consul, 166 B. C. His prediction of an eclipse on the eve of the battle of Pydna, 168, was verified, and secured him the highest honors. G., Caius Vibius Trebonianus, emperor of Rome, B. 205; S. Decius, 251; killed by his soldiers, 253. He lost popularity through purchasing peace from the Goths.

Galliwasp, 'li-wasp. A species of lizard bearing the scientific name of Celestus occiduus.

Gall-oak, gal'ōk. Quercus infectoria, the oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained.

Galloon, gal-lōn'. A narrow close lace made of cotton, silk, gold or silver threads, &c., used for binding shoes, hats and other purposes.

Galloway, 'lō-wā. A horse of small size, first bred in Galloway in Scotland, characterized by great spirit and endurance.

Gallowglass, -glas. An ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles; opposed to kerne, a light-armed soldier.

Gall-stone, gal'stōn. A concretion formed in the gall-bladder. The common kind is used by painters as a yellow coloring matter.

Galvani, Aloisio. An Italian physiologist, discoverer of Galvanism; B. at Bologna, 1737; D. 1798.

Galvanism, gal'va-nism. That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electrical currents arising from chemical action, more particularly from that accompanying the decomposition of metals. Galvanic electricity is a most important agent in the arts, in medicine,

Battery.

surgery, &c. Through its discovery the invention of the electric telegraph became possible.

Galvanography, -og'ra-fi. A method of producing plates for copper-plate engraving by the galvanoplastic process without etching. The impressions are taken from this in the same manner as in copper-plate printing.

Galvanometer, -om'et-er. An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current. The Sine G. is exhibited in the cut. Thompson's mirror galvanometer is the most sensitive. Its needle is rigidly attached to a concave mirror, and suspended in the center of a vertical coil by a silk fiber. A movable magnet is provided for bringing the needle into the plane of the coil when the latter does not coincide with the magnetic meridian. Needle, mirror and magnet weigh only about 1½ grains.

Sine Galvanometer.

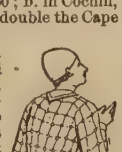
Galvanoscope, 'ō-skōp. An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle is a galvanoscope.

Galveston. Cap. of county of same name in Texas, on an island in bay of same name, on Gulf of Mexico, 230 m. S. E. of Austin. G. is the commercial metropolis of the State; pop. 22,248.

Galway. An Irish seaport, cap. of Co. G., on bay of same name, 113 m. W. of Dublin; pop. 18,320.

Gama, Vasco de. A Portuguese navigator, B. at Sines about 1460; D. in Cochin, 1524. He was the first to double the Cape of Good Hope, 1497.

Gambeson, gam'bē-zon. A quilted tunic, stuffed with wool, fitting the body, and worn under the habergeon; strong enough to resist ordinary cuts, it was frequently worn without armor. Called also Acton and Hacqueton.



Gambeson.

Gambetta, Leon. A French lawyer and statesman; B. at Cahors, 1838; D. 1884. An ardent republican, eloquent and brave, he manifested the greatest energy in the defense of Paris against the Germans, 1870, and when longer defense was useless, escaped by balloon, reached Bordeaux and continued the war for some months. After the formation of the republic G. entered the National Assembly, and at once assumed a leadership which only terminated with his death.

Gambia. A river of W. Africa, abt. 1,000 m. in length. It empties into the Atlantic at Bathurst. Cap. of a British colony called G.

Gambit, 'bit. In chess-playing, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position.

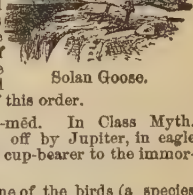
Gamogenesis, -o-jen'ē-sis. Generation by copulation of the sexes; sexual generation.

Ganges. The sacred river of India, 1,557 m. long, with a delta extending 200 m. N. of the Bay of Bengal. The Hooghly, on which Calcutta is situated, is one of its two principal arms.

Ganjah, gan'jä. E. Indian name for the dried hemp plant from which the resin has not been removed; it is sold for smoking, like tobacco.

Gannet, 'et. The solan goose, a bird of the gen. Sula, fam. Pelicanidæ.

Ganoidei, -oid'-ē-ī. The 2d order of fishes according to the arrangement of M. Agassiz. The bony pike and sturgeon are of this order.



Solan Goose.

Ganymede, 'i-mēd. In Class Myth. a youth carried off by Jupiter, in eagle form, and made cup-bearer to the immortals.

Ganza 'za. One of the birds (a species of wild goose) which, in the fictitious work of Cyrano de Bergerac (1649), relating the journey of Dominic Gonzales, Spanish adventurer, to the moon, are represented as drawing the chariot of Gonzales.

Gaon, gā'on. One of an order of Jewish doctors who appeared after the closing of the Talmud.

Gar, gär. An element in proper names derived from the Anglo-Saxon; as Edgar, happy weapon; Ethelgar, noble weapon.

Garangan, 'an-gan. A Javanese species of ichneumon, the Herpestes javanicus, possessing the power of inflating and contracting its body with great rapidity.

Garcilaso de la Vega, gär-the-lah'so. A distinguished Spanish poet, known as the Spanish "Petrarch," B. at Toledo, 1503; D. 1536.

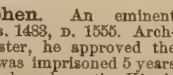
Garda Lake. The principal lake of N. Italy, surrounded by the provinces of Verona, Brescia and Mantua, and on the N. by the Tyrol; 35 m. long by 12 m. wide.

Garde-brace, gärd' brās. A piece of armor fastened to the elbow-plates, and covering the elbow and upper part of the arm; used in the 15th century.

Garde-brace.

Gardiner, Stephen. An eminent English prelate; B. 1483, D. 1555. Archbishop of Winchester, he approved the Reformation, and was imprisoned 5 years by Edward III.; released on the King's death, Queen Mary appointed him Lord Chancellor.

Gargoyle, gär'goil. In Arch. a projecting spout for throwing the water from the gutters of a building.



Gargoyle.

Garibaldi, -i-bäl'di. A jacket worn by ladies, supposed to resemble the colored shirt worn by Garibaldi and his soldiers. A peculiar style of hat; so named for a similar reason.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe, Gen. A distinguished Italian patriot; B. at Nice, 1807; D. at Caprera, 1881. He was an exile for several years, residing in New York City and vicinity.

Garnet, 'net. The name common to a group of minerals varying in composition, as alumina, lime, magnesia or some other base is associated with the silica which composes about half the mineral. In addition to the coarse garnet, there are the oriental garnet, of crimson-red color, the most prized of all the varieties; the grossular or olive-green garnet from Siberia; the pyrope, the topazolite, the succinite, the melanite, the pyrenite, the allochroite, the aplome, and the colophonite. Naut. a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist the cargo in and out.

Garnishee, -nish-ē'. In law, a person warned not to pay money which he owes to another person who is indebted to the person giving warning.

Garonne, ga-rôn. A French river, principal branch of the Gironde, which empties into the Bay of Biscay 35 m. N. W. of Bordeaux.

Garrick, David. A distinguished English tragedian B. at Hereford, 1710; D. 1779.

Garrison, William Lloyd. An eminent American journalist and anti-slavery agitator; B. in Mass., 1804; D. 1879.

Garrote, gar-rōt'. A mode of capital punishment in Spain, the victim being placed on a stool before a post to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw; this collar is made to clasp the neck and drawn tighter by means of the screw till life becomes extinct. The instrument by means of which this punishment is inflicted. A form of robbery by compressing the victim's windpipe till he becomes insensible.

Garrulus, 'rū-lus. A gen. of insessorial birds of the crow fam., containing the jays.

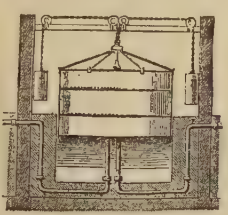
Garter, gär'ter. A band used to tie a stocking to the leg. The badge of the highest order of knighthood in G. Britain, the order of the Garter; hence, also, the order itself, founded by Edward III. in memory of the following circumstance: The Countess of Salisbury having dropped her garter while dancing, the king picked it up and tied it round his own leg, but, observing the jealous glances of the queen, he restored it to its owner with the exclamation, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Shamed be he who thinks evil of it). The emblem of the order is a dark blue ribbon edged with gold, bearing the motto, and with a buckle and pendant of gold, worn on the left leg below the knee. The dress is of different colored velvets, the collar of gold and the star of silver, the two last-mentioned being in the form of a garter. The original number of knights was 26, and this is still the nom-

Insignia of the Garter.

final number, although the princes of the blood are admitted as supernumerary members. Originally known as the Order of St. George, it still retains that title. A king-of-arms instituted by Henry V. for the service of the order of the Garter. He is also principal king-of-arms in England. In Her. the half of a bend. In a circus the tapes held up for a performer to leap over.

Gas, gas. An elastic aeriform fluid, a term originally synonymous with air, but afterward restricted to bodies supposed to be incapable of being reduced to a liquid or solid state. Since the liquefaction of gases by Faraday the term has resumed nearly its original signification and designates any substance in an elastic aeriform state. Many of the gases are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, and coal-gas has contributed immensely to the comfort and convenience of modern living. Gases are invisible except when colored, which happens in two or three instances.

Gasometer, gaz-om′et-er. An apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve or mix different gases. An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment. A reservoir or storehouse for gas.



Gasometer.

Gaspe, găs′pa. A peninsula in Quebec, E. Canada, containing two counties, Gaspé and Bonaventure.

Gassendi, Pierre. An eminent French astronomer and philosopher; B. in Provence 1592, D. 1655.

Gasteromycetes, gas′ter-ō-mi-sē′′tēz. One of the six great divisions of the fungi, comprising those genera with naked spores in which the hymenium or fruit-bearing surface is inclosed in a peridium or outer coat. It includes the puff-balls.

Gasterophilus, -of′i-lus. A gen. of parasitic insects inhabiting the stomach of horses, the grubs or larvæ of which are ordinarily termed bots.

Gasteropoda, -op′o-da. A class of molluska consisting principally of animals inhabiting a univalve shell. The garden snail is a type. The class comprises also

Gasteropoda.

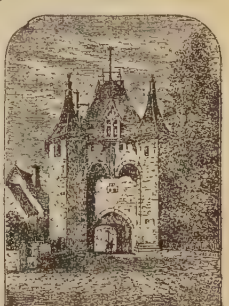
whelks, periwinkles, limpets and cowries. No known gasteropod has a bivalve shell.

Gasterosteidæ, -os-tē′i-dē. The sticklebacks, a fam. of spine-finned acanthopterygian fishes, remarkable for building nests for their young.

Gastronomy, -tron′o-mi. The art or science of good living; the pleasures of the tables; epicurism.

Gastrotomy, -trot′ō-mi. The operation of cutting open the abdomen.

Gate-house, gāt′hous. A house, as a porter's lodge, at the entrance to the grounds of any mansion, institution, &c.; the house of the person who attends the gate at a level crossing on a railway; especially, in Arch. a house over the gate giving entrance to a city, castle, abbey, college or mansion, and forming the residence of the gate-keeper. In ancient times these houses were often large and imposing structures, of great strength, and were sometimes used as prisons.



Gate-house at Sens, France.

Gates, Horatio, Gen. An American officer in the Revolution; B. in England, 1728; D. 1806. He captured Gen. Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga, N. Y.

Gathering-peat, gath′er-ing-pēt. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders. A peat put into the fire at night to preserve the fire.

Gatineau, gah-teen'o'. A river of E. Canada which empties into the Ottawa near the city of that name.

Gatling-gun, gat'ling-gun. An American form of the mitrailleuse, so named from the inventor.

Gaub, gab. An Indian name for the astringent medicinal fruit of Diospyros Embryopteris, which yields juice containing 60 per cent. of pure tannic acid. The juice, in addition to its use as an astringent and styptic, is employed in Bengal for paying the bottoms of boats.

Gaucho, gä-ō'chō. A native of the pampas of La Plata, of Spanish descent, noted for independence, for horsemanship and the use of the lasso.

Gaul, gal. The name of ancient France. An inhabitant of Gaul.

Gauntlet, gant'let. An iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by armed cavaliers. It used to be thrown down in token of challenge; hence, to throw down the gauntlet, to challenge; to take up the gauntlet, to accept the challenge. Any long glove which envelops the hand and wrist. In Surg. a bandage covering hand and fingers.

Gauntlets.

Gaur, gour. One of the largest of the ox tribe (Bos gaurus), inhabiting the mountain jungles of India, so fierce when aroused that neither tiger, rhinoceros, nor elephant dare attack it. The hide on the shoulders and hind-quarters is sometimes nearly 2 inches in thickness. It has never been domesticated.

Gausabey, gou'sa-bā. A village committee or petty court in Ceylon, to which all minor disputes are referred.

Gauss, Karl Friedrich. A distinguished German mathematician; b. at Brunswick, 1777, d. 1855.

Gautier, Theophile, go-te-a. An eminent French litterateur and poet; b. at Tarbes, 1810, d. 1872.

Gauze, gaz. A very thin, transparent stuff, of silk, linen, or cotton, either plain or figured, the latter being worked with flowers of silver or gold. Any slight open material, as wire gauze.

Gavarni. The nom de plume of Paul Chevalier, a clever French caricaturist; b. in Paris, 1801, d. 1866.

Gavial, gā'vi-al. A gen- of the ord.

Gavial or Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilia, characterized by narrow elongated jaws.

Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis. An eminent French chemist; b. at St. Leonard, 1778, d. 1850.

Gayal, gī'al. A species of ox (Bos frontalis) found wild in the mountains of N. Burmah and Assam, and long domesticated.

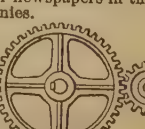
Gaza. A city of Syria, pashalic of Damascus; 50 m. S. W. of Jerusalem, and 3 m. from the Mediterranean. G. is mentioned in Scrip. at the time of the Jewish exodus from Egypt; pop. 15,000.

Gazelle, ga-zel'. An animal of Africa and India, of the gen. Antilope. It has a brilliant, beautiful eye.

Gazelles.

Gazette, -zet'. A newspaper; a sheet containing an account of transactions and events deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1665. On the removal of the court to London the title of London Gazette was adopted. It is now the official newspaper, published Tuesdays and Fridays. A gazette is published also in Edinburgh and Dublin, and all three contain among other things a list of those who have become bankrupt since last publication; hence, to appear in the gazette, to become bankrupt. A popular name for newspapers in the U. S. and British colonies.

Gear, gēr. In Mach. the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of any piece of mechanism, as valve gear; specifically, toothed wheels or the connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing.



Spur-gearing.

Geagh. The name given by the Turks to a cycle of 12 years, each year bearing the name of a different animal.

Gecarcinus, jē-kär-sī'nus. The gen. of short-tailed decapod crustaceans; Land-crabs.

Geciniнæ, je-si-nī'nē. The green woodpeckers, a sub-fam. of scansorial birds, fam. Picidæ.

Geckotidæ, gek-ō'ti-dē. A fam. of nocturnal lizards, also called Ascalabotes, sec. Pachyglossæ, the toes being furnished with flattened sucking pads by means of which they can run up a perpendicular wall, or across a ceiling.

Wall-gecko.

Geez, gāz. The ancient language of Abyssinia, a dialect of Arabic. It has a literature reaching back to the 4th century. As a living language it has been superceded by Amharic. Called also Literary Ethiopic.

Gehenna, gē-hen'na. A term used in the New Testament as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment and punishment.

Gelada, gel'ad-a. A singular Abyssinian baboon, having a heavy mane which hangs over the shoulders, and which only grows when the animal is adult.

Gelalæan Era, je-lal-ē'an ē'ra. The era of Yezdegerd, so called from its reform by Gelal-Edin, sultan of Khorassin.

Gelatine, jel'a-tin. A concrete animal substance, transparent and soluble. It is confined to the tendons, ligaments, cartilages and bones, and exists nearly pure in the skin, but is not contained in any healthy animal fluid. Its leading character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. The coarser forms from hoofs, hides, &c., are called glue; that from skin and finer membranes is called size; and the purest gelatine, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called isinglass. It is a nutritious article of food, but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation, as it cannot yield albumen, fibrine or caseine.

Gelding, geld'ing. A castrated horse. Formerly the word was applied to men as well as brutes, and was equivalent to eunuch.

Geelong. A city of Victoria, S. Australia, 40 m. S. W. of Melbourne on the W. arm of Port St. Philip; pop. 27,460.

Gelon. The tyrant of Syracuse, B. abt. 530, D. 478 B. C. He defeated the Carthaginians at Himera with great slaughter, 480.

Gem, jem. A precious stone of any kind, especially when cut and polished; a jewel; anything remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness. Artificial gems are made of what is termed paste, mixed with metallic oxides for producing the desired color.

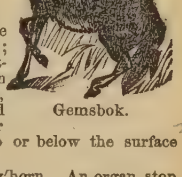
Gemara, gē-mä'ra. In Jewish literature, the part of the Talmud or commentary on the Mishna.

Gemini, jem'i-nī. In Astron. the 3d sign of the zodiac, so named from its two brightest stars, Castor, of the first magnitude, and Pollux, of the second. Its constituent stars form a binary system revolving in about 250 years. The sun is in Gemini from about May 21 till about June 21, or the longest day.

Gemini.

Gemmation, -ā'shon. In Zoöl. the process of reproduction by buds; budding. In Bot. the time when leaf-buds are put forth.

Gemsbok, gemz'bok. Oryx Gazella, a splendid variety of S. African antelope, having somewhat the appearance of a horse.



Gemsbok.

Gem-sculpture, jem'skulp-tūr. The art of lithoglyptics; the art of representing designs upon precious stones, either in raised work (cameos) or by figures cut into or below the surface (intaglios).

Gemshorn, gemz'horn. An organ stop of conically shaped tin pipes, having a peculiarly pleasant tone.

Gendarme, zhän-därm. A private in the armed police of France. In former times the appellation was confined to the flower of the French army, composed of the nobles or noblesse.

Genealogy, jē-nē-al'o-ji. A history of

the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession. Pedigree; lineage.

General, jen'er-al. One of the chief military officers of a country or government, the commander of an army, a division or brigade. Eccles., the chief of an order of monks, or of all congregations under the same rule.

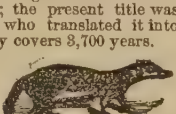
General Assembly. The supreme court of the Established Church and Free Church of Scotland. The highest tribunal of the Presbyterian churches of America.

Gennappe, zha-nap'. A small Belgian town, prov. Brabant, 17 m. S.E. of Brussels, noted as the scene of the first engagement in the battle of Waterloo.

Genesee River. A stream in W. N. Y., noted for its series of falls, the principal of which are at Rochester and Portage. It rises in Potter Co., Pa., and empties into Lake Ontario, six miles below Rochester; total length, 145 m.

Genesis, e-sis. The first book of the Old Testament, containing a history of the creation. In the original Hebrew this book has no title; the present title was given it by those who translated it into Greek. Its history covers 3,700 years.

Genet, jē-net'. The Viverra genetta, a carnivorous animal, fam. Viverridæ, about the size of a small cat, and having a very beautiful soft fur, and, like the civet, producing an agreeable perfume.



Genet.

Geneva, jē-nē'va. A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries. The word is now usually in the form gin.

Geneva. The leading but smallest in extent of the Swiss cantons, cap. Geneva, area 110 sq. m., pop. 83,197. G., the cap., is the largest and richest city of Switzerland, on the S.W. corner of Lake G., 70 m. N.E. of Lyons; pop. 47,200. It was a thriving place in the time of Julius Cæsar. Lake of G. (Leman), the largest in Switzerland, in the S.W. section of the canton; length 55 m., width 1 to 9 m. Along its shores are Nyon, Vevay, Ouchy, Clarens and Meillerie.

Geneva Bible. A copy of the Bible in English, printed at Geneva, 1560; in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced.

Genevieve St. The patroness of Paris; B. at Nanterre 423, D. 512. Tradition says she performed miracles, predicted coming events, and was the means of converting Clovis the king.

Genevre, zha-nāv'r. An Alpine parkbet. France and Piedmont, 11,615 ft. high. A road made by order of Napoleon I. crosses it at the height of 6,000 ft.

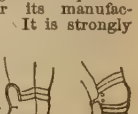
Genghis Khan. A Tartar chief who consolidated his people and carried on perpetual and successful war; B. 1164, D. 1227. He overrun a great part of N. China, destroyed Samarcand and Bokhara and subjugated Persia. It is estimated that 5,000,000 souls were slain in his wars.

Genitals, jen'it-alz. The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation; the privates; the sexual organs.

Genitor, -er. One who procreates; a sire; a father.

Genoa. The commercial metropolis of modern Italy, formerly the cap. of a duchy, noted for its magnificent palaces and churches, also for its manufactures; pop. abt. 130,000. It is strongly fortified.

Genouilliere, zhnōl-yār. A steel covering for the knees which first appeared in the 13th century. In Fort. the part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure. The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.



Genouillières.

Genius loci, jē'ni-us lō'sī. The presiding divinity of a place. The pervading spirit of a place or institution.

Genre, zhān-r. A term applied to paintings which depict scenes of ordinary life, as domestic, rural or village scenes. The term is applied in an analogous sense to sculpture and the drama.

Gens, jens. In ancient Rome a clan or house embracing several families united together by a common name and certain religious rites; as the Fabian gens, all bearing the name Fabius.

Genseric. A Vandal King, B. at Seville, 406, D. 477. He invaded Africa, 429, defeated the Romans, captured Carthage, and Mauritania 439. His fleet also defeated the Roman fleet, and in 455 he captured and sacked that city, carrying the Empress Eudoxia a prisoner to Carthage.

Gentian, jen'shi-an. The name given to the members of the gen. Gentiana, a large gen. of the bitter herbaceous plants, having opposite, often strongly ribbed leaves, and blue, yellow or red, often showy flowers. The root, the only medicinal part of the plant, has a yellowish brown color and a very bitter taste, and is in frequent use as a tonic.

Gentian.

Gentian-spirit, jen'shi-an-spi-rit. An alcoholic liquor produced by vinous fermentation of an infusion of gentian, much drunk by the Swiss.

Gentil, 'til. A species of trained falcon or hawk.

Gentile, til. In Scrip. any one belonging to the non-Jewish nations; a worshipper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen. In civil affairs all nations who were not Romans.

Genus, jē'nus. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species. In science, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from others.

Geo. A frequent prefix in compound words derived from Greek, referring to the earth; as, geography, geology, geometry.

Geocyclic, -ō-sīk'lik. Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth. Circling the earth periodically. G. machine, intended to represent how the changes of seasons, the days, &c., are caused by the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic, at an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}°$, and how the axis, by remaining parallel to itself in all points of its path round the sun, invariably preserves this inclination.

Geode, 'ōd. In mineral, a lump of agate or other mineral, or a mere incrustation. It is sometimes empty, and the cavity is lined with crystals, as in agate balls; sometimes it contains a solid movable nucleus, and sometimes an earthy matter, whence the name.

Geodephaga, -ō-def'a-ga. Predaceous land-beetles, a div. of carnivorous coleopterous insects, subdivided into two large families, Cicindelidæ and Carabidæ.

Geodesy, -od'e-si. That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figure and area of the earth's surface and the variations of gravity.

Geoffrey of Monmouth. An ancient English historian; B. abt. 1090; D. 1154, as abbot of Abingdon. His chronicles of the early kings are high authority.

Geoffrey Saint-Hillaire, Etienne. An eminent French naturalist; B. at Etampes, 1772; D. in Paris, 1844. G. S. H., Isidore, his son, B. in Paris, 1805; D. 1861, was also distinguished in the same line as his father.

Geography, -og'ra-fi. The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants. General or Universal G. treats of the earth both as a distinct body in the universe, and as connected with a system of heavenly bodies. Mathematical G. applies mathematical truths to the figure of the earth, and determines the relative positions of places, longitudes and latitudes, the imaginary lines and circles, their measure, distance, &c. Physical G. describes the principal features of the earth's surface, climates and temperatures, and shows how these, with other causes, affect the condition of the human race, and also gives a general account of animals and productions. Political G. treats of the inhabitants and their social relations. Sacred or Biblical G. treats of Palestine and nations mentioned in Scripture, illustrating and elucidating Scripture history. A book containing a description of the earth or of a portion of it.

Geology, -ol'o-ji. The science which deals with the structure of the crust of the globe and of the substances which compose it; or the science of the minerals and the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other. It also investigates the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature. The geologist ought to be well versed in chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, botany, comparative anatomy and every branch of science relating to organic and inorganic nature. The rocks have been variously divided in accordance with their position and contents. The first great division is into unstratified and stratified. The unstratified rocks may belong to any age; they are divisible into two groups, metamorphic and volcanic, all crystalline. Four substances enter into their composition—mica, quartz, felspar and hornblende. The stratified rocks have been deposited from water, and have been divided into metamorphic and fossiliferous. The metamorphic rocks are gneiss, some granites, serpentine and the like. The oldest strata, Laurentian, are represented by these rocks, and the tertiaries exhibit the

conversion of limited areas into crystalline masses. The fossiliferous strata have been divided into Laurentian, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, Permian or Lower New Red Sandstone, Triassic or Upper New Red Sandstone, Oolitic or Jurassic, subdivided into lias, oolite proper, purbecks, Cretaceous, Tertiary, divided into Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene and Pleistocene, Quaternary or Post-tertiary, divided into Prehistoric or Post-pleistocene and Historic or Recent, in which deposits are now forming, and species now existing or existing within the historic period. Another division of stratified fossiliferous rocks is into Primary or Palæozoic, Secondary or Mesozoic, Tertiary or Cainozoic, and Post-tertiary or Quaternary.

Geometrician, -om'e-tri''shan. One skilled in geometry; a mathematician.

Geometry, -om'e-tri. The science of magnitude in general; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes. It is the most general and important of the mathematical sciences; it is founded upon a few axioms or self-evident truths, and every proposition which it lays down, whether it be theorem or problem, is subjected to the most accurate and rigid demonstration. It is distinguished as theoretical or speculative and practical. The former treats of the various properties and relations of magnitudes, with demonstrations of theorems, &c.; and the latter relates to the performance of operations and the application of geometrical principles to the various measurements in the ordinary concerns of life.

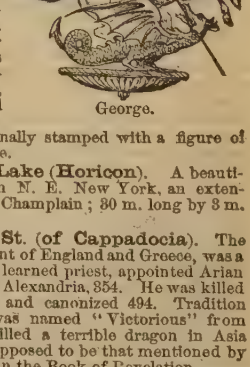
Geo-navigation, o-na-vi-gā''shon. That branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship is determined by referring to it some other spot on the surface of the earth—in opposition to Cœlo-navigation.

Geonomy, -on'o-mi. The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

Geophagist, -of'a-jist. One who practices geophagism; one who eats earth.

George. The name given to four (Hanoverian) kings of England. G. I. (Lewis), son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, granddaughter of James I., b. at Osnaburg, 1660; s. his father, 1698, and on the death of Queen Anne was declared her successor under the Act of Settlement which excluded the R. C. descendants of James II. G. was entirely ignorant of the English language, and was only tolerated by the English people; d. 1727. George II. (Augustus) son and s. of the former, b. at Hanover, 1683; crowned 1727, d. 1760. G. distinguished himself in the general European war of 1740, in which he was the ally of Austria against France, Spain and Prussia, and commanded in person in the victory over the French at Dettingen, 1743. In 1755 war was renewed and G. allied himself with Frederick the Great of Prussia against France in the seven years' war. G. III., grandson of the former, and son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, b. 1738; d. 1820, after the longest reign of any English monarch. During his reign the American Colonies secured their independence. G. IV., son and s. of the former, b. 1762, d. 1830. He was an unpopular monarch, and was s. by his brother William IV.

George, jorj. A figure of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the collar by knights of the Garter. A loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of St. George.



George.

George, Lake (Horicon). A beautiful lake in N. E. New York, an extension of L. Champlain; 30 m. long by 3 m. wide.

George, St. (of Cappadocia). The patron saint of England and Greece, was a pious and learned priest, appointed Arian Bishop of Alexandria, 354. He was killed by a mob, and canonized 494. Tradition says he was named "Victorious" from having killed a terrible dragon in Asia Minor, supposed to be that mentioned by St. John in the Book of Revelation.

George, St., Order of. The title of several orders of European knighthood, some now extinct. The principal are the Russian military order, instituted by Catharine II., 1769; that of St. G. Lucca, 1833; the Hanoverian Order of St. G., 1839, and that of St. G. of the Reunion, founded by Joseph Bonaparte in Naples 1808.

Georgetown. A city and port of entry of Washington Co., District of Columbia, 2 m. N. W. of Washington; pop. 12,578.

Georgia, jŏr'je-ah. A section of W. Asia, including nearly the entire isthmus connecting the Caspian and Euxine seas, now the Russian govt. of Trans-Caucasus; cap. Tiflis, area 18,000 sq. m., pop. abt. 850,000.

Georgia. One of the S. States of the American Union, b. N. by Tennessee and N. Carolina, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Florida, W. by Alabama; area 58,000 sq. m. G. is divided into 138 counties. Its chief towns are Atlanta, the cap., Savannah, Macon, Milledgeville, Athens, Brunswick, Rome, St. Mary's, Columbus and Newton; principal rivers, Savannah, St. Mary's and Altamaha. G. was named after George II. of England, and was the last organized British colony within the U. S., Savannah being laid out as a city by Gen. Oglethorpe, 1733. G. seceded Jan. 19, 1861; was readmitted to the Union, 1868; pop. 1,542,180.

Georgia, Gulf of. In the N. Pacific, bet. British Columbia and Vancouver's Island; 100 m. long by 20 m. wide.

Georgian Bay (Manitoulin Lake). An arm of Lake Huron, on the Canadian shore; 50 by 20 m.

Geoscopy, -os'ko-pi. Knowledge of the earth or soil obtained by inspection.

Geoselenic, 'ō-sē-len''ik. Relating to the joint action or mutual relations of the earth and moon; as geoselenic phenomena.

Geothermometer, 'ō-ther-mom''et-er. An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat in mines and artesian wells.

Geotrupidæ, jē-ō-trŭp'i-dē. A fam. of burrowing lamellicorn beetles, sec. Petalocera, which, when alarmed, feign death.

Gephyrea, ge-fī'rē-a. A class of the Anarthropoda, comprising the spoon-worms and allies.

Gerah, gē'ra. The smallest piece of money current among the ancient Jews, the 20th part of a shekel, or nearly 3 cents.

Gerard, Maurice Etienne, Comte. A French general; B. 1793, D. 1855. He served with distinction under Napoleon I., and captured Antwerp, 1832.

Gerbillus, jer-bil'lus. A gen. of small burrowing rodents (the gerbils), fam. Muridæ, having a long tail, tufted at the end.

Gerlo-antico, -lō-an-tē'kō. A rare, rich, flesh-colored marble used for statuary purposes in Rome.

German, 'man. A native or inhabitant of Germany. The language of the higher and more southern districts of Germany, and the literary language of all Germany. It is divided into three periods—Old High German, from the 8th to the 12th century, Middle High German, to the 15th century, and Modern High German. The first embraces the Allemannic, Frankish and other sub-dialects. The second is the language of the Minnesingers, of the national heroic legends (Heldensagen), and of the lay of the Nibelungen. Modern German is properly the dialect of Saxony, which Luther rendered classical by his translation of the Bible.

German-silver, -sil'ver. Packfong; the white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc and 40 of nickel.

Germanicus, Cæsar. A Roman general, brother of Emperor Claudius; B. 14 B. C., D. 19 A.D. His principal military exploit was the defeat of the great German chief Arminius (Hermann). He was the father of the notorious Caligula, and his daughter Agrippina was the mother of the Emperor Nero.

Germantown. A suburb of Philadelphia, noted as the scene of the defeat of Gen. Washington by Gen. Howe, Oct. 4, 1777.

Germany (Empire of). A confederation of States occupying the greater portion of N. Central Europe, bounded N. by the North and Baltic Seas and Denmark, E. by Russia, S. by Austria and Switzerland, and W. by France, Belgium and the Netherlands; cap. Berlin; area 9,590.21 German sq. m.; pop. abt. 44,000,000. The territorial divisions of the empire are the Kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg; grand-duchies of Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Oldenburg; duchies of Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Anhalt; principalities of Lippe-Detmold, Waldeck, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Schleiz, Reuss-Greiz and Schaumburg-Lippe, with the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck, and the ceded province of Alsace-Lorraine. The principal cities are Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Darmstadt, Schwerin, Breslau, Leipzig, Cologne, Mentz, Augsburg, Weimar, Neu-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Meiningen, Altenburg, Gotha, Dessau, Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Königsberg, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Strasburg. Chief rivers, the Dan-

ube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Main and Oder. The present empire was formed Jan. 18, 1871, when the ruling monarch of Prussia, King William I., was crowned hereditary Emperor of the Germans, the constitution being adopted May 4 of the same year.

Germinal, zhär-mē-nal. The 7th month of the first French republican calendar, commencing March 21 and ending April 19.

Germination, jerm-i-nā′shon. The first act of growth by an embryo plant; the time in which seeds vegetate after being planted or sown.

Gerontes, ge-ron′tēz. In Greek Antiq. magistrates in Sparta who, with the ephori and kings, were the supreme authority of the state. They could not be elevated to the dignity before their 60th year.

Gerry, Elbridge. An American statesman; b. in Mass., 1744, d. 1814. He was a member of the Continental Congress, Commissioner to France (1797), governor of Mass., and (1812) Vice-President of the U. S.

Gerusia, -rū′si-a. The senate of ancient Sparta; the aristocratic element of Spartan polity.

Gervillia, jer-vil′li-a. A gen. of conchifers or bivalves, fam. Aviculidæ, or wing-shells, found fossil from the carboniferous system to the chalk, inclusive.

Gestation, jest-ā′shon. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. Exercise in which one is borne or carried, as on horseback, or in a carriage, without the exercise of his own powers.

Gesture, ′tūr. A motion of the face, body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion.

Gethsemane. The garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, celebrated as the scene of the agony of Christ and his betrayal by Judas.

Gettysburg. A town in Adams Co., Penn., 36 m. S. W. of Harrisburg, noted for its proximity to the desperate three days' battle (July 1–3, 1863) between the Federals under Gen. Meade, and the Confederates under Gen. Lee. The latter was defeated, losing 30,000, including 14,000 prisoners; the Federal loss was upward of 23,000.

Geyser, gī′zer. The name given to springs of hot water. The geysers of Iceland number nearly one hundred. They are, however, surpassed by those which have been discovered in comparatively recent times in the Rocky Mountains, in the Yellowstone region.

Ghat, gat. In the E. Indies, a pass through a mountain; also, a range or chain of hills. A landing-place or stairway to the rivers of India.

Ghazepore, gāz-e-poor′. Cap. of a dist. of same name in British Bengal, India, on the Ganges; pop. 107,000.

Ghee, gē. In the E. Indies, butter made from the milk of the buffalo, clarified by boiling.

Ghent, gānt. Cap. of E. Flanders, Belgium, 30 m. N. W. of Brussels, at the junction of the Lys and Scheldt; built on 26 islands with canals dividing them, and connected by 300 bridges. It dates back to the 7th century, and is surrounded by a broad wall, 8 m. in circumference; pop. abt. 122,000.

Gherkin, ger′kin. A small-fruited variety of the cucumber, used for pickling.

Ghetchoo, get′shō. E. Indian name for Aponogeton monostachyon, the roots of which resemble potatoes.

Ghetto, ′tō. The quarter in certain Italian towns where Jews live.

Ghibelline, gi′bel-īn. One of a faction in Italy in favor of the emperor and opposed to the Guelfs, or pope's faction. They arose in the 12th century, and disturbed Germany and Italy for 300 years.

Ghoont, gōnt. A small sure-footed E. Indian pony, used in the mountain ranges as a pack or saddle horse.

Ghost, Holy, The, gōst. In Theol. the third person in the Trinity. All who subscribe to the Athanasian Creed believe the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and Son; the Greek Church teaches that he proceeds from the Father only.

Ghost-moth, moth. A nocturnal lepidopterous insect, so called from the male being white and hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot where the female, which is red and gray, is concealed.

Ghoul, ghol. An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Giallolino, jyal-lō-lē′nō. An oxide of lead or massicot, a fine yellow pigment, also known as Naples Yellow.

Giants' Causeway. A remarkable basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland, constituting a platform 600 ft. long by 350 broad and 25 ft. high, of closely ar-

ranged columns. It owes its name to a tradition that giants constructed it with a view to invading Scotland.

Giaour, jour. A word used by the Turks to designate the adherents of all religions except the Mohammedan. The use is so common that it is often applied without intending an insult. A dog.

Gibberish, gib'ber-ish. Rapid and inarticulate talk; unmeaning words.

Gibbet, jib'bet. A gallows; consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors are hanged. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight of goods; a jib.

Gibbon, gib'bon. A name common to apes, gen. Hylobates, but more particularly restricted to the species Hylobates lar, having unusually long arms. Its color is black, but its face is surrounded by a white or gray beard.

Gibbon, Edward. A distinguished English historian; B. 1757, D. 1794.

Gibel, jib'el. A fish of the carp gen., Cyprinus gibelio, said to be able to live 30 hours out of water.

Gibeonite, gi'bē-on-īt. A slave's slave; a workman's laborer; a farmer's drudge.

Giblets, jib'lets. The entrails of a fowl, removed before roasting, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., often served as a sauce or in a pie.

Gibraltar. An impregnably fortified city and seaport in Spain at the narrowest part of the Straits of G., held by the English. Straits of G., the passage connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean and dividing Europe and Africa; length 36 m., width from 15 to 24 m.

Gig, gig. A little thing that is whirled round in play; a top; a whirligig. A light carriage with one pair of wheels; a chaise. A long narrow rowing-boat, adapted for racing; also a ship's boat, generally furnished with sails. A machine consisting of rotary cylinders covered with wire teeth for teazling woolen cloth.

Gilbertine, gil'bert^{i}n. One of a religious order founded about 1148, by Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, England, the male members of which observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the females that of St. Benedict.

Gill, jil. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint.

Gill-flirt, 'flert. A sportive or wanton girl.

Gillie, 'li. In the Highlands, a man-servant; a serf; a boy.

Gimbal, gim'bal. A contrivance for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a chronometer, so that it may keep a constant position or remain in equilibrium. The mariner's compass is suspended by such a contrivance.

Gimbal.

Gimcrack, jim'krak. Originally a spruce or pert boy. A trivial piece of mechanism; a toy.

Gin, jin. A contraction of Geneva, a distilled spirit. A machine used instead of a crane, from which a block and tackle is suspended, and a windlass is attached. A whim or windlass which turns a cylinder and winds on it a rope, raising minerals, &c., from a depth. A machine for separating seeds from cotton. A machine for driving piles, an engine of torture, and a pump moved by sails. A trap; a snare.

Gingal, 'gal. A large musket used in Asia by the natives, and fired from a rest. Some are mounted on carriages. The Chinese use them extensively.

Gingerbread-work, 'jer-bred-werk. Ornamental work cut, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings, &c.

Gingham, ging'am. A kind of striped cotton cloth.

Ginseng, jin'-seng. A name given to two plants of the gen. Panax, ord. Araliaceæ, the root of which is considered by the Chinese a universal panacea or remedy for all ills.

Ginseng.

Giorgione, Giorgio Barbarelli. An eminent Italian painter, founder of the Venetian School; B. 1477, D. 1511. He was a fellow-student with Titian.

Giraffe, ji-raf'. The camelopard (Giraffa Camelopardalis or Camelopardalis Giraffa), a ruminant animal constituting the only species of its gen. and fam. It is the tallest of animals, reaching the height of 18 to 20 feet. It is a mild and inoffensive animal, and in captivity is very gentle and playful.

Girandole, 'ran-dōl. A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick. In

Pyrotechnics, a revolving firework; a revolving sun.

Girard, Stephen. An American philanthropist, B. in France, 1750; D. in Philadelphia, 1831. He made a large fortune as a merchant in Philadelphia, and at his death left $2,000,000 to found a college for orphan boys, to be conducted on strictly secular principles. The building, one of the finest in the country, was begun in 1833, and completed in 1848.

Girasole, ′ra-sōl. The turnsole (Heliotropium europæum). A transparent variety of opal, usually white or bluish-white, but when turned toward any bright light it constantly reflects a reddish color —hence its name; Fire-opal.

Girdle, ger′dl. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person and fastened. Inclosure · circumference. In jewelry, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon. In Arch. a small circular band or fillet round the shaft of a column.

Girl, gerl. A female child; a person of the female sex not arrived at puberty; an unmarried young woman. In the language of the chase, a roebuck of two years old.

Girondist, zhi-rond′ist. A member of a celebrated political party during the first French revolution, so named because the most talented and eloquent of their leaders were from the department of La Gironde.

Girth, gerth. The band by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast by passing under his belly. Any circular bandage. The measure round anything of a cylindrical shape. In printing, one of two bands attached to the rounce of a press, and used to run the carriage in or out.

Gittern, git′tern. An instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cittern.

Gitteth, ′teth. A musical instrument supposed to have been introduced to the Israelites by David from Gath in the land of the Philistines.

Giusto, jus′to. In Music, in just, correct, or steady time.

Gizzard, giz′erd. The third and principal stomach in birds. It performs the function of teeth in triturating or grinding the food.

Glacier, gla′shi-er. An immense accumulation of ice filling a valley and pouring down its masses to valleys yet lower. They present the appearance of frozen torrents, frequently several miles in length, traversed by deep rents called crevasses. They move gradually down into the lower valleys at a varying rate of 18 to 24 inches in twenty-four hours. In the winter of 1818–19 some Swiss glaciers came so far down into the lower valleys as to sweep away whole villages. They are found in many lofty mountain ranges, as the Alps, the Andes, &c. G. theory attributes important geographical changes to the action of glaciers, which, during the glacial period, covered a large part of the frigid and temperate zones. The name is also given to any theory accounting for the downward motion of glaciers.

Glacis, glā′sis. A gentle slope or sloping bank. In Fort. a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy into the most direct line of fire from the fort. In Geol. an easy slope, like that of shingles piled on the shore by the action of tides and waves; less steep than a talus.

Glade, glād. An opening or passage through a wood; on open place in a wood or forest. An opening in ice or a place left unfrozen; smooth ice. An everglade.

Gladiate, glad′i-āt. Sword-shaped; as the legume of a plant.

Gladiator, -er. In Rom. Antiq. one who fought in public for the entertainment of the people. At first prisoners, slaves or condemned criminals; but afterward freemen fought in the arena, for hire or from choice. Under the empire knights, senators and even women exhibited themselves in this way.

Gladstone, William Ewart. A distinguished English statesman and orator; B. in Liverpool, 1809. He is at present (1884) prime minister for the second time, succeeding the late Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli).

Glagol, glā′gol. An ancient Sclavonic alphabet, principally used in several R. C. dioceses of Istria and Dalmatia in the psalms, liturgies and offices of the church. It bears traces of having existed prior to Christianity, and to have been originally cut on sticks in the Runic fashion. The earliest Sclavonic manuscripts are written in Glagol.

Glair, glār. The white of an egg used as varnish to preserve paintings, and as a size in gilding.

Glaive, glāv. An ancient cutting weapon, used by foot soldiers, fixed to the end of a pole, and differing from the bill in having its edge on the outside curve.

Glanders, glān′derz. In Farriery, a dangerous contagious disease of horses. In Med. a dangerous contagious disease in the human subject, accompanied by a

pustular eruption, communicated by inoculation from glandered animals.

Glasgow, glas-go. The principal manufacturing and commercial city of Scotland, on both sides the river Clyde, 42 m. S. E. of Edinburgh; pop. abt. 470,000.

Glass, glas. A hard, brittle, transparent artificial substance, formed by the fusion of silicious matter, such as powdered flint or fine sand, together with some alkali, alkaline earth, salt or metallic oxide. Although exceedingly brittle when cold, yet it is so ductile when heated that it may be spun into filaments of the greatest conceivable fineness, and these when cold are pliant and elastic in a high degree. Soluble glass, a silicate of potash or soda in which the alkali predominates. Tempered or toughened glass is hardened by being immersed in a hot bath of melted wax, resin, oil, &c. The name is applied to many objects made of glass, as looking-glass, hour-glass; also to different optical instruments. G. of antimony, a vitreous oxide of antimony mixed with sulphide. G. of borax, a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of biborate of sodium.

Glasschord, 'kord. The name given by Franklin to a musical instrument, with keys like a piano-forte, but with bars of glass instead of strings of wire, invented in Paris in 1785 by a German named Beyer.

Glass-eye, -ī. The common name in Jamaica for a species of thrush (Turdus jamaicensis), so called from the glass-like iris of the bird. A pulpy berry on which it feeds is called glass-eye berry.

Glassité, ït. One of a religious sect founded in Scotland in the early part of the 18th century by John Glass, a minister of the Established Church, deposed in 1728 for his opinions regarding ecclesiastical polity. In England and America, to which this sect spread, the adherents called themselves Sandemanians, after Robert Sandeman, a native of Perth, and son-in-law of Mr. Glass.

Glass-mosaic, -mō-zā'ïk. A modern Italian work in imitation of the antique, formed of small squares of colored glass, representing a painting so perfectly as to deceive the eye, used for brooches, lids of snuff-boxes, &c.

Glastonbury-thorn, 'ton-ber-ï-thorn. A variety of hawthorn, the original thorn, in popular tradition, having been the staff brought over by Joseph of Arimathea from the Holy Land to Glastonbury, Eng., where he is said to have founded the celebrated abbey.

Glauber-salt, glâ'ber-salt. Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic. It may be prepared by the direct action of sulphuric acid on carbonate of soda.

Glaucolite, 'kol-īt. A variety of scapolite, composed chiefly of the silicates of alumina and lime.

Glaucoma, -kō'ma. An almost incurable disease of the eye, being an opacity of the vitreous humor. It somewhat resembles cataract, especially in the gradual obscuration of vision.

Glaucopis, 'pis. A gen. of birds, fam. Corvidæ, the only known species of which is the New Zealand crow, called by the natives kokako.

Glaucus, 'kus. A gen. of nudibranchiate gasteropodous mollusks, popularly known as sea-lizards.

Glaucus. In Myth. a marine deity, said to have built the ship Argo and accompanied Jason on the expedition in quest of the Golden Fleece.

Glendale. A parish, also known as Frazer's Farm, near Malvern Hills, Va., noted as the scene of a bloody battle (June 30, 1862), between the Federals, under Gens. Meade, McCall and Seymour, and the Confederates, under Gens. Longstreet and Hill. The former withdrew, having suffered heavy loss.

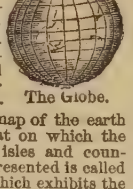
Glendower, Owen. A Welsh chief, a descendant of Llewellyn, the last native Prince of Wales, who revolted against Henry IV. and successfully defended the mountain fastnesses against the English armies. Later he joined Harry Percy and Lord Mortimer, and shared in their defeat near Shrewsbury. Retiring to Wales, he maintained a successful revolt until his death; B. 1350, D. 1415.

Gliadine, glī'a-din. The viscid portion of gluten, a slightly transparent brittle substance, having a slight smell similar to honey-comb.

Glires, 'rēz. The 4th order of mammalia, according to the system of Linnæus. It includes the porcupines, hares, rabbits, &c., beavers, rats and mice; guinea-pigs, agoutis, marmots, lemmings, hamsters, dormice, jerboas, the paca and squirrels, and corresponds closely to the Rodentia of Cuvier. Their characteristic is two flat incisors in each jaw.

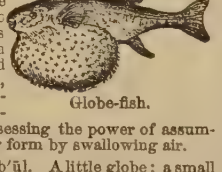
Globate, glōb'ât. Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

Globe. Any round or spherical solid body; a ball; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center. The earth; the terraqueous ball. An artificial sphere of metal or other substance on whose convex surface is drawn a map of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the oceans, seas, continents, isles and countries of the earth are represented is called a terrestrial globe, that which exhibits the constellations a celestial globe.



The Globe.

Globe-fish, 'fish. The name given to several fishes of the genera Diodon and Tetraodon, fam. Diodontidæ, ord. Plectognathi, possessing the power of assuming a globular form by swallowing air.



Globe-fish.

Globule, glob'ūl. A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form. In Physiol. a circular or elliptical corpuscle found in the blood of all animals.

Globulin, 'ū-lin. A protein body forming, in association with hæmatin or hæmato-globulin, the main ingredient of the blood globules, and also occurring, mixed with albumen, in the cells of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Glochidate, glō'kid-āt. In Bot. furnished with bristles or rigid hairs, the ends of which are hooked back or barbed like a fish-hook.

Glomeridæ, glo-me'ri-dē. The wood-louse millipeds, a fam. of Arthropoda, ord. Chilognatha, class Myriapoda. One species, called the pill-milliped or pill-worm, was formerly used in medicine.

Gloriole, glō'ri-ōl. A circle, as of rays, represented in ancient paintings as surrounding the heads of saints.

Glory, 'ri. Praise, honor, admiration or distinction accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honorable fame; renown; celebrity. In painting, a combination of the nimbus and aureola, that is, of the luminous halo (nimbus) encircling the head of holy persons, and the halo (aureola) encompassing the whole person. Popularly, it is frequently confounded with the nimbus.

Glossanthrax, glos-an'thraks. A disease in horses and cattle, characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

Glossary, 'a-ri. A vocabulary of glosses or explanations of the meaning of words used by any author, of the technical terms of any art or science, of a dialect and the like; a limited and partial dictionary.

Glosser, 'er. A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator.

Glossology, -ol'o-ji. The definition and explanation of terms, as of a science; technology. The science of language; universal grammar; comparative philology; glottology.

Glottis, glot'is. The opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe, and between the vocal cords, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice. In music, a small tongue or reed by means of which ancient wind-instruments were sounded.

Glove, gluv. Any covering for the hand, or for the hand and wrist, with a separate sheath for each finger.

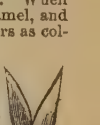
Glover's-stitch, 'erz-stich. In Surg. a peculiar stitch employed in sewing up a wound.

Glucina, glū-sī'na. The only oxide of the metal glucinum or beryllium.

Gluck, Johann Christophe, von. A noted German musical composer; B. 1714; D. 1787.

Glucose, -kōs'. A variety of sugar less sweet than cane-sugar, produced from grapes, corn, cane-sugar, dextrin, starch, cellulose, &c., by the action of acids, certain ferments and other reagents, and by processes going on in living plants. It also occurs in the urine of persons suffering from one varieties of diabetes. There are two varieties, distinguished by their action on polarized light; dextro-glucose turns the plane of polarization to the right; levo-glucose turns it to the left. When heated up to 400° it becomes caramel, and is used by cooks and confectioners as coloring matter.

Glume, glūm. In Bot. the imbricate scale-like bract inserted on the axis of the spikelet in Gramineæ and Cyperaceæ; the husk or chaff of grain, the palea or pale.



Glume.

Glutæus, glū-tē'us. In Anat. a name common to the three muscles of the hips which form part of the buttocks.

Glue. Common or impure gelatine obtained by boiling animal substances, as the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals, with

water; used as a cement for uniting pieces of wood or other material. The name is also applied to other viscous substances. Marine glue, a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha with shellac.

Gluten, 'ten. A tough elastic substance found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. It consists of gliadine, vegetable fibrine and caseine, with sometimes a fatty substance.

Glutton, glut'n. One who indulges to excess in eating or eating and drinking; a gormandizer. One who indulges or is eager in anything to excess. The Gulo arcticus, a carnivorous quadruped, intermediate between the bears and weasels, resembling the former in general structure and the latter in dentition. It is known also by the name of Wolverine.

Glutton.

Glycerine, gli'se-rin. A transparent colorless liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from natural fats by saponification with alkalies or by the action of superheated steam.

Glycol, gli'kol. The type of a class of artificial compounds intermediate in their properties and chemical relations between alcohol and glycerine. It is a diatomic acid, alcohol being a monatomic and glycerine a triatomic.

Glycyrrhiza, gli-si-ri'za. A gen. of leguminous plants, G. glabra being the plant from which licorice is derived.

Glyphæa, gli-fē'a. A gen. of small fossil crustaceans, somewhat resembling lobsters.

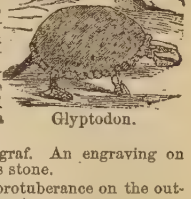
Glyphic, glif'ik. A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic.

Glyphography, -og'ra-fi. A peculiar electrotyping process in which a design drawn on a metal plate is coated with ink or varnish, and then with the copper deposit, the result being a plate with the drawing in relief, from which impressions may be obtained after the manner of ordinary letterpress.

Glyptocrinus, -to'kri-nus. A gen. of fossil encrinites, belonging to the lower Silurian.

Glyptodipterini, 'to-dip-ter-i''ni. A fam. of ganoid fossil fishes occurring in the Devonian series of rocks.

Glyptodon, -don. A fossil edentate animal, allied to the armadillos, found in the upper tertiary strata of S. America. It was of the size of an ox, and covered with a coat of mail.


Glyptodon.

Glyptograph, -graf. An engraving on a gem or precious stone.

Gnarl, nārl. A protuberance on the outside of a tree; a knot; a snag.

Gnat, nat. A name applied to several insects of the gen. Culex, the female having a proboscis or sting. The most troublesome of this gen. is the mosquito.

Gnathodon, nath'o-don. A gen. of mollusks, of which there is one well-known species, G. cuneatus. A gen. of birds (the toothed-billed pigeons), allied to the pigeons. It is also called Didunculus, from being in some particulars a miniature resemblance of the dodo.

Gnat-worm, nat'werm. A small water insect produced by a gnat, and which after several changes is transformed into a gnat; the larva of a gnat.

Gneiss, nīs. A species of rock, composed of quartz, felspar and mica, arranged in layers. It is rich in metallic ores, but contains no fossil remains. G. often contains hornblende in place of mica, and receives the name of syenitic gneiss. The only difference between this rock and granite consists in the foliation, the materials of granite being crystallized promiscuously, those of gneiss being segregated in layers.

Gnome, nōm. An imaginary being, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c. A dwarf; a goblin.

Gnomonics, nō-mon'iks. The art or science of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

Gnostic, nos'tik. One of a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual and material, are derived from successive emanations from the infinite fountain of Deity. These emanations they called eons.

Gnu, nū. A gen. of ruminant quadrupeds (Catoblepas), inhabiting S. Africa, generally ranked by naturalists among the antelopes, but by some placed in the ox fam-

ily. The form of C. gnu partakes of that of the antelope, ox and horse.

Goat, gōt. A well-known horned ruminant quadruped, gen. Capra. They are of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. Their strong ordor is proverbial. Their milk is sweet, nourishing and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Some varieties furnish valuable hair or wool.

Goat-sucker, 'suk-er. A name common to the various species of birds gen. Caprimulgus, given originally from the erroneous opinion that they sucked goats. The whip-poor-will is an American species.

Gobbler, gob'ler. One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer. A turkey-cock.

Gobelin, go'be-lin. A species of rich tapestry, ornamented with complicated and beautiful designs in brilliant and permanent colors; also a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c., in imitation of tapestry.

Gobius, gō'bi-us. The goby, a gen. of fishes, sec. Malacopterygii Abdominales, fam. Cyprinidæ, including the gudgeons.

Goblin, gob'lin. An evil or mischievous sprite; a gnome; an elf; a malicious fairy.

Go-cart, gō'kärt. A small framework on castors, without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

God, god. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator and the Sovereign of the universe. Any being believed to possess divine power, and worthy of worship. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

Godwit. A bird found in Europe and Africa, esteemed for its flesh.

Godwit.

Godchild, 'chīld. One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism and promises to see educated as a Christian; a godson or goddaughter.

Godenda, gō-den'da. A pole-axe having a spike at its end, used in the 13th century.

Godfather, 'fä-ther. A man, other than the father, who at the baptism of a child makes a confession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor. One who gives a name to any person or thing.

Godfrey of Bouillon. The principal chief of the first Crusade, a son of Eustace, 2d Count of Boulogne; B. 1058; D. 1100. He captured Jerusalem, 1098.

Godhead, 'hed. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Godmother, 'muth-er. A woman who becomes a sponsor for a child in baptism.

Godown, gō-doun'. In the E. Indies, a warehouse.

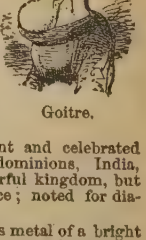
God's Acre. An old name for a burial-ground—still occasionally used.

Godson, god'sun. A male for whom another has been sponsor at the baptismal font.

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, fön goh'ta. The German Shakespeare; B. 1749, D. 1832.

Goggle, gog'l. A strained or affected rolling of the eye. In Surg. instruments used to cure squinting or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. Cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., and sometimes with colored glasses to abate the intensity of light. Spectacles. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

Goitre, goi'ter. Bronchocele; a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, containing a serous fluid or sometimes a gaseous matter. Its position is on the anterior part of the neck. The same disease affects the testes and the female breasts, but is not called goitre. Cellular sarcoma is a name applicable to the disease in all locations.



Goitre.

Golconda. An ancient and celebrated city in the Nizam's dominions, India, once the cap. of a powerful kingdom, but now of little importance; noted for diamond-cutting.

Gold, gōld. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, and the most ductile and malleable of all metals. It is not liable to injury by exposure, and is therefore well fitted to be used as coin. It may be beaten into leaves so exceedingly thin that 1 grain in weight will cover 56 square inches. It may also be melted and remelted with scarcely any diminution. Its specific

gravity is 19.3, or about nineteen times heavier than water. The fineness of gold is estimated by carats. Jeweler's gold is usually a mixture in the proportions of three-fourths of pure gold with one-fourth of copper. Gold is seldom used for any purpose in a state of perfect purity on account of its softness, but is combined with some harder metal. Graphic gold, an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold and silver.

Golden-beetle, 'n-bē-tl. The popular name of several species of beetles, gen. Chrysomela, belonging to the tetramerous sec., ord. Chrysomelidæ.

Golden-pheasant, -fez-ant. Phasianus pictus, a beautiful species of Chinese pheasant.

Golden-wasp, -wosp. The popular name of the Chrysididæ, a tribe of hymenopterous insects, which, in the richness of their color, vie with the humming-birds. They deposit their eggs in the nests of other hymenoptera, their larvæ destroying those of these insects.

Goldfinch, 'finsh. The Fringilla carduelis, a common British song-bird, so named from the yellow markings on its wings.

Goldfish, 'fish. A fish of the gen. Cyprinus, of the size of a pilchard, so named from its bright color. They are reared and kept for ornament.

Gold-foil, 'foil. A thin sheet of gold used by dentists and others.

Gold-leaf, 'lēf. Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf on a block of marble with hammers of polished iron. It is then cut into pieces about an inch square, placed between skins and again beaten, until it has acquired the necessary degree of thinness.

Gold-size, 'siz. A size or glue used as a surface on which to apply gold-leaf; a mixture of chrome and varnish used in gold-printing and for other purposes.

Goldsmith, Oliver. An eminent Irish author; B. 1728, D. 1774. His "Vicar of Wakefield" is one of the master-pieces of simple romance.

Goldsmiths'-note, 'smiths-nōt. The name given to the earliest form of bank-note, from the fact that it was issued by goldsmiths.

Gold-thread, 'thred. A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins; the same as Gold-wire.

Golf, golf. A game played with clubs and balls, on large commons, where a series of small holes are cut in the turf so as to form a circuit or round. The object of the game is, starting from the first hole, to drive the ball into all the other holes in succession, the side which holes its ball with the fewest strokes being said to gain the hole.

Golf-club, 'klub. A club used in the game of golf. These are of different uses and names, one being the driver, another the putter, a third the spoon, a fourth the cleek, &c. An association formerly for practicing golf playing.

Golgotha. The scene of the crucifixion of Christ, just outside of the E. gate of Jerusalem; also known as Mt. Calvary.

Goliath. In Scrip. a Philistine giant, slain by David, while still a shepherd boy, with a sling and stone, abt. the 11th century B. C.

Goliath-beetle, gō-lī'ath-bē-tl. The popular name of beetles, gen. Goliathus, remarkable for their large size, and on account of their beauty and rarity much prized by collectors.

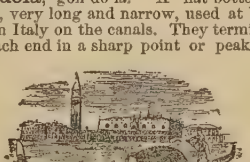
Goloshe, -losh'. An overshoe, generally made of vulcanized india-rubber.

Gomarite (Gomarist), 'mār-īt. A follower of Francis Gomar, a Dutch disciple of Calvin in the 17th century. The sect, otherwise called Dutch Remonstrants, strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering rigidly to those of Calvin.

Gomer. Eldest son of Japhet, youngest son of Noah, and progenitor of the inhabitants of Asia Minor and S. Europe.

Gomuti, -mū'ti. The Malayan name for the sago-palm.

Gondola, gon'dō-la. A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy on the canals. They terminate at each end in a sharp point or peak rising to the height of 5 feet. Towards the center is a curtained cabin for the passengers. A long platform railway car.



Gondola

Gonfalon, 'fa-lon. An ensign or standard; especially an ensign having two or three streamers or tails fixed on a frame made to turn like a vane. The person intrusted with the gonfalon in the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief personage in the state.

Gonfalon.

Gong, gong. A Chinese musical instrument made of a mixed metal of copper and tin, in form like a round flat dish with a rim 2 or 3 inches in depth. It is struck by a padded drum-stick. They are in common use in hotels in America to announce meals. In Mach. a stationary bell whose hammer is moved by a wire or cord, as in the engine room of a steamer.

Gongonha, gon-gon'ya. A variety of maté or Paraguay tea, prepared from the leaves of Ilex Gongonha and I. Theezans, species of holly.

Goniaster, gō-ni-as'ter. A gen. of starfishes, occurring also fossil in the greensand, chalk and elder tertiaries; often called Cushion-stars.

Goniatites, 'ni-a-tī''tēz. An extinct gen. of fossil shells, belonging to the dibranchiate cephalopodous molluska, fam. Ammonites.

Goniometer, -ni-om'-et-er. An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals.

Goniometer.

Goniopholis, -of'o-lis. A genus of fossil crocodiles.

Gonoplacidæ, -nō-plā'sī-dē. A fam. of brachyurous crustaceans. Several species occur fossil.

Gonopteryx, gon-op'ter-iks. A gen. of lepidopterous insects, the brimstone or sulphur butterflies.

Gonorrhea, go-no-rē'a. A specific contagious inflammation of the male urethra or the female vagina.

Gonosome, gō'nō-sōm. In Zool. a collective term for the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoon.

Good Friday. A fast of the Christian church in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion, kept on the Friday of Passion-week; the third day before Easter.

Good Templarism, gud tem'plar'izm. The principles of the society of Good Templars, combining teetotalism with certain mystic rites imitated less or more from freemasonry, having secret signs, passwords and insignia peculiar to itself. The members differ from Free Templars in that they recognize the authority of the grand lodge.

Goon, gōn. A species of E. Indian grain.

Gooroo, gō'rō. A Hindu spiritual guide.

Goose, gōs. The common name of birds, fam. Anseridæ, ord. Lamellirostres, a well-known family of natatorial birds.

Goose-step, 'step. The act of a soldier marking time by raising the feet alternately without moving.

Gopher, gō'fer. The name given by the French settlers in the valley of the Mississippi and Canada to many burrowing animals of different genera. A species of burrowing land-tortoise of the Southern States, whose eggs are valued. In Georgia a snake, the Coluber coupen.

Gopher-wood, -wōd. A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, but whether cypress, pine or other wood is a point not settled.

Goracco, -rak'kō. Prepared tobacco, a paste smoked in their hookahs by the natives of W. India.

Goral, 'ral. Antilope goral or Nemorhedus goral, a species of antelope inhabiting the Himalayan Mountains.

Goramy, -ra-mī'. A fish, gen. Osphromenus, fam. Anabasidæ or Labyrinthibranchidæ. It is kept in jars in Java and fattened on water-plants. It is one of the few fishes which build nests.

Gordiacea, gor-di-ā'sē-a. The hair-worms, an order of annuloid animals with a body resembling horse-hair.

Gordian, Marcus Antonius Africanus. A Roman pro-consul, elected in association with his son Emperor of Rome; B. 160; suicided after the death of his son, 238. G., Marcus Antonius Pius, grandson of above, B. 225; became Emperor, 288; murdered by the usurper Philippus, 244.

Gordian Knot, The. An intricate knot, made by Gordius, King of Phrygia, which, the oracle declared, could only be untied by one who should conquer Asia. Alexander the Great cut it open with his sword.

Gore, gōr. Blood that is shed or drawn from the body; thick or clotted blood.

Gore. A triangular-shaped piece sewed into a garment, sail, &c., to widen it in any

part; a gusset. A slip or triangular piece of land.

Gorge, gorj. The throat; the gullet; the canal by which the food passes to the stomach. In Arch. the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals; also a cavetto or hollow molding. That which is gorged; swallowed food caused to regurgitate through nausea or disgust. A narrow passage between hills or mountains. The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort.

Gorget, gor'jet. A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; also a breast-plate like a half-moon. The camail or throat covering of chain-mail is sometimes called the gorget of mail.

Plate Gorget.

Gorgey, Arthur. A Hungarian general, B. 1818; D. 1878. He was given chief command of the patriot army in 1848, and in 1849 was made dictator and traitorously surrendered his army to the Russians.

Gorgon, 'gon. In Greek Myth. one of several monsters of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. They are represented as three sisters—Stheno, Euryale and Medusa.

Gorgoneia, -gon-ī'a. In Arch. masks carved in imitation of the Gorgon's or Medusa's head; used as key-stones.

Gorgonidæ, -dē. A fam. of sclerobasic corals, ord. Alcyonaria, comprising the sea-shrubs, fan-corals and the red coral of commerce.

Gorilla, go-ril'la. The largest animal of the ape kind, called also the Great Chimpanzee; possessed of great strength, and has a barking voice, rising in rage to a terrific roar. The gorilla has thirteen ribs, and in the proportion of its molar teeth to the incisors and in the form of its pelvis it approaches closely the human form The Phœnician navigator Hanno found the name in use in the 5th century B. C. in W. Africa.

Gortschakoff, gŏr-chah-kŏf'. The patronymic of a noble Russian family, the most distinguished members being Michael, Prince G., B. 1795, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies in the Danubian Principalities and Crimea, 1853–5, and afterward Governor of Poland; D. 1861. Alexander, Prince G., brother of the above, was a distinguished diplomatist; B. 1800, D. 1879.

Goshawk, gos'hak. A raptorial bird of the hawk kind, gen. Astur, the female being much the larger. It was formerly much used in falconry.

Goshawk.

Gospel, 'pel. Lit. God's word. The history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension and doctrines of Jesus Christ. One of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles. System of gospel doctrine or of religious truth. Any general doctrine.

Gossamer, 'a-mer. A fine filmy substance like cobwebs, floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. It is formed by small species of spiders.

Gossypium, -sip'i-um. The cotton-plant, ord. Malvaceæ, one of the most important groups of plants.

Goth, goth. One of an ancient Teutonic race of people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic. Great hordes migrated southward in the 2d century, dispossessed the Romans of Dacia, occupied the coast of the Black Sea from the Don to the Danube, and afterward overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman Empire. The Mœsogoths, a section of the Western or Visigoths, settled in Mœsia, and applied themselves to agriculture; and a portion of the Scriptures in their language is the earliest specimen of the Teutonic or Gothic tribe of tongues. The Eastern Goths were called Ostrogoths.

Gothamite, go'tham-it. A man of Gotham; a Gothamist; a term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

Gothic, goth'ik. The language of the Goths. In printing the name of an angular-faced type. The Gothic order of architecture.

Gothicism, 'i-sizm. A Gothic idiom. Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

Gothic Window.

Gothard, Mount St. A celebrated Swiss plateau and pass, the former 11,000 ft. above the sea level. The highway from Lake Lucerne to Lake Maggiore, N. Italy, is through the

pass, 6,800 ft. high. The sources of the rivers Rhine, Rhone and Reuss are in the vicinity of the noted St. G. hospice.

Gothland. A southerly div. of Sweden, containing 12 counties; pop. 2,530,000. A Swedish island in the Baltic; cap. Wisby; pop. 57,300.

Gottenburg. Cap. of the Swedish co. of same name, 280 m. S. W. of Stockholm, and facing the northernmost point of Denmark; pop. 60,000.

Gough, Hugh, Viscount. A distinguished British general; B. in Ireland 1779, D. 1867. He won distinction by subjugating the East Indian Sikhs.

Gouda, gou'da. A kind of cheese from Gouda, in Holland.

Gouge, gouj. A chisel with a hollow or semi-cylindrical blade; a similar instrument used in turning wood. An imposition; a cheat; also, an impostor.

Gounod, Felix Charles. An eminent French musical composer; B. 1818, D. 1880.

Gourinæ, gou-ri'nē. The ground doves or pigeons, a sub-fam. of the Columbidæ, which far surpass in size all other pigeons. The head of G. Victoriæ is surmounted by a handsome crest.

Gourmand, gör'mänd. A glutton; a greedy feeder.

Gourmet, -mā. A man of keen palate; a connoisseur in wines and meats; an epicure.

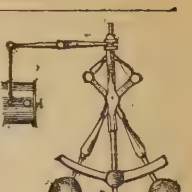
Gously, gous'li. An old form of harp used by the Sclavonians, whose bards were called Gouslas, the poetry which they chanted being styled gouslo.

Gout, gout. A constitutional disease giving rise to paroxysms of acute pain with a specific form of inflammation, appearing after puberty chiefly in the male sex, and returning after intervals. It is generally characterized by affection of the first joint of the great toe, by nocturnal exacerbations and morning remissions, and by vascular plethora. Indolence, inactivity, and too free use of tartareous wines, fermented liquors and very high-seasoned food, are the principal causes which give rise to this disease.

Governess, guv'ern-es. A female vested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; a lady who has the care of instructing and directing children. Anything regarded as feminine that governs, instruct, or tutors.

Governor-general, -jen''er-al. A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy; as the governor-general of India.

Governor, -er. He who or that which governs, rules or directs. One invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation or post. A tutor, one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs a pupil and forms his manners. A father; an employer; an elderly person. A contrivance in mills and machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance.



Governor.

Governor's Island. A small island in N. Y. harbor, on which is erected Castle William and Fort Columbus.

Gowan, gou'an. Decomposed granite; granite rock in a soft or fragile condition.

Gowlee, gou'lē. Lit. a cow-herd; the name of one of the Indian castes.

Grab, grab. A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch. An implement for clutching boring bits and the like for the purpose of giving power and steadiness in working them; also an instrument of various shapes for clutching objects for the purpose of raising them, as for drawing pipes, drills, &c., from artesian wells.

Gracchus, Caius Sempronius. A Roman orator and statesman who, as tribune, was the originator of many excellent laws; B. 159 B. C., killed in a massacre organized by Opimius, 121. His brother Tiberius Sempronius was elected tribune, and was also killed in an uprising of the patricians against his proposal to distribute the public lands; B. 168 B. C., D. 133.

Grace, grās. Favor; kindness; disposition to oblige another. In Scrip. the free, unmerited love and favor of God; also the influence of the Spirit in renewing the heart and restraining from sin. Virtuous affection or disposition, as faith, patience, &c., proceeding from divine influence. That element in deportment or language which renders it appropriate and agreeable; elegance with appropriate dignity. Affectation of elegance; assumption of dignity or refinement. In Greek Myth. beauty deified; one of three goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness and favor, worshipped in Greece under the name

of Charites, called Gratiæ by the Romans. They were generally known as Aglaia, Thalia and Euphrosyne.

Graculinæ, grak-ū-lī′nē. The grackles, a sub-fam. of conirostral birds, ord. Passeres, fam. Sturnidæ or starlings. The Paradise grackle of India has acquired great celebrity as a destroyer of locusts and caterpillars.

Gradient, grā′di-ent. The degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road or canal passes or is intended to pass; the rate of ascent or descent.

Graduate, -āt. One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society.

Graf, graf. The German equivalent of the English earl and French count.

Graft, graft. A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it.

Graham of Claverhouse, John (Viscount Dundee). A Scotch general; B. 1650, killed at the battle of Killiecrankie, 1689. He achieved notoriety for his persecution of the Covenanters.

Grail, grāl. The legendary holy vessel, supposed to have been of emerald, from which our Saviour ate the paschal lamb at the last supper, or, according to other legends, from which he dispensed the wine, and said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it as he was taken from the cross. The grail having been lost, became the great object of quest to the knights-errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act, and the stories and poems of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend of the quest of the holy chalice.

Graining, ′ing. In painting, the process of producing an imitation of the grain or fibers of wood; wainscotting. A process in leather-dressing by which the skin is softened and the grain raised.

Grain-leather, ′leth-er. A name for dressed skins, blacked on the grain side.

Grains, grānz. The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.

Grains of Paradise. The pungent somewhat aromatic seeds of Amomum Meleguetta, nat. ord. Zingiberaceæ, a plant of tropical W. Africa. They are chiefly used in cattle medicines and to give a fiery pungency to cordials.

Grain-tin, grān′tin. The purest kind of tin, prepared from the ore called streamtin found in river-beds.

Grallatores, gral-a-tō′rēz. Orders of birds adapted for wading in water, including the cranes, herons, storks, plovers, snipes, rails, coots, &c. &c. Most modern naturalists have, however, separated the herons and storks from the Grallatores, and placed them in an order by themselves, to which they give the name Ciconiæ.

Gramineæ, gra-min′ē-ē. A very important group of Glumaceæ, generally herbaceous, the bamboos forming a marked exception to this rule. The various cereals and the sugar-cane are members of this family.

Graminivorous, min-iv′ō-rus. Feeding or subsisting on grass; said of oxen, sheep, horses, &c.

Grammalogue, gram′ma-log. In phonography, a letter-word; a word represented by a logogram; as it, represented by |, that is t.

Grammar, gram′mär. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing such principles and rules; a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation.

Gram. The French standard unit of weight, equivalent to a cubic centimeter of water, or the millionth of a cubic meter at a temperature of 4° Centigrade, or 39.2° Fahrenheit in a vacuum, in Paris. It is equal to 15.43248 grains troy.

Grampian Hills. The principal mountain of Scotland, the highest summit, Ben Nevis, being 4,406 ft. above sea level. A mountain chain in Victoria, S. Australia.

Grampus, ′pus. A marine cetaceous mammal, gen. Orca, which grows to the length of 25 feet. The grampus is carnivorous and remarkably voracious, even attacking the whale.

Granada. Ancient Spanish city, cap. of prov., and formerly of the kingdom of same name; on the Xenil, 120 m. W. of Seville. It is noted for its specimens of Moorish art, the chief of these and most magnificent extant being the Alhambra palace; pop. 70,746.

Gran Chaco (El). A large interior section of S. America, occupied by roving Indian tribes and vast herds of cattle.

Grandchild, grand′child. A son's or daughter's child.

Grand-cross, ′kros. The highest class of knighthood in the order of the Bath.

Grand-duke, 'dūk. The title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany, considered of a rank between duke and king; also applied to members of the imperial family of Russia. The great horned owl.

Grandee, gran-dē'. A nobleman. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence.

Grandfather, grand'fä-ther. A father's or mother's father.

Grand-garde, 'gärd. A piece of plate armor used in the 15th and 16th centuries in the tournament. It covered the breast and left shoulder.

Grand Gulf. A village of Claiborne Co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 60 m. above Natchez. The Confederates fortified it strongly during the rebellion, but the works were captured by Com. Porter, May 3, 1863.

Grand-jury, 'jū-ri. A jury whose duty it is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and to find bills of indictment to be presented to the court.

Grand Lodge. The principal lodge or governing body of Freemasons.

Grand-master, 'mas-ter. The title of the head of the military orders of knighthood, as the Hospitallers, the Templars, and the Teutonic knights. The title is also given to the heads of the order of Freemasons.

Grandmother, 'muth-er. The mother of one's father or mother.

Grand-nephew, 'ne-vū. The grandson of a brother or sister.

Grand-niece, 'nēs. The grand-daughter of a brother or sister.

Grandparent, 'pā-rent. The parent of a parent.

Grand-piano, 'pi-ä-nō. A large piano, of great compass and strength, and in which the wires or strings are generally triplicated. They are generally in the shape of a harp, to correspond with the varying length of the strings.

Grand-seignior, -sēn'yer. The sovereign or sultan of Turkey.

Grandson, 'sun. The son of a son or daughter.

Grand-vicar, -vi'ker. A principal vicar; a French ecclesiastical delegate.

Grand-vizier, -vi-zēr'. The chief minister of the Turkish Empire.

Grange, grānj A farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, &c. A society or lodge of farmers in the U. S., for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture, more especially for abolishing the restraints and burdens imposed on it by the commercial classes, and for doing away with middlemen.

Granger, grānj'er. A member of a farmers' grange. A farmer.

Granicus. An ancient name of a small river in Bithynia, on whose banks Alexander the Great with 30,000 soldiers defeated the Persian King Darius with 600,000, 334 B. C.

Granilite, gran'i-līt. Indeterminate granite; granite that contains more than three constituent parts.

Granilla, -il'la. The dust or small grains of the cochineal insect.

Granite, 'it. An unstratified rock, composed generally of quartz, felspar and mica, united in a confused crystallization, that is, without regular arrangement of the crystals.

Granivorous, grān-iv'ō-rus. Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as granivorous birds.

Grant, Francis, Sir. A celebrated British painter; B. 1804, D. 1877.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson, Gen. Eighteenth President of the U. S.; B. in Ohio, 1822. Educated at West Point, he served during the Mexican war, but resigned in 1854. Voluntering at the outbreak of the rebellion, he was soon commissioned as brigadier-general, and rapidly rose to the command of the western department, and in 1864 was made commander-in-chief of the entire forces, and transferred to the East. After a series of repulses and defeats lasting over a year, he forced Gen. Lee to evacuate Richmond, and received the surrender of the last army of the Confederacy, April 9, 1865. The rank of General was created expressly in his honor, and he acted as Secretary of War from Aug. 1, 1867, to June 14, 1868. Elected President in November of that year, he was re-elected in 1872. A candidate for a third term, he was defeated for the nomination by James A. Garfield, and removing to N. Y. city, engaged in business in which he was unfortunate, the firm of Grant & Ward, in which he and his three sons were partners, having failed (May, 1884) with liabilities estimated at over $17,000,000.

Grape, grāp. Properly, a cluster of the fruit of the vine, but commonly a single berry of the vine. The cascabel or knob at the butt of a cannon.

Grape-shot, 'shot. A missile intermediate between case-shot and solid shot, consisting of three tiers of cast-iron balls arranged between four parallel iron disks connected together by a central wrought iron pin.

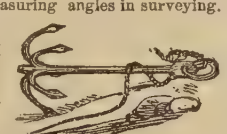
Grape-shot.

Graphite, graf'it. One of the forms under which carbon occurs in nature, also known as Plumbago, Black-lead an Wad; used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles and portable furnaces, in burnishing iron to protect it from rust, and for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces of machinery.

Grapholite, 'ol-īt. A species of slate suitable for writing on.

Graphometer, -om'et-er. A mathematical instrument, called also a semicircle, for measuring angles in surveying.

Grapnel, grap'nel. A small anchor fitted with four or five flukes or claws. A grappling-iron used to hold one ship to another preparatory to boarding.



Grapnel.

Grapsidæ, graps'i-dē. A fam. of decapod brachyurous crustaceans, fam. Catametopes.

Graptolitidæ, grap-to-lit'i-dē. An extinct sub-fam. of the hydrozoa, found fossil in Silurian slate.

Grass-cloth, gras'kloth. A name given to certain beautiful light fabrics, made in India from the fiber of Boehmeria nivea or China grass, Bromelia Pigna, &c. None of the plants are grasses.

Grasshopper, 'hop-er. A saltatorial orthopterous insect, fam. Gryllidæ, nearly allied to the locust tribe.

Grass-widow, 'wi dō. A wife living apart from her husband.

Gratelupia gra-tē-lū'pi-a. A genus of fossil bivalve mollusca.

Graticule, 'ti-kūl. A design or draft divided into squares for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

Grattan, Henry. An eminent Irish lawyer, orator and statesman; B. 1750, D. 1820. He was a member of the last Irish and also of the British Parliament.

Grave-digger, grāv'dig-er. One whose occupation is to dig graves. The common name in Jamaica for a hymenopterous insect, gen. Sphex.

Gravel, gra'vel. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles. In Pathol. small concretions or calculi in the kidneys or bladder, similar to sand or gravel; the disease occasioned by such concretions; stone.

Graver, grāv'er. One who carves or engraves; a sculptor. An engraving tool made of fine tempered steel; a burin. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.

Gravidation, gra-vid-ā'shon. The act of gravidating or making pregnant, or state of being gravidated or made pregnant; pregnancy; impregnation.

Gravigrada, -vi-grā'da. A family of huge fossil animals allied to the sloths, but of the bulk of a rhinoceros, differing from the sloth in that their feet, instead of being suitable for climbing, were adapted for digging.

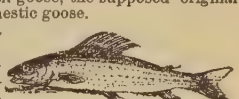
Gravimeter, -vim'et-er. An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid.

Gravitation, -vi-tā'shon. The act of tending to a center of attraction; the force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend toward the center of the earth or other center, or the effect of that force.

Gray, Thomas. A gifted English poet; B. 1716, D. 1771.

Gray-lag. grā'lag. The common wild goose or fen-goose, the supposed original of the domestic goose.

Grayling, 'ling. Thymallus vulgaris, a voracious fish, fam. Salmonidæ, called also Umber. It is excellent food.



Grayling.

Gray-owl, 'oul. The tawny owl, a common British species.

Grazioso, grā-tsi-ō'sō. An instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed elegantly and gracefully.

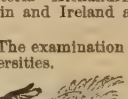
Greaser, grēz'er. A name of contempt given to a Mexican or Central American creole.

Great Britain. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or, "The British Empire." A political division covering sections of the five continents, the

original comprising the island of Britain, formerly divided into the kingdoms of England and Scotland and the principality of Wales; to this Ireland was added by conquest, in a series of invasions beginning in 1150 and ending only in 1691, when Limerick surrendered. The several divisions of the Empire with the area and population are: In Europe, 121,987 sq. m., pop. 34,869,900; Asia, 1,102,946 sq. m., pop. 161,000,000; Africa, 223,331 sq. m., pop. 1,340,000; N. America, 3,524,151 sq. m., pop. 4,372,859; C. America and W. Indies, 28,588 sq. m., pop. 1,286,000; S. America (and islands), 164,472 sq.m., pop. 254,810; Australia, 3,008,890 sq. m., pop. 2,815,726. The government is a constitutional monarchy, the title of the present sovereign being Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

Great-go, grāt'gō. The examination for degrees at some universities.

Grebe, grēb. The common name of birds, gen. Podiceps, fam. Colymbidæ.



Horned Grebe.

Grecism, grē'sizm. An idiom of the Greek language.

Grecque, grek. An attachment to coffee pots for holding the coffee grounds. The bottom is perforated with holes, and the hot water is poured through it, carrying with it the aroma of the coffee without the grounds. The name is also given to a coffee-pot furnished with this contrivance.

Greece. A kingdom of S. Europe comprising two large divisions known as Livadia or N. Greece, and the Morea (ancient Peloponnesus), or S. Greece, including several islands. The sub-divisions or monarchies are Attica and Bœotia, Phocis and Phthiotis, Acarnania and Ætolia, Eubœa in the N., Corinth and Argolis, Arcadia, Laconia, Messenia, Achaia and Elis, the Cyclades and Ionian Islands; total area, 20,152 sq. m., pop. 1,864,254. Modern G. dates only from 1832, having been previously under Turkish dominion for centuries. The principal cities are Athens the cap., Zeitunia, Missolonghi, Egripos, Nauplia, Tripolitza, Sparta, Calamata, Patras, Syra and Corfu, capitals of the several nomarchies. The government is a limited monarchy, and the ruling monarch is George I., of the royal house of Denmark.

Greek Church. That branch of the Christian church which separated from the Latin or Western church in the 9th and 10th centuries, and is the prevailing religion of Russia, Greece and the Ottoman Empire. The principal points of difference with the R. C. Church are in holding that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father above, in permitting the marriage of priests, in denying purgatorial punishment, in holding to consubstantiation in the eucharist, and denying other than the nominal spiritual supremacy of the patriarchs of Constantinople.

Greeley, Horace. A distinguished American journalist and author B. in N. H., 1811, D. 1872. He was the founder and life-long editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Greenback, grēn'bak. A popular name for the paper money of the U. S., first issued in 1862; so called from the back of the note being of a green color. The term is sometimes used to include the U. S. bank-notes.

Green-chafer, 'chāf-er. A coleopterous insect of the genus Agestrata.

Greene, Nathaniel, Gen. An American patriot, B. in R. I., 1742, D. 1786. He ranked next to Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary struggle.

Green-ebony, 'eb-on-i. An olive-green wood obtained from the S. American tree Jacaranda ovalifolia, ord. Bignoniaceæ, used for round rulers, turnery, marquetry work, &c., and also in dyeing, yielding olive-green, brown and yellow colors.

Greenfinch, 'finsh. An insessorial bird, gen. Coccothraustes, the C. chloris, fam. Fringillidæ.

Green-gage, 'gāj. A species of plum, the reine claude of the French.

Greenhouse, 'hous. A building, largely of glass, constructed for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air during the colder parts of the year. The temperature in winter is kept up by means of artificial heat.

Greenland. The northernmost part of the American continent, separated from the main land by Davis' Straits and the Atlantic, and extending to 60° N. latitude. It is under Danish jurisdiction, and its European population number only about 10,000. The natives are called Esquimaux. The principal settlements are Disco, Upernavik and Frederickshavn.

Greenlandite, 'land-it. A variety of precious garnet obtained from Greenland.

Green-mineral, 'min-er-al. A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

Greenock. A Scotch seaport having ex-

tensive shipyards, on the Frith of Clyde, 19 m. N. W. of Glasgow; pop. 49,700.

Greenough, Horatio. A distinguished American sculptor, B. in Mass., 1805, D. 1852.

Green-room, 'rōm. A room near the stage in a theater, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

Greensand, 'sand. A name common to two groups of strata, the one belonging to the lower cretaceous series, the other to the upper cretaceous series; between them is the gault.

Green-sickness, 'sik-nes. A disease of young females, characterized by livid complexion, languor, depraved appetite and digestion, and a morbid condition of the catamenial discharge; chlorosis.

Green-snake, 'snāk. The name given in the U. S. to two species of coluber.

Green-tea, 'tē. A tea of a greenish color, due to the mode in which the leaves of the plant are treated in the process of drying.

Greenwich. A city in Kent Co., England, 6 m. S. E. of London Bridge. It is noted for its seamen's hospital, the Royal Observatory and as the point from which longitude is reckoned; pop. 142,671.

Gregarinidæ, gre-ga-rin'i-dē. A class of animal organisms, comprising the lowest forms of the Protozoa, found in the intestines of various animals, especially the cockroach and earth-worm.

Gregariousness, grē-gā'ri-us-nes. The state or quality of being gregarious or of living in flocks or herds.

Greggoe, 'go. A short cloth jacket or cloak with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

Gregorian, -gō'ri-an. Belonging to, established or produced by Gregory. G. calendar, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, which adjusts the leap years so as to harmonize the civil year with the solar, and shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts. G. year, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. It consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds, the excess over 365 days forming a whole day every fourth year. G. epoch, the time from which the Gregorian computation dates, the year 1582. G. chant, one of a series of choral melodies introduced into the service of the Christian Church by Pope Gregory I. about the end of the 6th century. G. telescope, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, a Scotch mathematician.

Gregory. The name of 16 Roman pontiffs, the most prominent of whom were G. VII. (Hildebrand), B. 1028; S. Alexander II., 1073; D. 1085. He inaugurated extensive reforms in the Church, excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, and aimed to subordinate the entire civil power of Europe to the spiritual. G. XIII. S. Pius V., 1572, and was also a reformer and liberal patron of learning, endowing the Gregorian and other colleges at Rome; he introduced the "new style" into the Julian calendar; D. 1585.

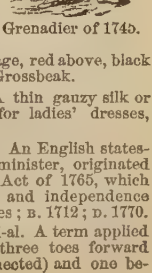
Gregory, James G. An eminent Scotch mathematician; B. 1638; D. 1674.

Gremial, 'mi-al. An episcopal ornament for the breast, lap and shoulders, made of silk or damask.

Grenade, -nād', A hollow shell of metal or annealed glass, filled with powder, fired by means of a fuse and thrown among enemies. They are of different sizes and thrown from a cannon or by hand.

Grenade.

Grenadier, gren-a-dēr'. Originally, a soldier who threw hand grenades. When hand grenades went out of general use, the name was still retained for the company, the members of which were of great height and were distinguished by a particular dress, as for instance the high bear-skin cap. A S. African bird of brilliant plumage, red above, black below, called also G. Grossbeak.



Grenadier of 1745.

Grenadine, '-dīn. A thin gauzy silk or woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

Grenville. George. An English statesmen, who, as prime minister, originated the oppressive Stamp Act of 1765, which resulted in the revolt and independence of the American colonies; B. 1712; D. 1770.

Gressorial, gres-sō'ri-al. A term applied to birds which have three toes forward (two of which are connected) and one behind.

Greuze, Jean Baptiste. A distinguished French painter; B. 1726, D. 1805.

Grey, Charles, 2d Earl. An English statesman under whose prime ministership the Reform Bill of 1830 was passed; B. 1764, D. 1845.

Grey, Lady Jane. Granddaughter of Henry VIII., and bequeathed the crown of England by Edward VI. She was persuaded against her will to assume the throne, but was queen only a few days, the people declaring in favor of Princess Mary, Edward's sister. Lady Jane and her husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland, were beheaded on Tower Hill; B. 1537, D. 1554.

Greyhound, grā'hound. A tall flee dog, remarkable for the keenness of its sight, the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, and its great fleetness. There are many sub-varieties from the Irish and Highland breeds to the Italian greyhound. It figures on Egyptian monuments, and is supposed to be the gazehound of old English writers.

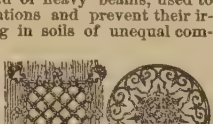
Greyhound.

Gribble, grib'l. An isopod crustacean, which commits great damage by boring into submerged timber. It is not unlike a wood-louse.

Griffin, grif'fin. In Myth. an imaginary animal, the fore part being represented as an eagle and the lower part as a lion. It was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. G. male, in Her. a griffin without wings and having large ears. A species of vulture. The bearded griffin is the lammergeyer.

Grillage, gril'āj. In Engin. a framework composed of heavy beams, used to sustain foundations and prevent their irregular settling in soils of unequal compressibility.

Grille. A lattice or open work or grating. A metal screen to inclose or protect a shrine, tomb or sacred ornament. A gate of metal inclosing or protecting the entrance of a religious house or sacred building. A small screen of iron bars in the door of a nunnery or convent, through which inmates converse with visitors; the wicket of a monastery.


Grille.

Grimm's Law. A law discovered by Jacob L. Grimm, the great German philologist, formulating certain changes which the mute consonants undergo in corresponding words in the most important branches of the Aryan family of languages.

Griquas, grē'kwäs. S. African half-castes, occupying the banks of the Orange River, resulting from the intercourse between the Dutch settlers and Hottentot and Bush women. Part are Christians and considerably civilized. They have a thriving settlement called Griquatown, 530 miles northeast of Cape Town.

Grisaille, grēs-āl'. A style of painting in gray tints employed to represent solid bodies in relief.

Grisette, gri-zet'. In France, a girl or young married woman of the working-class; more commonly, a belle of the working class given to gayety and gallantry. A female servant of loose morals.

Grisi, Giulia, grē'se. An eminent Italian cantatrice; B. in Milan, 1810, D. 1869.

Grison, grī'sun. A S. American animal of the weasel kind but a little larger. It is very amusing in captivity. Called also Huron.

Grisons, grē'sunz. The inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps. The largest and most eastern of the Swiss cantons.

Grivet, griv'et. A small green-gray Abyssinian monkey, gen. Cercopithecus. The common hand-organ monkey is either a vervet or grivet.

Griwennick, gri-ven'ik. A silver coin of Russia, equal to 10 copecks, or about 8 cents.

Groat, grōt. An old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence. A proverbial term for a small sum.

Grocer's-itch, grō'serz-ich. A variety of eczema impetiginoides, produced in grocers and persons working in sugar-refineries by the irritation of sugar.

Grog, grog. A mixture of spirits and water not sweetened; rum and water cold without sugar. Also a general term for strong drink.

Groggery, 'e-ri. A place where grog and other liquors are sold and drunk.

Grogram, 'ram. A coarse stuff made of silk and mohair. A strong, coarse silk.

Groin, groin. The hollow or depression of the human body in front at the junction

of the thigh with the trunk. In Arch. the angular curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle. A wooden breakwater constructed between low and high water to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide.

Gromet, grom'et. A ring for fastening the upper edge of a sail to its stay. Shot gromet, a similar ring used to contain shot in time of action. G. wad, a wad used in firing cold shot from smooth-bore guns when the elevation is less than 3°.

Groningen, grön'ing-ain. A fortified seaport and cap. of a prov. of same name, in the Netherlands, 87 m. N. E. of Amsterdam, celebrated for its university; pop. 41,000.

Groningenist, grō-nin'jen-ist. One of a sub-sect of the Anabaptists, which took its rise in the territory of Groningen. They held the opinion that Judas and the high priests were blessed, because in the murder of Jesus they had executed the designs of God.

Groom, grōm. A boy or young man who has the charge of horses; one of several officers in the English royal household, as groom of the stole; groom of the chamber. A man newly married or about to be married; a bridegroom.

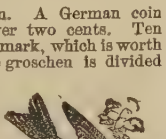
Groom's-man, grōmz'man. One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Groot, grōt. An old money of account in Bremen, of the value of rather over a cent. Seventy-one groots were equal to one rix-dollar or thaler.

Gros, grō. A fabric, usually of silk, of a strong texture; as gros de Naples, gros de Tours, gros de Berlin, &c., all strong fabrics.

Groschen, grō'shen. A German coin equal to a little over two cents. Ten groschens make one mark, which is worth about 25 cents. The groschen is divided into 10 pfennige.

Grossbeak, grōs'-bēk. A name common to several insessorial birds of different genera, resembling the finches, to whose family (Fringillidæ) they in general belong.



Green Grossbeak.

Grote, George. An English historian; b. 1794, d. 1871

Grotesque, grō-tesk'. A capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation used by the Romans in decorative painting, and revived by the artists of the Renaissance. A squat-shaped printing type.

Grotius, Hugo (De Groot). A distinguished Dutch jurist and author; b. 1583, d. 1645. His "International Law" is still authority.

Grotto, grot'tō. A cave or natural cavity in the earth, as in a mountain or rock. An artificial cavern decorated with rock-work, shells, &c., constructed for coolness and pleasure.

Grouchy, Emmanuel, Marquis de. A French Marshal; b. 1766, d. 1847. He refused to march his corps from Wavre to the assistance of Napoleon I. at Waterloo, without orders, and has been charged with treachery

Ground-dove, 'duv. A name common to birds, fam. Columbidæ, which live mostly on the ground and little on trees. They include the beautiful bronze-wings of Australia.

Ground-hog, 'hog. The popular name of the American marmot, usually called Woodchuck. A name applied to the Orycteropus capensis of S. Africa.

Ground-line, 'līn. In Geom. and Persp. the line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection.

Groundling, 'ling. A popular name for two fishes that keep at the bottom of the water, the spined loach and the black goby.

Ground-nut, 'nut. Arachis hypogæa, an annual plant growing in the warm parts of America, having pods containing two to four seeds of the size of a hazel-nut, and a root resembling licorice, for which it is sometimes used. The peanut or earthnut.

Ground-pig, 'pig. A S. African rodent, sub-fam. Echimyna; so called from its burrowing habits.

Ground-plan, 'plan. The representation of the divisions of a building on a level with the ground.

Ground-rent, 'rent. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

Ground-squirrel, 'skwi-rel. The common name of several rodents, gen. Tamias, allied to the true squirrels. A well-known species is the chipmunk, hackee or chipping-squirrel.

Ground-swell, 'swel. A broad deep swell or rolling of the sea near the shore.

Ground-tackle, 'tak-l. A general term

for the anchors, cables, &c., used for securing a vessel at anchor.

Grouse, grous. The common name of a number of rasorial birds, gen. Tetrao, fam. Tetraonidæ, including the capercailzie, wood grouse, or cock of the woods, blackcock, the prairie-hen of N. America, the spotted grouse, dusky grouse, &c.

Red Grouse.

Grove, William Robert. An eminent English electrician and scientist; b. 1811, d. 1879.

Growler, groul'er. A fish of the perch kind, so called from the sound it utters on being landed.

Gru-gru, grō'grō. The grub of the large coleopterous insect Calandra palmarum. It lives in palm-trees and in the sugar-cane and is regarded as a delicacy by the natives of S. America.

Gruidæ, -ī'dē. A fam. of wading birds, of which the crane is the type.

Grunts, grunts. A popular name in the W. Indies for fish, gen. Hæmulon, and in the U. S. for those of the gen. Pogonias.

Gryllidæ, gril-lī'dē. A fam. of insects, ord. Orthoptera. The three principal genera are Gryllus, Gryllotalpa and Tridactylus. The common house-cricket and the locust afford examples of the first.

Gryphæa, gri-fē'a. A gen. of fossil lamellibranchiate bivalves, closely allied to the oyster, abundant in the secondary strata from the lias upwards to the chalk, but scarcely known in tertiary strata.

Gryphite, grif'it. An oblong fossil shell, gen. Gryphæa, popularly known as miller's thumbs or crowstones. They occur in the cretaceous and jurassic formations.

Gryphosis, gri-fō'sis. A growing inward of the nails.

Grypinæ, gri-pī'nē. The wedge-tailed humming-birds, a sub-fam. of tenuirostral birds, ord. Passeres, fam. Trochilidæ.

Guaiacum, gwā'ya-kum. A gen. of plants, ord. Zygophyllaceæ, and also the resin of G. officinale, popularly called lignum vitæ. The resin is used in medicine, as well as the bark and wood.

Guan, gwān. A S. American gallinaceous bird, gen. Penelope, allied to the curassows.

Guacharo, gwa-chā'rō. An insessorial bird, the steatornis caripensis, family of goatsuckers.

Guacharo.

Guadalupe. (Guadalupe Hidalgo). A town 8 m. N. of the city of Mexico, noted as the place where the treaty of peace with the U. S. was negotiated (1848), by which Upper California and New Mexico were ceded to the latter.

Guanaco, gwa-nā'kō. The Auchenia Huanaca, fam. Camelidæ or Pylopoda, a species of the genus of ruminant mammals to which the llama belongs.

Guano, gwā'nō. A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Southern Ocean and on the coast of S. America and Africa, chiefly composed of the excrements of sea-birds in a decomposed state. It is an excellent manure.

Guara, 'ra. The Brazilian name of the scarlet ibis.

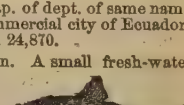
Guarapo, -rā'pō. A preparation from the juice of the sugar-cane, much used as a beverage in Venezuela. The same name is given to sugar and water which has undergone vinous fermentation.

Guatemala. A C. American republic, bounded N. by Yucatan and Mexico, E. by San Salvador and Honduras, W. and S. by the Pacific; area, 40,781 sq. m.; pop. 1,237,590. Nueva G., the cap. 90 m. from the Pacific, has a pop. of 46,000. The Montagna is the only river of size, and Golfo Dolce the only lake.

Guatemozin. The last prince of the Aztec dynasty in Mexico, s. of Montezuma; b. 1481, put to death by order of Cortez, 1522.

Guayaquil. Cap. of dept. of same name and principal commercial city of Ecuador, S. America; pop. 24,870.

Gudgeon, guj'on. A small fresh-water fish, fam. Cyprinidæ. Sea-gudgeon, the black goby or rock-fish. In Mach. that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar, independent of the body of the shaft.



Gudgeon.

Gudin, Jean Antoine Theodore. An eminent French painter; B. 1802, D. 1877.

Guebre, gā'ber. The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian fire-worshippers, called in India Parsees. They worship fire as a symbol of the Supreme Being. Their sacred books are termed Zend-Avesta.

Guelph, gwelf. The name of a distinguished princely family in Italy, originally German, and re-transported into Germany in the 11th century, still, however, retaining large possessions in Italy. Welf, son of Isenbrand, Count of Altorf, one of the vassals of Charlemagne, is said to have been the first to bear the name. It still continues in the two branches of the House of Brunswick—the ducal and the royal, to which latter the reigning family of Britain belongs. After the battle of Weinsberg, fought in 1140 against the Waiblingens (Ghibellines), the term was extended to that faction in Italy which aimed at national independence and supported the pope, while that of Ghibelline was given to the supporters of the emperors in their endeavor to subjugate Italy to Germany.

Guereza, ge-re'za. A beautiful Abyssinian monkey, gen. Colobus.

Guericke, Otto von. An eminent German philosopher and mechanician, inventor of the air-pump; B. 1602, D. 1686.

Gueux, gü. The title of the patriot nobles of the Low Countries who withstood Philip II. of Spain in his efforts to impose the Inquisition on their native land.

Guevei. The native name of the pigmy antelope of Africa, the smallest species of the family. In size it scarcely exceeds a rat, and its legs are not thicker than a goose-quill.

Guiana. A country of E. S. America, between the Amazon and Orinoco, formerly divided into British, French, and Dutch G., but since 1872, when the Dutch ceded their portion to Great Britain, into two divisions. British G. has an area of 134,800 sq. m.; pop. abt. 300,000; chief towns, Georgetown, Paramaribo and New Amsterdam; principal rivers, the Demerara, Surinam, Essequibo, Berbice and Corentyn. French G. comprises the eastern section; area, 35,080 sq. m.; pop. abt. 34,000; it is the chief penal settlement of the French government.

Guicowar, gī'kwär. The title of a sovereign prince in India, the ruler of Baroda. Spelled also Guikwar, Gaekwar, &c.

Guido (G. Reni). An eminent Italian painter; B. 1575, D. 1642.

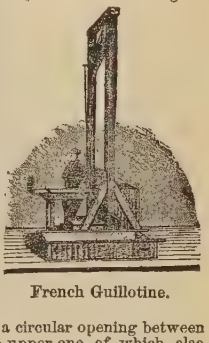
Guilder, gild'er. A coin in Holland worth twenty stivers or 40 cents; a florin.

Guilford Court-house. A village of Guilford Co., N. Carolina, the scene of a severe battle (March 15, 1781) between the British under Lord Cornwallis and the Americans under Gen. Greene, the latter being defeated.

Guillemot, gil'lē-mot. A natatorial bird, gen. Uria, included among the auks, or made with them a sub-fam. of the divers.

Guillemot.

Guillotine, -lo-tēn'. An engine for beheading persons at one stroke—an invention of the middle ages—adopted with improvements by the National Assembly of France during the first revolution on the proposal of a Dr. Guillotin, after whom it is named. In this apparatus decapitation is effected by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts, grooved on their inner sides, the person's neck being confined in a circular opening between two planks, the upper one of which also slides up or down.



French Guillotine.

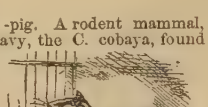
Guinea. An extensive coast region of W. Africa, comprising Angola, Benguela, Congo, Liberia, Ashantee, Dahomey, Sierra Leone, Benin, Biafra, and other smaller territorial divisions.

Guinea-fowl, -foul. The Numida meleagris of the rasorial order, fam. Phasianidæ, closely allied to the peacocks and pheasants.

Guinea-fowl.

Guinea, gin'ē. A gold coin of Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling; since the issue of sovereigns in 1817 no longer coined.

Guinea-pig, -pig. A rodent mammal, gen. Cavia or Cavy, the C. cobaya, found in Brazil. The name guinea-pig is a misnomer, as the animal is not related to the pig.

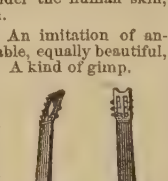


Guinea-pig.

Guinea-worm, -werm. A species of worm, common in hot countries, which often insinuates itself under the human skin, causing intense pain.

Guipure, gē-pūr'. An imitation of antique lace, very durable, equally beautiful, and less expensive. A kind of gimp.

Guitar, gi-tär'. A musical stringed instrument, somewhat resembling the lute, having six strings, which are played upon by twitching with the fingers of the right hand, while the notes are stopped by the fingers of the left.



Guitars.

Gulaund, gū'land. An aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose. It inhabits Iceland.

Guizot, Francois Pierre Guillaume, gwe-zo'. A distinguished French scholar, historian and statesman; B. 1787, D. 1874.

Gulf-stream, gulf'strēm. A current of warm water, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, past the Bermudas, touching the tail of the Great Bank of Newfoundland, and thence sweeps onward toward Europe, part going north and part returning southerly to the tropics.

Gul-gul, gul'gul. A sort of chunam or cement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, which hardens like a stone, and is put over a ship's bottom in India, so that worms cannot penetrate it.

Gulo, gū'lō. The generic name under which the glutton or wolverine and the grison, with other carnivorous congeners, have been arranged.

Gull. A natatorial bird, gen. Larus, fam. Laridæ, ord. Longipennes of Cuvier. There are various species, as the common gull or sea-mew, the black-headed gull, the herring gull, the kittiwake, the wagel or great black-backed gull, the ivory gull, the burgomaster, &c.

Gull.

Gum. A juice which exudes from trees and thickens on the surface, or is obtained from their seeds or roots. There are six varieties of gum, namely, gum-arabic, gum-senegal, gum of the cherry and other stone-fruit trees, gum-tragacanth, gum of Bassora and the gum of seeds and roots.

Gum-animal, 'an-i-mal. The Galago senegalensis, a quadrumanous animal of W. Africa, about the size of a rat.

Gum-arabic, -ar'a-bik. The juice of various species of trees of the gen. Acacia.

Gum-elastic, 'ē-las-tik. Caoutchouc; india-rubber.

Gum-arabic Plant.

Gum-juniper, -jū'ni-per. The resin of Callitris quadrivalvis, a coniferous tree, used in varnish-making; when powdered it forms pounce, used for preparing paper and parchment for writing on.

Gum-resin, -rez'in. A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and other substances, extracted by incision. The most important are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh and ammoniac.

Gum-senegal, -sen'ē-gal. A kind of gum-arabic brought from the country of the river Senegal, in Africa, yielded by Acacia Verek.

Gum-tragacanth, -trag'a-kanth. A gum yielded by several species of Astragalus, sub-gen. Tragacantha.

Gun, gun. A name applied to every species of fire-arm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive.

Gun-barrel, 'bar-el. The barrel or tube of a gun. Gun-barrel drain, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.

Gun-boat, 'bōt. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of heavy caliber, and from its light draught capable of running close inshore or up rivers.

Gun-carriage, 'kar-ij. The carriage or structure on which a cannon is mounted or moved, and from which it is fired.

Gun-cotton, 'kot-tn. A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or any vegetable fiber in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. It has about four times the explosive force of gunpowder.

Gun-metal, 'met-l. An alloy, generally of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for the manufacture of cannon, &c. Other metals, as zinc or iron, have sometimes been added or substituted for the tin.

Gunny, 'ni. A strong coarse sackcloth, for bags, sacks and packing generally, made from jute, the fiber of Corchorus capsularis, and sunn, the fiber of Crotalaria juncea.

Gun-port, 'port. A hole in a ship for a cannon.

Gunpowder, 'pou-der. An explosive mixture of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal, reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried.

Gun-tackle, 'tak-l. The blocks and pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage and the side of a ship by means of which a gun is run up to or drawn back from the port-hole.

Gunter's Chain, 'terz-chān. The chain in common use for measuring land, having a length of 66 feet; it is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches. 100,000 square links make one acre.

Gunter's Line, līn. A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by the dividers. A sliding scale corresponding to logarithms for performing these operations by inspection without dividers.

Gunter's Quadrant, kwod-rant. A kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, &c., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.

Gunter's Scale, skāl. A large plain scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying.

Gun Town. A cross-road settlement in Georgia, on the M. & O. R. R., noted for the defeat of a Federal force of 12,000, under Gen. Sturgis, by the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Forrest, June 10, 1864; Federal loss, 3,500.

Gurglet, ger'glet. A very porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

Gurnard, 'nārd. The popular name of fishes, gen. Trigla, fam. Sclerogenidæ.

Gustavus. The name of four kings of Sweden, G. I. (Vasa), B. at Stockholm, 1496; drove the Danish usurper, Christian II., from the country and was crowned king 1527; D. 1559. G. II. (Adolphus), grandson of above, was one of the greatest generals of history; B. 1594; crowned 1611; killed at the battle of Lützen, Germany, 1632. He defeated the Prussians and Poles, and as champion of the Protestant cause overran nearly the whole of Germany. G. III., B. 1746; crowned 1771; assassinated by Ankarström, one of his nobles, 1792. G. IV., B. 1778; S. his father, G. III., 1792; was deposed and D. in Switzerland, 1837.

Gusto, gust'ō. Nice appreciation or enjoyment; keen relish; taste; fancy.

Gut, gut. The intestinal canal of an animal from the stomach to the anus; intestine; a narrow strait.

Gutenberg, Johann. The inventor of the art of printing with movable types; B. at Mentz, Germany, 1400; D. 1468.

Gutta, 'ta. One of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of the frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, attached to the under side of the mutules and under the triglyphs of the Doric order.

Gutta Percha, per'cha. A substance resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties, but stronger, more soluble and less elastic. It is obtained in the state of a milky-looking juice, which hardens on being exposed to the air, and is the sap of a large tree of the gen. Isonandra, ord. Sapotaceæ.

Guttifer, 'i-fer. In Bot. a plant that exudes gum or resin; a plant belonging to the ord. Guttiferæ.

Guttural, 'er-al. A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat; any guttural sound or articulation. In the English alphabet the gutturals are c, g (both hard), k and q.

Guy de Lusignan. A French knight and Crusader who was elected King of Jerusalem, 1186; losing his cap. and crown, 1187, to Saladin. Richard Cœur de

Lion made him King of Cyprus; B. 1136, D. 1194.

Gyle, gīl. A brewer's vat. The fermented wort used by vinegar makers.

Gymnasiarch, jim-nā'zi-ārk. A magistrate who superintended the gymnasia in Greece.

Gymnasium, -um. A place where athletic exercises are performed. Among the ancient Greeks those who took part in such exercises were naked or nearly so, hence the name. A school or seminary preparatory to the universities.

Gymnast, 'nast. One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises.

Gymnoderinæ, 'nō-dē-rī''nē. A S. American sub-fam. of conirostral birds, fam. Corvidæ, nearly allied to the true crows; the fruit crows.

Gymnodont, -dont. One of a fam. of plectognathous teleostean fishes, including the spinous globe-fishes.

Gymnogen, -jen. In Bot. a plant with a naked seed; a gymnosperm. Among the gymnogens are pines and firs, yews, joint-firs, the Cycadaceæ, &c.

Gymnolæmata, -lē'ma-ta. An order of the Polyzoa, in which the mouth is devoid of the valvular structure known as the epistome.

Gymnophiona, -fī'ō-na. Huxley's name for a small order of Amphibia, including only certain vermiform animals which are found in various tropical countries burrowing in marshy ground, somewhat like gigantic earthworms.

Gymnophthalmata, -nof-thal'ma-ta. A tribe of Medusæ, having a disk-shaped body, circulating vessels running to the margin, and the eye-specks either uncovered or wanting.

Gymnophthalmidæ, 'mi-dē. A fam. of lizards comprising several genera, in which the eyes are distinct and exposed, the eyelids being rudimentary.

Gymnosomata, -nō-sō'ma-ta. An order of Pteropoda in which the body is not protected by a shell.

Gymnosophist, -nos'o-fist. One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little or no clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation.

Gymnotus, -nō'tus. A genus of fishes, sec. Apodes, or those which have no dorsal fin. The only known species is the **Gymnotus electricus, or electric eel.**

Gynæceum, jin-ē'sē-um. Among the ancients, the females' apartment or division of a house of consideration. A sort of manufactory in ancient Rome for making clothes and furniture for the emperor's family, the managers of which were females. In Bot. the pistil taken in a collective sense, precisely as the stamens form the andrœceum, the petals the corolla, and the sepals the calyx.

Gynarchy, 'ār-ki. Government by a female or females.

Gypaetinæ, jip-ā'ē-tī-nē. The bearded vultures, a sub-fam. of which the type is the gen. Gypaetos.

Gypogeranidæ, 'o-jer-an''i-dē. A fam. of vultures, including a single genus, of which only one species, the secretary-falcon of S. Africa, is known.

Gypsography, -sog'ra-fi. The art of engraving on gypsum.

Gypsology, -sol'o-ji. That branch of knowledge that treats of the gypsies, their language, history, manners and customs.

Gypsoplast, 'so-plast. A cast taken in plaster of Paris or white lime.

Gypsum, 'sum. A mineral found in a compact, crystallized state, as alabaster and selenite, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which in a very moderate heat gives out its water of crystallization, and becomes a very fine white powder, extensively used under the name of plaster of Paris.

Gypsy, 'si. One of a peculiar vagabond race found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa and America, distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their language, which they call Romany chiv or chib or Romanes, is a Hindu dialect closely allied to Sanskrit, but much corrupted by admixture with the tongues of the peoples among whom they have sojourned. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the gypsies as descendants of some obscure Indian tribe.

Gypsy-moth, 'si-moth. The Hypogymna dispar of naturalists.

Gyracanthus, jī-ra-kan'thus. A gen. of fossil acanthopterygious fishes, found in the carboniferous and Permian formations.

Gyrencephala, jī-ren-sef'a-la. One of the four sub-classes into which Owen has divided the mammalia, based on the structure of the brain. To the G. belong the Quadrumana, Carnivora, Artiodactyla,

Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Toxodontia, Sirenia, and Cetacea.

Gyrfalcon, jer'fa-kn. A species of falcon, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe.

Gyrinidæ, jī-rī'nī-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Pentamera, sub-sec. Hydradephaga or water-beetles.

Gyrodus, 'rō-dus. A thick-toothed fossil fish found in the oolite of Durrheim in Baden, as also in the chalk.

Gyrolepis, -rol'ē-pis. A gen. of fossil ganoid fishes, found in the new red sandstone and the bone beds of the lias.

Gyronechina, -ron'ē-kī''na. Whirligigs, a sub-fam. of aquatic carnivorous beetles.

Gyrophora, -rof'o-ra. A gen. of lichens, one of which is the tripe-de-roche, on which Sir J. Franklin and his companions lived for some time.

Gyropristis, rō-pris'-tis. A gen. of fossil placoid fishes from the red sandstone near Belfast.

Gyroscope, 'rō-skōp. An apparatus, consisting of a rotating disk mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in a ring or rings, also rotating in different ways. By means of this instrument the rotation of the earth on its axis can be ocularly demonstrated.

Gyroscope.

Gyve, jīv. A shackle, usually for the legs; a fetter.

H

H IS the 8th letter of the alphabet, and often called the aspirate, though not the only aspirated letter in English. The sound that distinctively belongs to it is that which it has at the beginning of a syllable either before a vowel, as in hard, heavy, or after, w, as in where, when. This letter, along with most of the others in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, was borrowed from the Latin alphabet, into which it passed from the Greek. In music, H is the German equivalent for B natural, B being with them our B flat. As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it 200,000. As an abbreviation in Latin, H stands for homo, hæres, hora, &c.; in English, H.M.S. stands for his (her) majesty's ship or service, H.R.H. for his (her) royal highness, H.P. for half-pay.

Habakkuk, ha-bak'kŭk. The name of one of the books of the Old Testament. Habakkuk was the eighth of the twelve minor prophets, and his prophecy is admired for its elevated, lyrical style.

Haberdasher, 'ber-dush-er. A dealer in drapery goods.

Habergeon, -ber'jē-on. A coat of mail consisting of a jacket without sleeves, formed of little iron rings, and descended from the neck to the middle of the body.

Habitant, 'bit-ant. An inhabitant. A name applied to inhabitants of Lower Canada of French extraction.

Habit-shirt, -shert. A thin muslin or lace garment, worn by females over the breast and neck.

Habrocoma, -brok'ō-ma. A gen. of mammals, ord. Rodentia, sub-ord. Hystricidæ, allied to the cavies.

Habromania, -bro-mā'ni-a. Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character.

Habroneme, hab'ro-nēm. In mineral, having the form of fine threads.

Hachure, hach'ūr. Short lines which mark half-tints and shadows in designing and engraving, employed in delineating mountains.

Hacienda, ä-thē-en'da. In Spanish America, a manufacturing, mining, stock-raising, or other establishment in the country; an isolated farm or farm-house.

Hack, hak. A horse kept for hire; a worn-out horse. A drudge or a person overworked; a writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making.

Hackery, 'e-ri. A rude two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen, used by the natives of India.

Haddock, had'dok. A fish of the cod fam., but smaller than the cod.

Hackney, 'nē. A horse kept for riding or driving; a pony. A coach or other carriage kept for hire.

Hades, hā'dēz. The invisible abode of the dead; the place or state of departed souls; the world of spirits.

Hadith, had'ith. In Mohammedan theol. the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran. Originally it was not lawful to

commit them to writing, but the danger of their being lost or corrupted led to their being placed on record.

Hadj, haj. The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

Hadji, ′ō. A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca. The name is also applied to a Greek or Armenian who has visited the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.

Hadrosaurus, had-ro-sā′rus. A gen. of extinct reptiles belonging to the deinosaurian division of the Ornithoscelida. It appears to have been the American representative of the iguanodon of Europe, resembling it in its enormous dimensions, herbivorous habits and anatomical structure.

Hæma, hē′ma. Blood; much used as a prefix in words of Greek origin referring to the blood.

Hæmachrome, -krōm. The coloring matter of the blood; Hæmatosin.

Hæmatics, -mat′iks. That branch of physiology which treats of the blood.

Hæmatinone, -mat′in-ōn. A red glass known to the ancients and used for mosaics, ornamental vases, &c. It contains no tin and no coloring matter except cupric oxide. All attempts of the moderns to imitate it have hitherto failed.

Hæmatosis, -ma-tō′sis. The arterialization of blood; sanguification, or the formation of the blood.

Hæmatozoa, ′ma-to-zō″a. A term applied to the entozoa which exist in the blood of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrate animals. They are generally microscopic, without generative organs, and found both in the arteries and veins.

Hæmoglobin, ′mo-glōb-in. The fluid matter of a red color contained in the red corpuscles of the blood. It can be resolved into an albuminous substance called globulin, and the coloring matter hæmatin.

Hæmulon, ′mū-lon. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Sciænidæ.

Hafiz, haf′iz. Having the whole Koran by heart.

Hafiz, Mohammed Shems-ed-Deen. An eminent Persian poet; b. at Shiraz, abt. 1300, d. abt. 1390. His writings have been translated into English.

Haft, haft. A handle; used chiefly of a knife, sword or dagger; the hilt.

Hag, hag. An ugly old woman. A witch. A fury; a she-monster. A gen. of cartilaginous fishes allied to the lamprey.

Hagada, hag-ā′da. A legend, anecdote, or saying in the Talmud illustrative of the law. The free rabbinical interpretation of Scripture.

Haggai, gī. The name of one of the books of the Old Testament. Haggai was the tenth of the twelve minor prophets, and the first of those who prophesied in Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity. He urged the rebuilding of the temple.

Hagiocracy, hā-ji-ok′ra-si. The government of the priesthood; a sacred government; a hierarchy.

Hagiography, -ji-og′ra-fi. The last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament. These divisions are: The Law, contained in the first five books; the Prophets, or Nevim; and the Cetuvim, or writings, by way of eminence. The latter is called by the Greeks Hagiographa, comprehending the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations and Ecclesiastes. In the R. C. Ch. lives of the saints.

Hagiology, -ol′o-ji. History or description of the sacred writings. That branch of literature which has to do with the history of the lives and legends of the saints.

Hague, The. Cap. of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a prov. of Holland, 10 m. S. W. of Leyden; pop. 97,300.

Hahnemann, Samuel Christian Friedrich. A distinguished German physician and chemist, originator of the homœopathic system of medical practice; b. 1755; d. in Paris 1843.

Haiduck, hī′dŭk. One of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary who sold their services to the best bidder. The name is now given to macers in the Hungarian courts, halberdiers of Hungarian magnates, and the lackeys and other attendants in German courts.

Haik, hāk. A large piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by the Arabs over the tunic but under the burnoose. Also written Hyke.

Hailstone, hāl′stōn. A single ball or pellet of hail.

Hair-bracket, hār′brak-et. In shipbuilding, a molding which comes in at the back of or runs aft from the figure-head.

Hair-breadth, bredth. The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. Among the Jews it was reckoned the forty-eighth part of an inch.

Haircloth, ′kloth. Cloth made of hair or in part of hair; used for covering the cushions of chairs, couches, &c., and

sometimes worn next the skin in doing penance.

Hair-line, 'līn. A slender line in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke. A type having all the face-lines fine.

Hair-pencil, 'pen-sil. A fine brush or pencil made of hair.

Hair-pin, 'pin. A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position; especially, a double pin or bent wire used by women.

Hair-powder, 'pou-der. A fine-scented powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head.

Hair-salt, 'sąlt. Epsomite, a native sulphate of magnesia.

Hair-space, 'spās. The thinnest space used by printers.

Hair-spring, 'spring. In watch-making, the fine spring giving motion to the balance wheel.

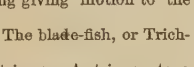
Hair-tail, 'tāl. The blade-fish, or Trichiurus lepturus.

Hair-trigger, 'trig-er. A trigger to a gun-lock so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece.

Hair-worm, 'werm. A filiform worm, gen. Gordius.

Hai-tsai, hā-tsā. A transparent gluten much used in China, the chief ingredient of which is supposed to be Plocaria tenax, a small sea-weed.

Hake, hāk. A gen. of fishes, cod fam.



Hake.

Hakem, hā'kem. In Arabia a wise man; hence, a physician. A title sometimes given to a commander, ruler, or governor, as of a province.

Hakemite, -īt. Relating to the caliph Hakem, or to the astronomical tables published under the caliph Hakem.

Halacha, ha'la-ka. The Jewish oral or traditional law, as distinguished from the written law laid down in the Scriptures, and like it believed to be of divine origin. The ultimate conclusion of Talmudic rabbis on a disputed question.

Haladroma, -la'drō-ma. A gen. of palmiped birds, ord. Longipennes, resembling the petrels in figure and beak, and the cormorant in their pouch-like throat.

Halation, hā-lā'shon. In Photog. an appearance as of a halo of light surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photographic picture developed upon iodide of silver.

Halbert, hąl'bert. An ancient military weapon, intended for both cutting and thrusting, formerly carried by sergeants of foot, artillery and marines.

Halberts.

Halcyon, 'si-on. A gen. of the kingfisher family, of which there are many species. Called more commonly Alcedo. H. days, according to the ancient belief, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood, and the weather was calm; hence, days of tranquillity.

Haldanite, hąl'dān-īt. A follower of the brothers Haldane, Scotch Independents or Congregationalists, who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland and founded the sect at the close of the last century.

Hale, Matthew, Sir. An eminent English jurist; B. 1609, D. 1676.

Half-blood, hāf'blud. One born of the same mother but not the same father as another, or vice versâ. One born of a male and female of different breeds or races; a half-breed.

Half-breed, 'brēd. One who is half-blooded; specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites.

Half-brother, 'bruth-er. A brother by one parent, but not by both.

Half-caste, 'kast. One born of a Hindu parent on one side and of a European on the other.

Half-cock, 'kok. The position of the cock or hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch.

Half-crown, -kroun'. An English silver coin of the value of 2s. 6d.

Half-dime, -dīm'. A silver coin of the U. S. of the value of five cents.

Half-eagle, 'ē-gl. An American gold coin of the value of five dollars.

Halfer, 'er. A male fallow-deer gelded.

Half-face, 'fās. The part of the face seen in profile.

Half-lap Coupling, 'lap kup-ling. In Mech. a kind of permanent coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so as to overlap each other. This is reckoned the best form of permanent coupling.

Half-length, 'length. Showing only the upper half of the body, as a portrait.

Half-pace, 'pās. The resting-place of a staircase. The broad space or interval between two flights of steps. When it occurs at the angle turns of the stair it is called a Quarter-pace. A raised floor in a bay-window.

Half-penny, hā'pen-ni. An English copper coin of the value of half a penny.

Half-pike, hāf'pīk. A spear-headed weapon with a shaft about half the length of the ordinary pike. One form of this weapon, called also spontoon, was formerly carried by infantry officers; another form is used in the navy in boarding ships.

Half-round, 'round. In Arch. a molding whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

Half-shift, 'shift. In playing the violin a move of the hand a little way upward on the neck of the instrument so that the first finger can readily stop the note G on the first string.

Half-sovereign, 'so-ve-rin. A British gold coin in value 10s.

Half-tint, 'tint. An intermediate color; middle tint.

Haliaetus, hal-i-a'ē-tus. A gen. of birds, fam. Falconidæ, eagle group, differing from the true eagles in the greater length of the bill, in the toes and lower part of the tarsi being destitute of feathers, in feeding on carrion almost as readily as on newly-killed prey, and in inferior courage. The most noted species is H. leucocephalus, the white-headed erne or sea-eagle, the chosen symbol of the U. S.

Halibut, ha'li-but. A fish, gen. Hippoglossus, one of the largest of the flat-fish family or Pleuronectidæ.

Halictus, -lik'tus. A gen. of hymenopterous insects, sec. Aculeata, sub-sec. Apiariæ, and group Andrenidæ or short-tongued bees.

Halieutics, -li-ū'tiks. A treatise on fishes, or the art of fishing; ichthyology.

Halifax, Charles Montagu, Earl of. A celebrated English statesman and financier; B. 1661, D. 1715. As prime minister he was the originator of the national debt, and founder of the Bank of England.

Halifax. A city in W. Riding Co., York, England, noted for its woolen manufactories, 35 m. S. W. of York; pop. 71,800. The cap. of Nova Scotia, a fortified seaport, the naval depot of the British N. American fleet, and a trans-Atlantic steamship station; pop. 33,846.

Haliography, -og'ra-fi. That department of science which treats of the sea.

Haliotis, -ō'tis. A gen. of gasteropodous mollusks, both fossil and recent, commonly called sea-ears or ear-shells.

Halitus, 'li-tus. In Physiol. the breath; the vapor exhaled from the body, so long as the blood is warm; the odorous vapor exhaled by newly drawn blood.

Hall, Joseph. An eminent English theological writer; B. 1574, D. 1656.

Hallam, Henry. An English historian; B. 1779, D. 1859.

Halleck, Fitz-Greene. An eminent American poet; B. in Conn. 1790, D. 1867.

Halleck, Henry Wager, Gen. An American general, B. at Utica, N. Y., 1814, graduated at W. Point, 1839, appointed major-general, 1861, and rose to be commander-in-chief, July, 1862, being superseded by Gen. Grant, March, 1864; D. in Louisville, Ky., 1872.

Hallelujah, hal-lē-lō'ya. Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God. It is used as a noun or as an exclamation.

Halley, Edmund. A noted English astronomer; B. 1656, D. 1742. He was the first who accurately predicted the action of a comet, and made other important celestial discoveries.

Halloo, -lō'. A cry uttered to attract attention.

Hallow-e'en, 'lō-ēn. The eve or vigil of All-Hallows or All-Saints.

Hallowmas, -mas. The feast of All-Souls; the time about All-Saints' and All-Souls' Day, viz., the 1st of November, and thence to Candlemas.

Hallux, 'luks. The innermost of the five digits which normally compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal. In man, the great toe.

Halmaturus, -ma-tū'rus. A gen. of marsupials belonging to the kangaroos.

Halo, hā'lō. A luminous ring or circle, either white or colored, appearing round the sun or moon. When they are of small diameter they are usually called coronæ. Halos are at times accompanied with other phenomena, such as parhelia, or mock-suns; paraselenæ, or mock-moons, and variously arranged white bands, crosses or arcs.

Haloscope, -skōp. An instrument which exhibits all the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia and the like.

Halticidæ, hal-tis'i-dē. The flea-beetles, a fam. of coleopterous insects, of which the gen. Haltica is the type.

Haltio, 'ti-o. In Lapland Myth. one of the guardian spirits of Mount Niemi.

Halyard, 'yärd. A rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering sails, yards, &c. Written also Halliard.

Halysites, 'i-sīts. A fossil gen. of coral, fam. Favositidæ, peculiar to the palæozoic strata.

Ham, ham. A common element in English place-names, as Buckingham, Durham, &c., a home. Hamlet is a diminutive. The inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. The thigh of a hog, or other animal, salted and dried in smoke.

Ham. In Scrip. the 2d son of Noah, and progenitor of the African race through his sons Cush, Phut, Mizraim and Canaan.

Ham. A town of dept. Somme, France, 36 m. S. E. of Amiens, noted for its strong fortress in which Napoleon III. was confined, 1840–46, and from which he escaped in disguise; pop. about 3,000.

Hamadryad, 'a-drī-ad. In Greek and Roman Antiq. a wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

Hamadryas, -as. A dog-faced ape (Cynocephalus hamadryas).

Hamal, ha'mal. A porter in Constantinople.

Hamarthritis, ham-ăr-thrī'tis. In Med. universal gout, or gout in all the joints.

Hamel, 'el. The name for the bright star alpha in the constellation Aries.

Hamiform, hā'mi-form. In Zool. curved at the extremity; resembling a hook.

Hamburg. A free city, cap. of prov. of same name, in Germany, the commercial emporium of the empire, on the Elbe at its junction with the Elster, and 60 m. from its mouth; pop. 354,720.

Hamilcar. A famous Carthaginian general father of the more celebrated Hannibal; B. abt. 300 B. C.; killed in battle in Spain, 229. He successfully defended Sicily against the Romans for 5 years, and finished his successful military career in Spain.

Hamilton. The patronyomic of a noble Scottish family. James H., 2d Earl of Arran, became regent in 1542. He was a warm partisan of Mary Queen of Scots; D. 1575.

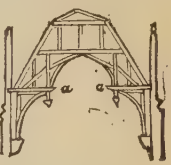
Hamilton, Alexander. An eminent Scotch-American statesman and orator, B. in Nevis, 1757, killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, at Weehawken, N. J., 1804. He was a member of the Continental Congress, one of the Commissioners which framed the Federal Constitution, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Washington.

Hamilton, William, Sir. The most celebrated metaphysician of the Scotch school; B. 1788, D. 1856.

Hamilton, William Rowan, Sir. An eminent Irish scientist and astronmer, B. 1805, D. 1865.

Hamitic, ham-it'ik. Relating to Ham or his descendants; specifically, appellative of a class of African tongues, comprising the ancient Hieroglyphic language, Coptic, Ethiopian or Abyssinian, Libyan or Berber, and the Hottentot groups.

Hammer-beam. A beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters.



Hammer-beam.

Hammer-fish, 'mer-fish. A rapacious fish, fam. Squalidæ or sharks, the balance-fish, called also Hammer-headed Shark.

Hammer-oyster, -ois-ter. A bivalve shell-fish found in the W. Indies, resembling the pearl-oyster when young, but when mature resembling the form of a hammer.

Hammock, 'mok. A hanging bed, consisting of a piece of cloth, gathered at the ends and suspended by cords and hooks.

Hampden, John. An English patriot and Parliamentary leader; B. 1594, killed at Chalgrove Hill, 1643. He was a champion of popular rights against the oppressive measures of Charles I., and suffered prosecution and imprisonment.

Hampton Roads. A broad channel of Chesapeake Bay, opening into James River bet. Norfolk and Hampton, commanded by Fortress Monroe.

Hamster, ham'ster. A gen. of rodent burrowing quadrupeds (Cricetus) of the rat family (Muridæ).

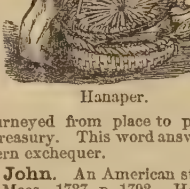
Hamster.

Hamstring, 'string. One of the tendons of the ham.

Han, han. The Chinese dynasty founded by Kau-tsu, and lasting from B. C. 206 to A. D. 220. It is the most celebrated of all

the dynasties of China, and with it commences the modern history of that empire.

Hanaper, ha'na-per. A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for holding their money as they journeyed from place to place; the king's treasury. This word answered to the modern exchequer.


Hanaper.

Hancock, John. An American statesman; b. in Mass., 1737, d. 1793. He was president of the Provincial and Continental congresses and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and governor of his native State from 1780 till his death.

Hancock, Winfield Scott, Gen. An American officer; b. in Penn., 1824; graduated from West Point, 1844, served through the Mexican war, appointed brigadier-general, 1861, and served with gallantry through the rebellion; now senior Major-General in command of the Department of the Atlantic, headquarters at Governor's Island. In 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, being beaten by Gen. Garfield.

Hand-book, hand'bŭk. A small book or treatise; a manual or compendium; a guide-book for travelers.

Handcuff, 'kuf. A manacle or fastening for the hand, consisting of an iron ring round each wrist and linked together.

Handel, George Frederick. The most eminent musical composer of the ages; b. at Halle, Germany, 1684, d. 1759.

Hand-gallop, 'gal-lup. A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Handicap, han'di-kap. In racing, an allowance of a certain amount of time or distance to the inferior competitors in a race to bring them all as nearly as possible to an equality, or the extra weight imposed upon the superior competitors with the same object. Also the name of such a race.

Hand-lead, 'led The lead which is used for sounding in rivers, harbors or shoal water, much smaller than the deep-sea lead.

Handloom, 'lōm. A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a power-loom.

Handmill, 'mil. A mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, &c., moved by the hand.

Hand-press, 'pres. A printing press worked by hand.

Handrail, 'rāl. A rail or railing in a stair raised upon slender posts called balusters. In a locomotive engine, the railing along the sides to protect persons when passing to the front.

Handspike, 'spīk. A bar used with the hand as a lever for raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.

Hang-chow-foo. A walled Chinese city, cap. of prov. of Che-kiang, on the Tsien-tang-kiang, 140 m. S. E. of Nankin, and formerly cap. of the kingdom; pop. 740,000.

Hanger, hang'er. A short, broad sword incurvated at the point. In Mach. a part that suspends a journal-box in which shafting, &c., runs. Called also Hanging-bracket.

Hanging-buttress, 'ing-but-tres. In Arch. a buttress not standing solid on a foundation, but supported on a corbel.

Hanging-buttress.

Hanging-garden, -gär-dn. A garden formed in terraces rising one above the other. The hanging-gardens of Babylon were anciently reckoned among the wonders of the world. They were five in number, occupied each an area of 4 acres, and the summit was 300 feet above the base, so that the whole presented the appearance of a great pyramid.

Han-lin, han'lin. The national or imperial college of China from the members of which the emperor's ministers are generally chosen.

Hannibal. The most famous general of Carthage; b. 247 b. c., suicided to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans, 183, his projects of reform being rejected by his own people. For more than 20 years he was successful in his struggle against Rome.

Hanover Court-House. A village, cap. of Hanover Co., Va., noted as the scene of a severe engagement, May 28, 1863, between a Confederate corps and a

Federal brigade under Gen. Porter, the latter winning a decisive victory.

Hanse, hans. A league; a confederacy. H. towns, certain commercial cities in Germany which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the 12th century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain and Italy, until they amounted to seventy-two, and for centuries the confederacy (Hanseatic League) commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. Lübeck, Hamburg and Bremen, the three free cities of Germany, are still often spoken of as the Hanse towns.

Hanselines. The loose breeches worn during the 15th century.

Hansom, han'sum. A two-wheeled hackney carriage or cabriolet. It holds two persons, and the driver sits on an elevated seat behind the body of the carriage.

Hanuman, han'ų-man. The name of a fabulous monkey, the friend of Vishnu, much referred to in the second or classical age of Hindu mythology. Also, the name of a monkey in India to which worship is paid.

Hapalidæ, hap-al'i-dē. A fam. of S. American platyrhine monkeys. The marmoset, sahoni and ouistiti are the popular and native names for these animals.

Hapsburg, House of. The dynastic line of the Austrian emperors, named from the Castle of H., in Switzerland, and founded by Rudolph, Count of H., who was elected Emperor of Germany 1273. Since 1736 the dynasty has borne the name of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

Har, hār. A syllable occurring as a prefix in person and place names, and signifying an army; thus, Harold signifies the leader of an army; Hereford, ford of an army. It takes various forms, as hare, her, here, &c.

Hardinge, Henry, Viscount. An English general; B. 1785, D. 1856. He served with credit in the Peninsular war, was appointed Governor-General of India, 1844, and subdued the Sikhs, and s. the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief, 1852.

Hardware, 'wār. Wares made of iron or other metal.

Hare, hār. The common name of the rodent quadrupeds, gen. Lepus, remarkable for its fecundity, generally producing three or four at a time and breeding several times in the year. In Astron. one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere.

Hare-kangaroo, 'kang-ga-rō. A small kangaroo of Australia, not unlike a hare, but smaller in size.

Harelđ, ha'reld. An oceanic duck of the sub-gen. Harelda. Its down is said to rival that of the eider.

Harem, hā'rem. The apartments appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family. The occupants may consist of wives to the number of four, female slaves, who may be retained as concubines or as servants, and of female free slaves, with whom concubinage is unlawful.

Harfang, hār'fang. The great snowy owl found in the arctic regions.

Hari, ha'ri. A name of the Hindu god Vishnu.

Harleian, hār'le-an. A collection of 7000 manuscripts, besides rare printed books, made by Secretary Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his son. The collection is now in the British Museum.

Harlequin-beetle, 'lē-kwin-bē-tl. A coleopterous insect, so called from the mixture of gray, black and red on the elytra.

Harlequin-duck, -duk. A species of duck having a beautifully mottled plumage, the male being fantastically streaked with gray, whence the name.

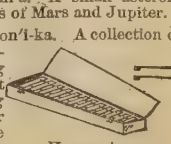
Harlequin-snake, -snāk. A venomous S. American snake, striped with red and black.

Harlot, 'lot. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute.

Harmattan, -mat'tan. A hot, dry wind which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa toward the Atlantic in December, January and February; it withers vegetation, and even affects the human body so that the skin peels off.

Harmonia, mō'ni-a. A small asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Harmonica, -mon'i-ka. A collection of musical glass goblets, resembling finger-glasses, put into a revolving motion on their centers while the rim is touched by the finger. A musical instrument consisting of a small box, in which are ranged horizontally a



Harmonica.

number of oblong plates of glass or metal, which are struck with a small flexible hammer.

Harmonichord, -kord. An instrument played like a piano-forte, but sounding like a violin.

Harmonicon, -kon. A powerful musical instrument consisting of a large barrel organ, containing pipes to imitate wind-instruments and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, cymbals, &c. A small mouth instrument consisting of free reeds inclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another. Chemical harmonicon, a contrivance in which a flame of hydrogen gas causes a column of air in a tube to give forth musical sounds.

Harmoniphon, -fōn. A musical wind-instrument consisting of a series of free reeds inserted in a tube like a clarinet. It is played upon by means of keys arranged like those of a piano-forte.

Harmonist, 'mon-ist. One of a sect of Protestants from Würtemberg, who settled in America in 1803. They hold their property in common, and consider marriage a civil contract.

Harmonium, -mō'ni-um. A musical instrument resembling a small organ, played on a clavier similar to that of an organ, the sounds being produced by free reeds.

Harmonometer, -mon-om'et-er. A monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

Harold. The name of two of England's early kings. H. I., surnamed Harefoot, because of his fleetness, was 2d son of Canute the Great, and s. to the throne, 1037, D. 1040. H. II., son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, was proclaimed King 1066, as s. of Edward the Confessor; he defeated an invasion of Norsemen the same year, but was himself defeated and overthrown by William, Duke of Normandy a few days later.

Harp, härp. A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, found among the Assyrians, Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Irish, Welsh, and other nations.

Egyptian harps.

Haroun-al-Raschid. The most eminent of the Abbassides caliphs; B. abt. 766, D. 809.

Harpa, här'pa. A gen. of gasteropodous mollusks of the whelk family, commonly called Harp-shells.

Harpalidæ, -pal'i-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Geodephaga, usually found under stones.

Harper, härp'er. A player on the harp. An Irish brass coin of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the size of a shilling and the value of a penny.

Harper's Ferry. A village in Jefferson Co., W. Virginia, at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, 53 m. N. W. of Washington, noted as the scene of John Brown's abolition raid, 1859, and for several minor engagements in the civil war.

Harpoon, här-pōn'. A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish. It may be thrown by the hand or fired from a gun.

Harpooner, 'er. The man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

Harpoon-gun, 'gun. A gun for firing a harpoon, employed in the whale-fishery.

Harp-seal, härp'sēl. The Greenland seal.

Harpsichord, 'si-kord. A stringed musical instrument with a key-board, something like the horizontal grand piano-forte, superseded by the piano-forte about the middle of the 18th century.

Harpy.

Harpy, här'pi. In Class. Antiq. a fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a bird. The harpies were three in number, Aello, Ocypete and Celeno.

Harpy-eagle, -ē-gl. The Thrasaëtus Harpyia, a raptorial bird of Mexico and S. America, celebrated for its great strength.

Harridan, ha'ri-dan. A hag; an odious old woman.

Harrier, -er. A small dog of the hound species employed in hunting the hare. There are several breeds. A hawk of the gen. Circus, allied to the buzzards.

Harri-Karri, -ka'ri. The Chinese term for the mode of suicide incumbent on Japanese officials, when ordered by gov-

ernment to perform it as a punishment for any offense. It is effected by inflicting two gashes across the abdomen in the form of a cross.

Harrisburg. Cap. of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin Co., on the Susquehanna, 107 m. N. W. of Phila.; pop. 30,762.

Harrison, John. An English mechanic and inventor; B. 1693, D. 1776. He invented the most perfect sea-chronometer of his time, also the compensation pendulum.

Harrison, William Henry, Gen. Ninth President of the U. S.; B. in Va., 1773; D. one month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841. He was the hero of the Indian battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana, 1811, and also defeated a British force on the Thames, Canada, 1813; afterward elected to the U. S. Senate, and sent as minister to Colombia, 1828-29. Was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for the Presidency, 1836, and was elected 1840.

Harrow, 'rō. An agricultural implement, formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other and set with iron teeth.

Hart, härt. A stag or male deer when he has passed his fifth year, and the sur-royal or crown antler is formed. Hart of ten, a hart with ten tines or branches on his horns.

Hartbeest, 'bēst. The name given by the Dutch colonists to the kaama, a S. African antelope.

Hartshorn, harts'horn. The antler of the hart or stag, formerly much used as a source of ammonia. A name given to the salt and spirit of ammonia. Jelly of hartshorn, a nutritive jelly, formerly obtained from the shavings of the horns of harts, now procured from the bones of calves.

Hartford. Cap. of county of same name, also of the State of Connecticut, on the Connecticut River, 30 m. N. E. of New Haven; pop. 42,015.

Hartz Mountains. A range in N. W. Germany, abt. 70 m. in length by 28 in width. The Brocken, the highest peak, is 3,740 ft. above sea level. The range is rich in minerals, but is especially noted for the superstitious traditions with which many of its chief heights and valleys are identified.

Harvard. The oldest American college, founded 1638; located at Cambridge, now a suburb of Boston.

Harvester, här'vest-er. A machine for cutting grain, grass, or other crop; a mower; a reaper.

Harvest-fly, -flī. A name applied to several large hemipterous insects of the Cicada group, popularly called locusts.

Harvest-month, -month. September.

Harvest-moon, -mōn. The moon near the full at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle of the ecliptic and the moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

Harvest-mouse, -mous. The Mus messorius, a very small species of field-mouse.

Harvey, William. A celebrated English physician and anatomist; B. 1578, D 1657. He discovered the true theory of the circulation of the blood.

Haslet, has'let. The entrails of a beast used for human food, as the heart, liver, lights, &c.

Hasoda, ha-sō'da. In the Turkish seraglio, a school established for training young slaves of both sexes.

Hassock, has'sok. A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church; also a small footstool.

Hastings. A borough and seaside resort in Co. Sussex, England, 54 m. S. E. of London, noted for the battle, Oct. 14, 1066, in which William the Conqueror won the English throne; pop. 32,146.

Hastings, Warren. The first English viceroy of India; B. 1732, D. 1818. His impeachment for malfeasance in office, trial and acquittal, form one of the most interesting legal incidents in English history.

Hasty-pudding, hast'i-pud-ding. A thick pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge. A batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water; mush.

Hatchet, hatch'et. A small ax with a short handle, used with one hand. An Indian tomahawk.

Hatchetine, -in. A fatty substance occurring in argillaceous ironstone, like wax or spermaceti in consistence; also termed Mineral Tallow. It consists of 86 carbon and 14 hydrogen. A soft mineral containing 80 carbon, 20 hydrogen.

Hatching, 'ing. Shading in a drawing or engraving consisting of crossed lines; cross-hatching.

Hatching-apparatus, -ap-pa-rā-tus. An incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of artificial heat.

Hatchment, 'ment. In Her. the coat of arms of a person dead, showing the rank of the deceased, whether the person was a bachelor, a married man, a wife, &c.

Hatchway, 'wā. A square or oblong opening in the deck of a vessel, or in a building.

Hattemist, hat'tem-ist. One of an ecclesiastical sect in Holland, so called from Pontian von Hattem of Zeeland (17th century). They denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ, and the corruption of human nature.

Hatteras. An inlet of Pamlico Sound, N. Carolina. It is commanded by forts H. and Clark, both of which were captured Aug. 29, 1861, by Com. Stringham.

Hatti-sheriff, 'ti-sher-if. An irrevocable order from the Sultan of Turkey, who subscribes it usually with these words:—"Let my order be executed according to its form and import." The words are usually edged with gold, or otherwise ornamented.

Hauberk, hą'berk. A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven.

Haulm, halm. The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds. Straw.

Haustellata, has'tel-lā''ta. A div. of insects, in which the mouth is furnished with the haustellum or proboscis adapted for suction. It includes the homopterous, heteropterous, lepidopterous and dipterous insects.

Hautboy, hō'boi. An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed. An organ-stop resembling the hautboy in sound.

Hautboy.

Hauy, Rene Just, Abbe. hah-wē'. One of the most eminent of French mineralogists; B. 1743, D. 1822.

Havana. Cap. of Island of Cuba, on the N. W. coast, founded by Diego Velasquez, 1511; pop. 221,460.

Havelock, hav'lok. A light covering for the head and neck, composed of white cloth, used by soldiers and others as a protection against sun-stroke.

Haversack, 'er-sak. A bag of strong cloth with a strap fitting over the shoulder, worn by soldiers in marching order, for carrying their provisions. In artillery, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the piece.

Haversian, ha-ver'si-an. The net-work of minute canals which traverse the solid substance of bones, conveying the nutrient vessels to all parts.

Havildar, hav'il-dar. The highest non-commissioned officer in the native armies of India and Ceylon; a sepoy sergeant.

Havre, hahv'r. A fortified seaport, dept. Seine-Inférieure, on the N. estuary of the Seine, 42 m. W. of Rouen, France; pop. abt. 100,000.

Hawk, hąk. A name frequently applied to almost all the members of the fam. Falconidæ, but also restricted to designate a section of that family.

Hawk-moth, 'moth. A lepidopterous insect, fam. Sphingidæ or sphinxes.

Hawk's-bill, hąks'bil. Chelone or Caretta imbricata, a well-known turtle.

Hawser, haz'er. A small cable or a large rope, in size between a cable and a towline.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. A distinguished American novelist, B. in Mass., 1804, D. 1864.

Haydn, Joseph, hī'dn. An eminent Austrian musical composer; B. 1732, D. 1809.

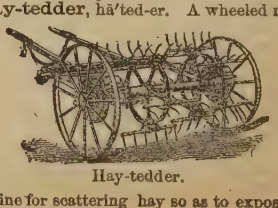
Hayes, Isaac I. An American Arctic explorer; B. in Penn., 1832; made successful voyages in 1853 with Dr. Kane, also in 1860 and 1869–71.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. Nineteenth President of the U. S.; B. in Ohio, 1817. Served with gallantry in the civil war, was elected to Congress, twice Governor of Ohio, and in 1876 President.

Hay-fever, hā'fē-ver. A summer fever, popularly but erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new-cut hay. It is probably due to the irritation of pollen or vegetable spores entering the nostrils.

Haynau, Julius Jakob, Baron von, hī'now. An Austrian general; B. 1786, D. 1853. He was commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in the Hungarian rebellion, 1849, and is accused of heartless cruelty.

Hay-tedder, hā'ted-er. A wheeled machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun and air.



Hay-tedder.

Hayti, hā'tē. One of the largest islands of the W. Indies, in the Greater Antilles group, E. of Cuba and Jamaica; length abt. 400 m.; maximum width, 154 m. It is politically divided into two republics, Hayti proper, the W. end, cap. Port-au-Prince, and Santo Domingo, cap. Santo Domingo. Its principal towns are Port-au-Prince, Cape Haytien, Jacmel, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, Santo Domingo, Porto Plata and Gonaives; chief rivers, Artibonite and Yagua; pop. of Hayti proper, 581,322; of Santo Domingo, 283,419.

Hazard, haz'erd. A game at dice requiring much calculation and experience, and almost always played for money. Applied to strokes in the old-fashioned game of billiards in which the balls were pocketed.

Head-dress, hed'dres. The covering or ornaments of a woman's head, an important part of female attire, which has assumed many forms since early times.

Head-dress. (14th Cent.)

Heading, 'ing. A drift-way or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the workmen labor. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green-vitriol used in brewing.

Head-light, 'lit. A light with a reflector placed in front of a locomotive.

Head-money, 'mun-ne. A capitation tax.

Head-water, 'wot-er. The part of a river near its source, or one of the streams that contribute to form a larger stream.

Heam. The after-birth or secundine of a beast.

Hearse, hers. A hind in the second year of its age. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

Heart, härt. A muscular organ, which is the propelling agent of the blood in the animal body, situated in the thorax of vertebrated animals. From this organ the primary arteries arise, and in it the main veins terminate. One of a suit of playing-cards.

Heart-burn, bērn. A burning sensation in the stomach; cardialgy.

Heart-cam, 'kam. A wheel or double cam, having the form of a heart, for converting a uniform circular motion into a reciprocating alternating motion.

Heart-disease, 'dīz-ēz. A morbid condition of the heart, either functional or organic. To the former belong palpitation, syncope and angina pectoris; to the latter, hypertrophy of the heart, dilatation of the cavities, &c.

Heart-wood, 'wụd. The central part of the wood of exogens; the duramen.

Heat, hēt. An affection of matter believed to consist in a certain motion or vibration of the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed. An exhibition of energy, of which motion, light, gravity, electricity, &c., are other exhibitions under different conditions.

Heath, hēth. A name common to plants, ord. Ericaceæ, but more specifically confined to the genera Erica and Calluna. In the southern promontory of Africa thousands of acres are covered with heaths, including hundreds of different species. In Great Britain heather covers large tracts, and is used to thatch houses, to make brooms, and even beds in the Highlands. Sheep and cattle eat it, and bees extract finely flavored honey from the flowers. The young shoots and flowers are said to have been anciently employed for the manufacture of beer.

Heat-engine, hēt'en-jin. The name of heat-engine or thermo-dynamic engine is given to all machines which yield force in virtue of heat.

Heathen, hē'then. One who worships idols or does not acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater. In Scrip. the word seems to comprehend all nations except the Jews or Israelites, as they were all addicted to idolatry. The word is now applied to all except Christians, Jews and Mohammedans.

Heathenism, -izm. The rites or system of religion of a heathen nation; paganism; idolatry.

Heather, heth'er. Heath.

Heathery, -i. A place where heaths grow; a house in which valuable heaths are cultivated.

Heat-spectrum, hēt'spek-trum. An invisible spectrum, produced by the rays of the sun when a beam of light is decomposed by means of a prism. It shows that the blue rays have the least heat or none, and the red the greatest.

Heaven, hev'n. The blue expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which the sun, moon and stars seem to be set; the sky. The part of space in which Jews and Christians be-

lieve God affords more sensible manifestations of his glory; the final abode of the blessed; applied also to the abodes of the celestial deities of heathen mythologies.

Heave-offering, hēv'of-fer-ing. In the Jewish ceremonial law, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received, or of the first of the dough, &c., which was to be heaved or elevated.

Hebdomadal, heb-dom'a-dal. Weekly, consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

Hebdomadary. In R. C. Ch. a member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

Hebe.

Hebe, hē'bē. In Class. Antiq. the goddess of youth and the cup bearer of Olympus, a daughter of Zeus and Hera, who gave her as a wife to Heracles after his deification, in reward of his achievements. She had the power of restoring the aged to the bloom of youth and beauty, and is only to be recognized by the cup in which she presented the nectar. One of the small asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Hebe-vase, -vās. In the fine arts, a small vase, so named because borne by Hebe, who is represented as filling the cups of the gods from such a vessel.

Hebraist, 'brā-ist. One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

Hebrew, 'brō. One of the descendants of Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the Semitic family. Rabbinical or modern H., the language used by the Rabbins in their writings. Its basis is Hebrew and Chaldaic, but they borrow from the Arabic, Greek, Latin, and modern tongues.

Hebrides, New. A group of S. Pacific islands; area 4,200 sq. m.; pop. 134,000.

Hecla. An Iceland volcano, 5,110 ft. above sea level. Its summit is clothed perpetually in snow. Destructive eruptions occurred in 1783 and 1845-46.

Hecate, hek'a-te. In Greek Myth. (and afterward in Latin), a goddess of a threefold character, identified sometimes with Selene or Luna, sometimes with Artemis or Diana, sometimes with Proserpine; in latter times especially regarded as a goddess of the infernal regions.

Hecatomb, he'ka-tom. In Class. Antiq. a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind. Any great sacrifice of victims.

Hecatompedon, -ka-tom'pe-don. A temple 100 feet in length; particularly applied to the temple of Minerva or Parthenon at Athens.

Hecatonstylon, -ton-stil-on. In Ancient Arch. a building having a hundred columns.

Heckle, hek'l. A toothed apparatus employed in the preparation of animal and vegetable fibers for spinning.

Hectare, 'tār. A French measure containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters =2.471143 statute acres; a square hectometer.

Hectocotylus, -to-kot'il-us. In Biology the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle-fishes, as the argonaut, which becomes detached and is deposited within the mantle cavity of the female for the purpose of conveying the sperm-cells to her.

Hectogram, 'to-gram. A French weight containing 100 grams, or 3 ounces 8.4383 drams avoirdupois.

Hectoliter, -tol'i-ter. A French measure for liquids, containing 100 liters; equal to 1-10th of a cubic meter, or 22.009668 imperial gallons. As a dry measure it is called a setier, and contained 10 decaliters.

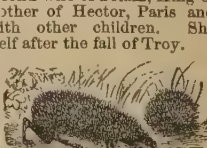
Hectometer, -tom'e-ter. A French measure containing 100 meters or 109.3633 yards.

Hector. One of the heroes of the Trojan war, son of Priam and Hecuba. He was slain by Achilles, who treated his dead body with indignity.

Hectostere, -to-ster. A French measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic meters, 3,531.66 English cubic feet.

Hecuba. Second wife of Priam, King of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris and Cassandra, with other children. She drowned herself after the fall of Troy.

Hedgehog, hej'hog. A gen. insectivorous quadrupeds, the type of the fam. Erinaceidæ. When attacked, it erects its prickles and rolls itself into a round form, which pre-



Hedgehog.

sents the points of the prickles on all sides to an assailant.

Hedge-school, 'skōl. A school formerly kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a poor, mean school.

Hedging-glove, 'ing-gluv. A strong leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

Hedonism, hē'don-izm. The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure, maintained by Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school.

Heel-tool, hēl'tōl. A tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel, used by metal-turners for roughing out a piece of iron.

Heeren, Arnold Hermann Ludwig. An eminent German historian; B. 1760, D. 1842.

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. A prominent German metaphysician; B. 1770, D. 1831.

Hegira, hej'i-ra. The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, September 13, 622 A. D., afterward adopted as the name of the era from which the Mohammedans reckon their time, beginning July 16, 622.

Heidelberg. A city in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, renowned for its University, founded 1886, by Rupert II., Elector-Palatine of the Rhine; pop. 24,620.

Heigh, hī. An exclamation used in encouraging.

Heigh-ho, 'hō. An exclamation usually expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.

Heine, Heinrich. An eminent German poet; B. 1800, D. at Paris, 1856.

Heirloom, ār'lōm. A personal chattel that descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate without injury to it. Any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time.

Helamys, hē'la-mis. The jumping-hare or jumping-rat, a gen. of rodents allied to the jerboas.

Helarctos, -lārk'tos. A sub-gen. of the gen Ursus, comprising bears found in India and the eastern islands. All the sun-bears are slenderly made, and their fur is not so heavy and thick as that of other bears.

Helder, The. A seaport of the Netherlands, commanding the entrance to the Zuyder-Zee, opp. the Texel, 40. m. N.W. of Amsterdam; pop, 20,876.

Helen. The supposed daughter of Jupiter, by Tyndarus or Leda, and the most beautiful woman of the age, was the cause of the Trojan war. Accepting Menelaus for her husband, she was soon after abducted by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy. Her former suitors, Ajax, Ulysses and others, joined Menelaus in the war of revenge. After the death of Paris she is said to have married Deiphobus, and finally to have been reunited to Menelaus. The accounts of her death are conflicting.

Helena. The name of several Catholic saints, the most noted of these being the Empress H., wife of Constantius Chlorus and mother of Constantine the Great. She visited Palestine when 80 years of age, and assisted in discovering the true Cross; B. 247, D. 328.

Helena, St. An isolated island in the S. Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, and noted as the scene of Napoleon's exile and death, 1815-21; pop. abt. 7,000. Jamestown is the only place of importance on the island.

Heliac, 'li-ak. In Astron. emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it. The heliacal rising of a star is when, after being in conjunction with the sun and invisible, it emerges so as to be visible in the morning before sunrising. The heliacal setting of a star is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible.

Heliades. In Myth. the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of Phaeton, who were turned into poplar trees as they wept over their brother's sad fate.

Helicon, -kon. A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, from which flowed two fountains sacred to the Muses, Aganippe and Hippocrene. The Greeks supposed it to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses. Mt. Paleovúvi, 5,000 ft. above the sea level.

Helictis, he-lik'tis. A gen. of Asiatic carnivorous quadrupeds, allied to the skunks.

Helier's, St. Cap. of Jersey, one of the English channel islands; pop. 33,720; it is fortified.

Heligoland. A small, barren island in the N. Sea, commanding the entrance of the German rivers Elbe and Weser, owned and garrisoned by Gt. Britain, since 1807, before which time it belonged to Denmark.

Heliocentric, hē'li-o-sen''trik. Appearing as if seen from the sun's center.

Heliochromy, -li-ok'ro-mi. The art of producing colored photographs.

Heliograph, 'li-o-graf. An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

Heliolatry, -li-ol'a-tri. The worship of the sun.

Heliolites, 'li-o-li''tēz. A gen. of corals, fam. Milleporidæ. They occur in the Silurian and Devonian systems.

Heliometer, -li-om'et-er. An instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon and planets, or any distance between celestial objects.

Heliopolis. A once famous Egyptian city, now in ruins, 6 m. N. E. of Cairo; the original seat of the ancient sun-worship.

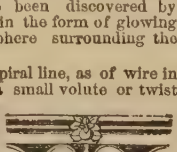
Helioscope, 'li-o-skōp. A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, made with colored glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small portion of light.

Heliostat, -os-tat. A name given to various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light either temporarily or continuously to an observer at a distance. The simplest heliostat is a mirror hung up at a distant station so as to reflect a flash to the observer whose station may be many miles from it.

Heliotype, 'li-o-tīp. A photographic process by which pictures can be printed in the same manner as lithographs.

Helium, -um. A name proposed for a new hypothetical elementary substance supposed to have been discovered by spectrum analysis in the form of glowing gas in the atmosphere surrounding the sun.

Helix, 'liks. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil. In Arch. a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital, of which in every perfect capital there are sixteen, two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus. A gen. of gasteropodous mollusks, type of the fam. Helicidæ, ord. Pulmonata, and comprising the land shell-snails.



Helices.

Hell, hel. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions or the grave; called in Hebrew sheol, and by the Greeks hades. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death.

Helladotherium, 'la-dc-thē''ri-um. A fossil gen. of mammals somewhat resembling the giraffe. It occurs in the pliocene of France and Greece.

Hellas. The ancient name of Greece proper, now Livadia.

Hell-bender, 'bend-er. A name given to the large N. American salamander.

Hellenes, -lēnez. The inhabitants of Greece; the Greeks.

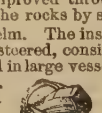
Hellenist, 'len-ist. One who affiliates with Greeks or who adopts their language, manners and customs; especially, a Jew, who used the Greek language in the early ages of Christianity.

Hellespont, 'les-pont. A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles.

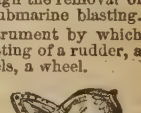
Hell-Gate. A narrow rocky channel in the East River, opposite the upper end of N. Y. City, in which the eddies were very powerful. The navigation has been materially improved through the removal of most of the rocks by submarine blasting.

Helm, helm. The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels, a wheel.

Helmet, helm'-et. A defensive covering for the head. The earlier Greek and Roman helmets did not protect the face. During the Middle Ages helmets were made of steel, frequently inlaid with gold, and provided with bars and flaps to cover the face in battle, and to allow of being opened at other times.



Full-barred Helmet.



Open Helmet.

Helmet-shell, -shel. The common name of shells gen. Cassis, pectinibranchiate gasteropods, fam. Buccinidæ.

Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. One of Germany's most eminent scientists, B. 1821, D. 1883. He invented the ophthalmoscope.

Helminthic, hel min'thik. A medicine for expelling worms.

Helmintholite, 'thol-īt. A fossil worm, with or without a shell.

Helmund. An Afghanistan river, emptying into Lake Hamoon; 800 m. in length.

Helocera, hē-los'e-ra. A tribe of pentamerous beetles, including mimic beetles, pill-beetles, &c.

Helodus, 'lo-dus. A fossil gen. of shark teeth.

Helopidæ, -lop'i-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Heteromera.

Helot, 'lot. A slave in ancient Sparta.

Helps, Arthur. An eminent British historian and essayist; B. 1818, D. 1878.

Helsingfors. Cap. of grand duchy of Finland, European Russia, on the gulf of same name; strongly fortified, pop. 34,-800.

Helve-hammer, helv'ham-mer. A large heavy blacksmith's hammer, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings.

Helvetic, hel-vet'ik. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland.

Helvetic. A follower of Zwinglius in opposition to Luther.

Hemachate, hē'ma-kāt. A species of agate, interspersed with spots of red jasper.

Hemadromometer, -dro-mom''et-er. An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries.

Hemadynamometer, -dī-na-mom''et-er. A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries or veins.

Hemastatic, -stat'ik. A remedy for stanching the flow of blood.

Hematherm, -therm. A name given by some some zoologists to a warm-blooded animal.

Hematin, -tin. The red coloring matter of the blood occurring in solution in the interior of the blood corpuscles or cells.

Hematite, -tīt. A name applied to two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hematite.

Hemerobaptist, 'me-ro-bap''tist. One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

Hemi, hem'i. A prefix signifying half, used in many compound words derived from the Greek.

Hemicarp, -kārp. One of the halves of a fruit which spontaneously divides into two, as a pea.

Hemicrania, -mi-krā'ni-a. A pain that affects only one side of the head.

Hemidactylus, -dak'til-us. A gen. of lizards of the gecko or flat-toed family.

Hemigale, hē-mig'a-lē. A pretty Bornean carnivorous mammal of the civet family.

Hemina, -mī'na. An ancient Roman measure containing half a sextarius, about ½ pint English wine measure. In Med. a measure equal to about 10 fluid ounces.

Hemipodius, -pō'di-us. A gen. of rasorial birds allied to the quails.

Hemiptera, -mip'ter-a. An order of four-winged insects, including plant-lice, boat-fly, cochineal insect, locust, bug, lantern-fly, &c.

Hemisphere, hem'i-sfēr. A half sphere, half the terrestrial globe; half the surface of the heavens.

Hemorrhage, 'or-āj. A discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

Hemorrhoids, -oidz. Painful tumors or tubercles, consisting of enlargements of the mucous membrane, formed in the rectum or around the anus; piles. In Scrip., emerods.

Hemp-palm, hemp'pām. A Chinese and Japanese species of palm of the fibers of whose leaves cordage is made, while hats and cloaks are made from the leaves.

Hemuse, hē'mūz. The roe in its third year.

Hen, hen. The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic or barn-yard fowl.

Henchman, hensh'man. A servant, a male attendant; a follower.

Hendecagon, hen-de'ka-gon. A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

Henry. The Christian name of many European sovereigns, of whom are: H. I. of England (Beauclerc, "Fine Scholar"), 4th son of William the Conqueror, B. 1068, D. 1135. He usurped the throne in the absence of his elder brother Robert, whom he imprisoned during life; he was a wise and moderate ruler. H. II., grandson of the preceding and first of the Plantaganet line; B. 1122; S. Stephen, 1154; D. 1189. H. III., B. 1206; crowned, 1216; D. 1272. He was a weak tyrant, and his violations of Magna Charta caused a popular revolt, in which he was defeated and made prisoner by the barons, 1264, but was restored to his throne the next year. H. IV. (Bolinbroke), son of John of Gaunt, became Duke of Lancaster on the death of his father, but Richard II. refused to confirm his title to the estate. This led to a rebellion, the overthrow of Richard and the crowning of H. The repulse of the Scotch invasion and the overthrow of Hotspur and Glendower were the principal public events of his reign. H. V., son of the above, B. 1388, S. his father, 1413; D. 1422. He was dissipated in youth, but reformed on ascending the throne, and his reign was wise and glorious. He invaded France as a claimant to the throne, 1415, and won the great victory at Agincourt,

making peace through marriage with Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. H. VI., son and s. of H. V., B. 1421; crowned, 1422; D. in prison, 1471. During his reign the sanguinary civil war, known as the "War of the Roses," devastated England. The king was the head of the Lancaster faction, but the York faction was successful, capturing and imprisoning the king, who died while in their hands. H. VII. (Earl of Richmond), first of the Tudor line; B. 1456; crowned, 1485, after defeating Richard III. at Bosworth; D. 1509. By his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., the houses of Lancaster and York were united in a permanent bond. H. VIII. (Bluff King Hal), son and s. of H. VII.; b. 1491; crowned, 1509; D. 1547. He married six wives, two of whom suffered death on charges of infidelity and treason; he also repudiated the control of the Pope in spiritual affairs, suppressed the monasteries and carried on war against France and Scotland. H. II. of France, B. 1519; s. his brother Francis II., 1547; D. 1559. He waged a successful war with Charles V. and his son Philip II., capturing Metz, Toul and Verdun, and also drove the English out of Calais, which port had been held by them for 200 years. He received a mortal wound in a tourney. H. III., son of the preceding, b. 1546; s. his brother Charles IX., 1574, having been elected King of Poland, 1573. He was weak and profligate; was excommunicated by the Pope for the murder of the Duke of Guise, and was assassinated by Jaques Clément, a fanatical monk, 1589. H. IV. (Henri le Grand), first of the Bourbon line; B. 1553; s. to the throne of Navarre in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albert, 1581, and, on the death of Coligny, became head of the Huguenot or Protestant party, defeating the Catholics in the decisive battle of Ivry, 1590, and obtaining complete possession of the kingdom, 1594. He issued the Edict of Nantes, 1598, and established full religious toleration. Assassinated, 1610, by Ravaillac, a religious zealot. Germany has had seven monarchs bearing th name. H. III son of Conrad II.; B. 1017; elected emperor, 1039; D. 1056. He deposed three popes, raised Clement to the papal throne and carried on successful wars in Bohemia, Hungary and Italy. H. IV., son and s. of the above; B. 1050; elected emperor during his father's life; D. 1106. He deposed Pope Gregory VII., who in turn excommunicated him and incited a successful revolt against him, in which his son participated, and he was deposed by the States-General. H. IV., son of the former, B. 1081, was acknowledged as emperor before his father's death, at the suggestion of Pope Pascal II. He renounced the ancient right of selecting bishops and maintained peaceful relations with the pope. He died 1138, and was the last of the male line of the Frank monarchs. H. VII., son of H., Count of Luxemburg; B. 1262; chosen emperor, 1308. He invaded Italy, then torn by the strife between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and, after taking several cities by storm, he died suddenly, it is supposed from poison, 1313, when about to attack Naples.

Henry, Patrick. A distinguished American statesman and orator; B. in Va., 1736; D. 1799.

Henry-rifle, 'ri-rī-fl. A rifle called after the inventor, Mr. Henry, an Edinburgh gun-maker.

Hepatic, hē-pat'ik. A disorder of the liver. A medicine supposed to act on the liver.

Hephæstos, -fēs'tos. In Myth. the Greek equivalent of the Latin Vulcan.

Heptade, 'tād. The sum or number of seven.

Heptaglot, 'ta-glot. A book in seven languages.

Heptagon, -gon. In Geom. a plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles. In Fort. a place that has seven bastions for defense.

Heptagyn, -jin. In Bot. a plant which has seven styles.

Heptahedron, -ta-hē'dron. A solid figure with seven sides.

Heptandria, -tan'dri-a. The 7th class in the Linnæan system of plants.

Heptarchy, 'tārk-i. A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons, usually applied to the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, Kent, the South Saxons (Sussex), West Saxons (Wessex), East Saxons (Essex), the East Angles, Mercia and Northumberland. In point of fact there was no period of history when these seven kingdoms existed together.

Heptateuch, 'ta-tūk. The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Hera, hē'ra. In Greek Myth. the supreme goddess of heaven, the wife and sister of Zeus, the Juno of the Romans.

Heracleonite, he-rak'lē-on-īt. One of an early sect of heretics, followers of Heracleon, who denied that the world was created by the Son of God, and also rejected the Old Testament.

Heraclidæ. In Anc. Hist. the descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus, 1209 B. C., and settled in Attria. A century later they returned, and this (called the Dorian migration) forms in Grecian chronology the connecting link between fabulous and authentic history.

Herat. An important city of Afghanistan, the converging point of all roads leading into India from the N. W.; recently occupied by Russia; pop. abt. 60,000.

Herb, erb. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a tree and a shrub, which have ligneous or hard woody stems.

Herbal, 'al. A book containing names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species and qualities of vegetables. A collection of plants dried and preserved; a hortus siccus; a herbarium.

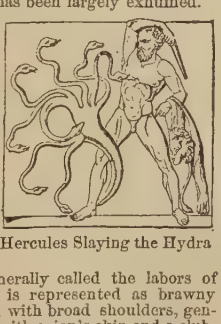
Herbalist, -ist. A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants; a dealer in medicinal plants.

Herbicarnivorous, -i-kär-niv'ō-rus. An animal which subsists on both vegetable and animal food.

Herbivora, -iv'ō-ra. Animals which subsist on herbs or vegetables.

Herculaneum. An important city of Italy, in the Campagna, 8 m. S. E. of Naples, buried by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79. It has been largely exhumed.

Hercules, her'kū-lēz. A celebrated hero of Greek mythology, the offspring of Zeus and Alcmene, daughter of Electryon, king of Mycenæ. He performed a number of extraordinary feats,



Hercules Slaying the Hydra

which are generally called the labors of Hercules; he is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, with a lion's skin and a club. The illustration represents the second labor of Hercules, the slaying of the Lernæan hydra. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing over 100 stars.

Hercules-beetle, -bē-tl. A very large Brazilian lamellicorn beetle.

Herder, Johann Gottfried von. An eminent German theologian and writer; B. 1744, D. 1803.

Heredity, hē-red'i-ti. The doctrine that the offspring inherits characteristics of the parents.

Heresiarch, he-rē'si-ärk. A leader in heresy; a prominent or arch heretic.

Heretic, 're-tik. A person who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of the Scripture. In the R. C. Ch. one who does not submit to the teachings of the church; a Protestant.

Heretog, 'rē-tog. In Anglo-Saxon times, the leader or commander of an army, or of the militia in a district.

Hermaphrodite, her-maf'ro-dīt. An animal in which the characteristics of both sexes are either really or apparently combined; an animal having the parts of generation both of male and female, so that reproduction can take place without the union of two individuals. Confined to certain groups of inferior worms, mollusks, barnacles, &c.; also applied to plants. There are no real hermaphrodites in the human family.

Hermes, 'mēz. In Myth. the name given to Mercury by the Grecks. In Greek Antiq. a statue composed of a head, usually that of the god Hermes, placed on a quadrangular pillar. The Athenian houses had one of these at the door, and sometimes in the peristyle. The hermæ were held in great reverence. They were likewise placed in front of temples, near tombs, in public places, on highroads as sign-posts with distances inscribed upon them, and on the boundaries of lands and states, and at the gates of cities.

Hermes or Mercury

Hermesianism, -mē'zi-an-izm. A rationalizing theory held by some German Catholics, derived from George Hermes, professor at Bonn.

Hermit, 'mit. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret.

Hermitage, -āj. The habitation of a hermit; a secluded habitation. A French wine produced along the Lower Rhone.

Hermit-crab, -krab. A name common to a fam. of well-known decapod crustaceans, which occupy the cast-off univalve shells of various mollusks, changing their habitation for a larger one as they increase in size.

Hermogenean, -mō-je-nē'an. One of a sect of heretics, followers of Hermogenes, who held matter to be the source of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter.

Hero, hē'rō. In Myth. a kind of demi-god sprung from the union of a divine with a human being, mortal, but partaking of immortality, and after death placed among the gods. The central figure in any remarkable event. The principal male character in a novel or play.

Herod (the Great). Roman King of Judea; B. at Ascalon 72 B. C., appointed Governor of Galilee 47, and King of Judea 40. During his reign Christ was born, and the cruel King ordered the "murder of the innocents;" D. 3 A. D. H. Antipas, son of the preceding, on the death of his father became tetrarch of Galilee, and imprisoned and murdered John the Baptist; he treated the Saviour with contumely when he was brought before him, and surrendered him to the Jews. Deposed and exiled by Emperor Caligula, 39 A. D.

Herodian, he-rōd'i-an. One of a party among the Jews, taking their name from Herod, and represented by Matthew and Mark as acting in concert with the Pharisees in endeavoring to obtain from Jesus Christ the materials for his accusation.

Herodotus. The first authentic historian of Greece, known as "The Father of History." He lived in 5th century B. C.

Heroine, hē'rō-in. A female hero; a woman of brave spirit. The principal female character in a poem, play, novel, romance, story, or the like.

Heron, her-un. A grallatorial bird, gen. Ardea, constituting with the storks and bitterns the family Ardeidæ.

Heron.

Heron (Hieron or Hero). An ancient mathematician of Alexandria, Egypt; he lived in the first century A. D., and is said to have discovered the motive power of steam, and to have invented "Hero's fountain."

Herpetology, -pe-tol'o-ji. A description of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds, as the crocodile, frog, tortoise and serpents.

Herr, her. The title by which persons of respectable position are addressed in Germany, and equivalent in most cases to the English Mr.

Hero's Fountain, hē'roz foun'tān. A pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which rises above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column.

Hero's Fountain.

Herpe, her'pē. The falcated sword of Perseus; a harlequin's wooden sword.

Herpestes, -pes'tēz. A gen. of Old World viverrine carnivora, comprising the ichneumons.

Herring, her'ing. The name given to two distinct but closely allied species of malacopterygian fishes of the gen. Clupea —C. harengus and C. Leachii. The former is the common herring.

Herrnhuter, hern'hut-er. One of a sect established by Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf. Called also Moravians and United Brethren.

Herschel, her'shel. A planet discovered by Sir William Herschel, in 1781, first called Georgium Sidus in honor of King George III., afterward Herschel, in honor of the discoverer, but now Uranus. It has a very remote place in our system, and is accompanied by six satellites.

Herschel, William, Sir. An eminent astronomer; B. in Hanover 1738, D. 1822. Most of his life was spent in England. John Frederick William, his son, was also distinguished in the same line; B. in England 1790, D. 1871.

Heruli. A Teutonic race anciently inhabiting the shores of the Baltic. They invaded Greece 262 and destroyed the famous Ephesian Temple of Diana; later they swept over Italy, and destroyed the Western Empire 476, disappearing from history abt. 550.

Herzegovina. A former prov. of Turkey, but occupied by Austria since 1878; bounded N. by Croatia, E. by Bosnia, S. by Montenegro and W. by Dalmatia.

Hesperian, hes-pē'ri-an. An inhabitant of a western country.

Hesperides, -per'i-dēz. In Greek Myth. the daughters of Hesperus, brother of Atlas, three or seven in number, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit, watched over by an enchanted dragon at the western extremities of the earth; the apples were stolen by Hercules, who slew the dragon.

Hesperiidæ, -ī'ī-dē. A fam. of diurnal lepidopterous insects, of which the type is the gen. Hesperia. They are little, large-headed butterflies.

Hesiod. One of the celebrated poets of Greece, by some believed to have been contemporary with Homer, by others as succeeding him.

Hesse. An ancient division of Germany, now included in Hesse-Nassua; cap. Cassel; pop. 1,467,580. H. Darmstadt, a State of the German Empire; cap. Darmstadt; pop. 962,700.

Hessian, nesh'i-an. Relating to Hesse, in Germany. H. boots, a kind of long boots, originally worn by Hessian troops.

Hessian-bit, -bit. A peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.

Hessian-fly, -flī. A small two-winged fly, nearly black, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat.

Hestia, hes'ti-a. In Myth. the Greek equivalent of the Latin Vesta. An asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Pogson, August 16, 1857.

Hetarism, het'a-rism. The doctrine that in primitive states of society all the women in a tribe are held in common.

Heterarchy, het'er-ārk-i. The government of an alien.

Hetero, 'e-ro. A prefix from the Greek denoting difference, and opposed to homo, which signifies resemblance.

Heterocerus, -ros'er-us. A gen. of pentamerous coleopterous insects, fam. Heteroceridæ, formerly including the Clavicornes.

Heterogyna, -te-roj'in-a. A tribe of the aculeate Hymenoptera, in which the females are of different kinds, one fertile, the other infertile, or neuter, as the ants.

Heteromera, -rō'me-ra. A section of coleopterous insects, including such as have five joints in the tarsus of the first and second pair of legs, and only four in the third pair.

Heteromys, he'te-ro-mis. A gen. of rodent mammals, sub-ord. Saccomyida, fam. Saccomyina, of which only one species, the spiny-pouched rat, is known.

Heteroousian, -ou''si-an. One of a branch of the Arians who held the Son was a different substance from the Father.

Heterophagi, -te-rof'ā-jī. That sec. of birds the young of which require to be fed by their parents.

Heteropoda, rop'ō-da. An ord. of marine mollusks, the most highly organized of the Gasteropoda.

Heteroptera, 'te-ra. A sec. of hemipterous insects comprising the land and water bugs.

Heteroscian, -rosh'i-an. An inhabitant of one temperate or arctic zone, as contrasted with an inhabitant of the other temperate or arctic zone, in respect that their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions.

Hetman, het'man. The title of the head of the Cossacks. This dignity was abolished among the Cossacks of the Ukraine by Catharine the Great, and although the Cossacks of the Don still retain their hetman, the former freedom of election is gone, and the title is now held by the Russian heir-apparent to the crown.

Hexade, heks'ād. A series of six numbers.

Hexagon, 'a-gon. In Geom. a figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon.

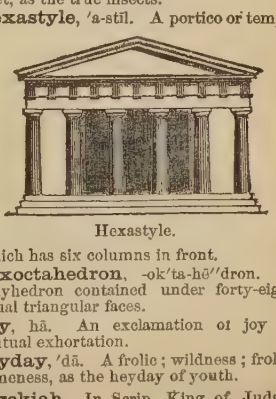
Hexahedron, -a-hē'dron. A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

Hexahemeron, 'me-ron. The term of six days. A history of the six days' work of creation as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.

Hexapla, 'a-pla. An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions; applied particularly to the edition prepared by Origen in the 3d century.

Hexapod, -pod. An animal having six feet, as the true insects.

Hexastyle, 'a-stīl. A portico or temple



Hexastyle.

which has six columns in front.

Hexoctahedron, -ok'ta-hē''dron. A polyhedron contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.

Hey, hā. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.

Heyday, 'dā. A frolic; wildness; frolicsomeness, as the heyday of youth.

Hezekiah. In Scrip. King of Judah, son of Ahaz, crowned 726, B. 697 B. C. He

overthrew idolatry, and was delivered from Sennacherib by miraculous intervention.

Hiatus, hī-ā'tus. A space from which something, as one or more individuals of a series, is wanting; a lacuna in a manuscript where some part is lost or effaced.

Hibernate, -ber'nāt. To winter; to pass the season in close quarters or in seclusion.

Hibernian, 'ni-an. Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; Irish.

Hiberno-Celtic, -selt''ik. The native language of the Irish; that branch of the Celtic language spoken by natives of Ireland.

Hicatee, hik'a-tē. A fresh-water tortoise of C. America, esteemed for its liver and feet.

Hidalgo, hi-dal'gō. In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

Hide, hīd. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed.

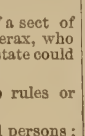
Hidrotic, hī-drot'ik. A medicine which causes perspiration.

Hielmar. A lake of Sweden, 40 m. long by 8 m. wide; it is connected with Lake Malar by the river Ore.

Hieracian, -er-ā'shan. One of a sect of early heretics, followers of Hierax, who taught that none in the married state could obtain the kingdom of heaven.

Hierarch, hī'er-ārk. One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

Hierarchy, -i. Rule by sacred persons; a form of government administered by the priesthood or clergy.



Hieroglyph, -o-glif. The figure of an animal or object, intended to stand for an alphabetical character; a figure implying a word, an idea, or sound. Hieroglyphics are found in abundance on Egyptian monuments, and the term was originally applied to those of Egypt in the belief that they were used only by the priests, but has since been extended to picture writing in general, as that employed by the Mexicans. Egyptian Hieroglyphs.

Hierogram, -gram. A species of sacred writing.

Hierology, -ol'o-ji. The science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

Hieromartyr, 'er-o-mār-ter. A priest who suffers martyrdom.

Hieronimian, -nim''i-an. One of a religious order professing the rule of St. Augustine, founded by Columbini of Sienna in 1454. Called also a Jesuate.

Hierophant, -fant. A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

High-caste, hī'kast. Of or belonging to the highest order or caste of Hindus.

Highland-fling, -fling. A sort of hornpipe peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders.

High-mass, 'mas. In the R. C. Ch. the mass which is read before the high-altar on Sundays, feast-days and great occasions.

High-men, 'men. False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers; opposed to low-men.

Highness, 'nes. A title of honor given to princes or other persons of rank.

High-pressure, 'pre-shūr. Having a pressure greater than 50 lbs. on the square inch; said of steam and steam-engines.

Hild, hild. An element in names of persons, signifying a person of noble character or rank, as Hildebert, a bright hero; Mathild, Matilda, a heroic lady.

Hildreth, Richard. An American historian; B. in Mass., 1807, D. in Florence, Italy, 1865.

Hill-folk, hil'fōk. In Scand. Myth. a class of beings intermediate between elves and the human race, inhabiting caves and small hills, and eager to receive the benefit of man's redemption.

Hillel. An eminent Jewish rabbi, credited with the authorship of the Talmud; B. at Babylon abt. 110 A. D.; D. 230, having lived 120 years.

Himalayas, The. An Asiatic mountain chain, the loftiest in the world; estimated length 1,900 m., width 100 m. The highest peak is Mount Everest, 29,100 ft. above sea level.

Himilcon. A Carthaginian general, s. of Hannibal in the war against Dionysius of Syracuse, whom he defeated; B. abt. 450 B. C., D. 392.

Himyaritic, him-ya-rit'ik. The language spoken in the southeast of Arabia, a dialect of Arabic.

Hin, hin. A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about 5 quarts.

Hind, hīnd. The female of the red deer or stag.

Hind-calf, 'kaf. A hart of the first year.

Hindi, 'dē. A dialect of Northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect.

Hindley's Screw, hind'liz skrō. A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the pitch circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work.

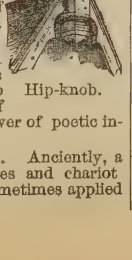
Hindustan. India Proper. A section of S. Asia, bounded by the Himalayas on the N., Assam and Burmah on the E., Afghanistan and Beloochistan on the W. and the Indian Ocean on the S.; area, 1,627,572 sq. m.; pop. 214,826,746. Its principal rivers include the Ganges, Indus, Brahmapootra, Taptee, Nerbudda, Godavery, Mahanuddy; its mountain ranges, the Himalayas, Ghauts and Vindhyas. The political divisions are British India, comprising the presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras; the protected States, virtually under British control, and the independent States of Nepaul and Bhotan.

Hindustani, hin-dō-stan'ō. One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerers of India since the 11th century as a medium of communication with the subject population, more corrupted than Hindi, and filled with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole Peninsula. Called also Urdu.

Hing-ching, hing'ching. The Chinese name for the phonetic signs in their alphabet.

Hinny, hin'ni. A mule; the produce of a stallion and a she ass.

Hip-knob, -nob. In Arch. a finial or similar ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof or on the point of a gable.



Hip-knob.

Hippocrates. An eminent Grecian physician, styled "The Father of Medicine"; B. in Cos abt. 460 B. C.; D. 394.

Hippocrene, krō'nē. A spring on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, consecrated to the Muses, the waters of which possessed the power of poetic inspiration.

Hippodrome, 'pō-drōm. Anciently, a place in which horse-races and chariot races were performed; sometimes applied to a modern circus.

Hippogriff, -grif. A fabulous monster, half horse and half-griffon; a winged horse.

Hippolith, -lith. A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

Hippolyte, -po'li-tē. A gen. of long-tailed crustaceans allied to the shrimps.

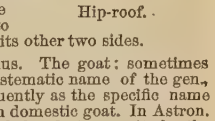
Hippopathology, -pa-thol''o-ji. The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse.

Hippophagi, pof'a-ji. Eaters of horse-flesh. A name given by the old geographers to certain nomadic Scythian tribes, on the north of the Caspian Sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

Hippopotamus, -pō-pot'a-mus. An ungulate or hoofed mammal, a native of Africa, whose flesh is greedily eaten by the natives. It has been found of the length of 17 feet, and stands about 5 feet high. It delights in water, and feeds on water-plants or on the herbage growing near the water. It is an excellent swimmer and diver and can remain under water a considerable time. Its tusks and teeth are superior to ivory. There are several extinct species known.

Hippopus, 'pō-pus. A gen. of lamellibranchiate mollusks, of which there is but one known species, the H. maculatus, or bear's-paw clam.

Hip-roof, 'rōf. A roof, the ends of which rise immediately from the wall-plates with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides.



Hip-roof.

Hircus, her'kus. The goat; sometimes used as the systematic name of the gen., but more frequently as the specific name of the common domestic goat. In Astron. a fixed star of the first magnitude, the same with Capella.

Hirudo, hi-rū'dō. The leech, a gen. of red-blooded worms or annelids.

Hirundininæ, -run'din-ī''nē. A subfam of birds comprising the swallows, and constituting with the swifts the family Hirundinidæ.

Hispidæ, his'pi-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, of which the type is the gen. Hispa; popularly known in the U. S. as little leaf beetles.

Histeridæ, -ter'ī-dē. A fam. of clavicorn beetles. The gen. Hister is the type.

Histrionism, 'tri-on-izm. The acts or practice of stage-players, feigned representation.

Hive, hīv. A box, chest or basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. A swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.

Hoar-frost, hōr'frost. The white particles of frozen dew.

Hoarstone, 'stōn. A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.

Hoax, hōks. Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport; a practical joke.

Hoazin, hō'a-zin. A singular gregarious S. American bird, sometimes called the Crested Turaco, gen. Opisthocomus. It is of the size of the peacock.

Hobart Town. Cap. of Tasmania, an important seaport on the river Derwent; pop. 43,426.

Hobbism, hob'izm. The principles of Thomas Hobbes, an English philosopher of the 17th century, who considered religion to be a mere engine of state, and man by nature altogether a ferocious and selfish being, requiring the strong hand of despotism to keep him in check.

Hobby, 'bi. A small but strong-winged British falcon, sometimes trained to chase larks, pigeons, and even partridges.

Hobby-horse, -hors. A wooden horse on which boys ride. One of the principal performers in a morris dance, having the figure of a horse supported round his waist, and his feet concealed by a long foot-cloth.

Hobgoblin, -gob'lin. A kind of goblin or fairy.

Hobnail, 'nāl. A nail with a thick strong head used for shoeing horses, or for the soles of heavy boots.

Hobomokko, -o-mok'kō. Among American Indians an evil spirit.

Hoche, Lazare, osh. A brilliant French general; B. 1768, D. 1797. He was given command of the army of the Moselle when but 24 years of age, and drove the Austrians under Wurmser out of Alsace; he then brought the Civil War in Vendée to a close, and in 1797, as Commander-in Chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, he defeated the Austrians in several battles. He died suddenly in the flower of manhood.

Hochstadt, hōk'stät. A Bavarian town on the Danube, 11 m. N.W. of Augsburg, noted as the scene of four great battles, the defeat of the Emperor Henry IV. in 1081, the defeat of the Imperialists by the French and Bavarians, 1703, the defeat of the latter by Prince Eugene, 1704, and the defeat of the Austrians by the French under Moreau, 1800.

Hock, hok. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. In man, the posterior part of the knee-joint; the ham. A light Rhenish wine, either sparkling or still.

Hockey, 'ō. A game of ball played with a club curved at the lower end, by two parties or sides, the object being to drive the ball into that part of the field marked off as their opponent's goal.

Hod, hod. A kind of shoulder trough, having a long handle, for carrying mortar and brick to masons and bricklayers. A coal-scuttle.

Hodja, 'jā. In Turkey, a professor in a medress or secondary school attached to a mosque. Hodjas have been softas and passed an examination in the Arabic language, the Koran and its commentaries.

Hodometer, -om'et-er. An instrument for measuring the length of way traveled by any vehicle.

Hoe, hō. An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens. A plate of iron with an eye for a handle. Horse-hoe, a frame mounted on wheels, used for the same purpose as a hand hoe, and worked by horse-power; a cultivator.

Hoe-cake, 'kāk. A cake of Indian meal; so named because sometimes baked on a hoe.

Hoffmanist, hof'man-ist. One of a sect of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Hoffman, a professor at Helmstadt in 1598, who taught that reason and religion are antagonistic.

Hog, hog. A swine. All varieties of the domestic hog are derived from the wild boar. They are unguiate animals, and belong to the family Suidæ. In the game of curling, a stone which does not go over the hog-score; the hog-score itself.

Hogarth, William. A distinguished English painter; B. 1697, D. 1754.

Hogg, Janus. An eminent Scotch poet and novelist, called "The Ettrick Shepherd," B. 1772, D. 1835.

Hog's back, hogz'bak. In Geol. a term used to express the ridgy conformation of any district of alternate rounded ridges and ravines.

Hogshead, 'hed. A measure of capacity containing 52½ imperial gallons. In America this name is often given to a butt, containing from 100 to 140 gallons.

Hohenlinden. A Bavarian village on the Iser, 36 m. S. of Munich, noted for the victory of the French under Moreau, over the Austrians under Archduke John, 1800.

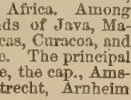
Hohenstauffen. A German dynastic line, 1138 to 1268, the most distinguished of whom was the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, crowned 1152.

Hohenzollern. A Prussian state, formed of two provinces, and nearly surrounded by Würtemberg and Baden. The dynasty was founded in 800 by Thassilo, count of Zollern; in the 16th century the younger branch of the family became the ruling dynasty of Prussia.

Holland, hol'land. (The Netherlands). A European Kingdom bounded N. and W. by the North Sea, S. by Belgium, and E. by Prussia; area 11,801 sq. m.; pop. 4,107,659. It is divided into 12 provinces, and has colonies in the E. and W. Indies, and on the W. coast of Africa. Among the colonies are the islands of Java, Madura, Celebes, the Moluccas, Curacoa, and others of less importance. The principal cities include The Hague, the cap., Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Arnheim and Middleburg.

Hollands, 'landz. A sort of gin imported from Holland.

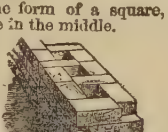
Hollow-brick, 'lō-brik. A brick made with perforations through it for the purpose of warming or ventilation, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall.



Hollow-brick.

Hollow-square, -skwār A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle.

Hollowwall, -wal. A wall built in two thicknesses, leaving a cavity between, either for the purpose of preventing moisture from being driven by storms through the brick work for ventilating, for preserving a uniform temperature in apartments, or for saving materials.



Hollow-wall.

Hollow-ware, -wār. A general trade name given to various iron articles which are hollow, as caldrons, kettles, saucepans, coffee-mills, &c.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. An American poet, author and scientist; b. in Mass. 1809.

Holocaust, ho'lo-kast. A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire, a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations; now sometimes applied to a great slaughter or sacrifice of life.

Holometabola, ho'lo-me-tab''o-la. The sec. of the class Insecta which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

Holometer, -lom'et-er. A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer.

Holophanerous, -lo-fan'ē-rus. In Zool. an epithet applied to the metamorphosis of insects when complete.

Holoptychius, -lop-tik'i-us. A gen. of fossil ganoid fishes. The name is limited to those of the old red sand-stone, and that of Rhizodus given to those of the coal-measures.

Holostomata, -lo'stom'a-ta. A division of gasteropodous mollusks in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire.

Holothuroidea, -thū'roi-dē''a. The sea-cucumber or sea-slugs, an order of echinoderms, capable of extending themselves to several times the length they have in a state of repose, and of extraordinary reproduction of parts, even of vital organs. The young undergo a metamorphosis during development.

Holstein, House of. A dynasty, formerly rulers of an independent duchy, now a Prussian province, the elder branch of which is at preset represented by the Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein, Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and the youngest (H. Gottrop), by the Czar of Russia, and the Prince of Wasa, son of ex-King Gustavus IV. of Sweden.

Holster, hōl'ster. A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the forepart of his saddle.

Holy-cross, hōl'ī-kros. An order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the 17th century. An ecclesiastical order established in France in 1834, who devote themselves to preaching and education—the brothers educating orphan boys, and the sisters educating girls and attending the sick. A society formed by clerical members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church.

Holy-fire, -fīr. In the R. C. and Greek Churches, a light kindled on Holy Saturday, the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday, by sparks from a flint. All the lights are previously extinguished, and the holy fire is greeted by the ecclesiastics on their

knees exclaiming "Lumen Christi" (Light of Christ). At Rome the ceremony is performed in the presence of the pope. At Jerusalem it is celebrated by the Greek and Armenian clergy combined. There the light is represented as miraculous.

Holy-rood Day. The 14th day of September, on which a religious festival is observed in memory of the exaltation of our Saviour's Cross. Holy-cross Day.

Holy-stone, -stōn. A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.

Holy-water Sprinkler. An instrument consisting of a bunch of twigs or a brush of horse-hair, which is dipped in the holy-water vessel and shaken over or toward the congregation.

Holy-water Sprinkler.

Homburg. A popular spa, formerly cap. of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 9 m. N.W. of Frankfort; pop. 8,260.

Homer, hō'mer. The eminent Greek poet, supposed to have flourished about 800 years B. C., and to have been a native of Scio; both the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" are by some critics ascribed to him, but others consider the last named as the production of several different writers.

Home-rule, hōm'rōl. The political programme of the National party in Ireland subsequent to the collapse of Fenianism. Its leading feature is the establishment of a native parliament to conduct internal legislation, leaving the general political government of the empire to an imperial parliament.

Homicide, ho'mi-sīd. A person who kills another; a manslayer. The act of one person killing another, sometimes justifiable in law.

Homiletics, -mi-let'iks. The art of preaching.

Homily, 'mi-li. A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience. Book of Homilies, in the C. of England, one of two series of plain doctrinal discourses, ascribed to Cranmer, 1547, and Jewell, 1563.

Hominy, -ni. Maize hulled and coarsely ground or broken.

Homo, hō'mō. A prefix derived from the Greek, signifying sameness; opposed to hetero, denoting difference.

Homœopathy, -mē-op'a-thi. The mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms similar to those of the disease treated.

Homogenesis, -mō-jen'e-sis. The doctrine that the offspring of an animal or plant run through the same cycle of existence as the parent, as opposed to heterogenesis or xenogenesis, which maintains that the offspring of certain organisms run through a totally different series of states from those of the parent.

Homoiousian, -moi-ou'si-an. One of a sect of Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature of Christ is not the same with, but only similar to, that of the Father, as distinguished from the Homoousians, who maintained that he was of the same nature.

Homologoumena, hom'ō-lō-gou''mē-na. An epithet applied by Eusebius to the generally acknowledged books of the New Testament, to distinguish them from the Antilegomena.

Homoousian, hō-mō-ou'si-an. A member of the orthodox party in the Church during the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the 4th century, who maintained that the nature of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the Homoiousians, who held that their natures were only similar.

Homoptera, -mop'ter-a. One of the sections into which the ord. of hemipterous insects has been divided, the other section being the Heteroptera. To this section belong the Aphidæ, Coccidæ, Cicadidæ, Fulgoridæ, &c.

Homuncionite, hōm-un'shon-īt. Eccles. one of a sect of early heretics, followers of Photinus, who denied the divinity of our Lord, and held that the image of God is impressed on the body, not on the mind of man.

Homunculus, hō-mung'kū-lus. A little man; a manikin; a dwarf.

Hon. An abbreviation of Honorable.

Honduras. A republic of Central America, bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Nicaragua and San Salvador, and W. by Guatemala; area, 47,095 sq. m.; pop. abt. 500,000. It consists of 7 provinces with Comayagua as the cap. and chief emporium.

Hone, hōn. A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors; an oilstone.

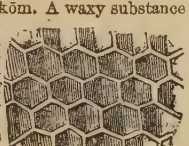
Honey, hun'i. A sweet, viscid juice, collected and elaborated from the flowers of

plants by several kinds of insects, for the food of themselves and their progeny, especially by the honey-bee.

Honey-ant, ant. A kind of ant inhabiting Mexico. Some of these insects secrete a kind of honey in their abdomens which become so distended as to appear like small pellucid grapes. When food is scarce these ants are devoured by others, and they are also eaten by the inhabitants of the country.

Honey-buzzard, -buz-ard. The Pernis apivorus, so called from breaking into the nests of bees and wasps to obtain the larvæ.

Honey-comb, -kōm. A waxy substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees, and consisting of an agglomeration of cells for the reception of the honey, and for the eggs which produce their young. Any substance, as a casting of iron, &c., perforated with cells like those of a honey-comb.


Honey-comb.

Honey-comb Moth. A gen. of moths of the same tribe with the clothes'-moths, which infest bee-hives. They appear to enjoy perfect immunity from the stings of the bees.

Honey-dew, -dū. A sweet saccharine substance found in the leaves of plants in small drops like dew. There are two kinds; one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by the insects known as aphides. Different kinds of manna are the dried honey-dew or saccharine exudations of certain plants. A kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses.

Honeyguide, -gīd. A name given to African cuckoos gen. Indicator, which, by their motion and cries, conduct persons to hives of wild honey.

Honeymoon, -mön. The first month after marriage; the interval spent by a newly-married pair in traveling, before settling down.

Honey-sucker, -suk-er. The common name of birds fam. Meliphagidæ sub-ord. Tenuirostres, ord. Insessores, peculiar to Australia and the neighboring islands.

Hong, hong. The Chinese name for the foreign factories or mercantile houses situated at Canton. H merchants, a body of eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans, and were responsible for the conduct of the Europeans with whom they dealt. By the treaty of 1842 their peculiar functions ceased.

Hong-Kong. An island and British colony in the Bay of Canton, at the mouth of the Canton River; area 29 sq. m.; pop. 128,274. Victoria is the capital.

Honiton-lace, hon'i-ton-lās. A kind of lace made at Honiton in Devonshire, England, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and sprigs.

Honorarium, on-er-ā'ri-um. A fee tendered to a professional man for professional services.

Hood, hụd. A soft covering for the head worn by females and children. A part of a monk's outer garment with which he covers his head. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry. Anything that resembles a hood in form or use.

Monk's Hood.

Hood for Hawk.

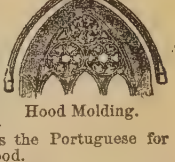
Honolulu. Cap. of the Sandwich Islands, on Hawaii, pop, abt. 15,600.

Hood, John B. A general of the Confederate army in the American Civil War; B. in Kentucky, 1831, D. 1879.

Hood, Thomas. An eminent English poet and wit; B. 1798, D. 1845.

Hood-cap, 'kap. A species of seal, the Stemmatopus cristatus, so called from an appendage on the head which the male inflates when angry or excited.

Hood-mould, 'mōld. In Arch. the upper projecting molding of the arch over a Gothic door or window, &c.


Hood Molding.

Hooded-snake, 'ed-snāk. The cobra-de-capello, which is the Portuguese for the snake with a hood.

Hoof, hōf. The horny substance that covers the feet of horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.

Hooghly, hoog'le. A river of India, formed by the two W. branches of the Ganges, 250 m. long; Calcutta and Hooghly are located on its banks.

Hookah, hō'kâh. A pipe with a large bowl and a long pliable tube, so constructed that the smoke of the tobacco is made to pass through water for the purpose of cooling it.

Hookah.

Hooker, Joseph. An American general; b. in Mass. 1819, d. 1879. He s. Gen. Burnside as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army, Jan. 1863, but was removed after the disastrous defeat of Chancellorsville, May 2–3, of the same year.

Hook-motion, hŭk'mō-shon. In the steam-engine a valve-gear which is reversed by V-hooks.

Hook-squid, 'skwid. A name applied to the decapodous cephalopod mollusks of the genera Onychoteuthis and Enoploteuthis, allied to the common squids or calamaries, remarkable for the length of their tentacles.

Hoondee, hōn'dē. An E. Indian bill of exchange drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

Hoop, hōp. A circular band of wood, metal or other material used to confine the staves of casks, &c., or for similar purposes. A circle or combination of circles of elastic material, used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale; crinoline.

Hoop, 18th century.

Hooper, William. An American statesman; b. in Mass. 1742, d. 1790. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Hoopoe, hō'pō. A bird of the gen. Upupa, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure.

Hoopoe.

Hoosier, 'zhi-er. A term applied to citizens of the State of Indiana.

Hoot, hōt. A cry or shout in contempt.

Hop-fly, 'flī. A species of Aphis, so destructive in hop-plantations as to cause material variations in the price of hops.

Hop-frogfly, 'frog-flī. A species of froth-fly which does much damage in hop-plantations

Hopkins, Stephen, 'kinz. An American statesman, b. in R. I., 1707, d. 1785. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Hopkinsian, -kin'si-an. A follower of Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Connecticut, who rejected the Calvinistic doctrine of imputed sin and imputed righteousness. The basis of the system is that all virtue and true holiness consist in disinterested benevolence, and that all sin is selfishness.

Hopkinson, Francis. An American statesman, b. in Penn., 1737, d. 1791. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from N. J., and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Joseph H., his son, a distinguished jurist, and author of "Hail, Columbia," b. 1770, d. 1842.

Hoplite, 'līt. In Greek Antiq. a heavy-armed soldier.

Hoplotheke, -lo-thē'kē. Eccles. a work containing the opinions of the fathers against heretics, supposed to have been compiled by order of Emmanuel Commenus.

Hopple, 'pl. A fetter for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze.

Hoppo, 'pō. In China, an overseer of commerce; a collector. A tribunal whose function it is to collect that portion of the public revenue arising from trade and navigation.

Hor, Mt. A summit of the Seir range, Arabia, now called Jebelorely-Harboon. A tomb marks the traditionary burial-place of Aaron, the first Jewish high-priest.

Horace, hŏr'ăs. (Quintus Horatius Flaccus). The eminent Latin poet; b. at Venusia, 65, d. 8 B. C.

Horatii and Curatii. In Rom. Hist. the names of three brothers of two families, chosen 670 B. C., by the Romans and Albans, to decide by battle whether Rome or Alba should be the subject city. The H. were victorious, and Alba submitted to Rome's authority.

Horizon, ho-rī'zon. The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point. An imaginary great circle, parallel to the sensible horizon, whose plane passes through the center of the earth, whose poles are the zenith and nadir, and which divides the globe into two equal hemi-

spheres: called the Rational or Celestial Horizon.

Horizon-glass, -glas. In Astron. one of two small speculums on one of the radii of a quadrant or sextant. One half the fore-glass is silvered, while the other half is transparent, in order that an object may be seen directly through it; the back-glass is silvered above and below, but in the middle there is a transparent stripe through which the horizon can be seen.

Horizontal, -ri-zon'tal. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

Hornbill, horn'bil. A very singular gen. of birds (Buceros), akin to the toucans, remarkable for the large size of the bill, and for a horny protuberance by which it is surmounted.

Rhinoceros Hornbill.

Hornbook, 'bŭk. In former times, the first book of children, or that in which they learned their letters; so called from the horn covering placed over the single page of which it consisted, the whole being fixed to a wooden frame with a handle. It generally contained the alphabet in Roman and small letters, several rows of monosyllables, and the Lord's Prayer. A book containing the first principles of any science or branch of knowledge; a manual.

Horned-horse, hornd'hors. The gnu.

Horned-screamer, 'skrĕm-er. The kamichi, a grallatorial bird, gen. Palamedea, having a long movable horn projecting from its forehead. Its voice is loud and shrill, and its cry is uttered suddenly and with such vehemence as to have a very startling effect.

Hornet, horn'et. An insect of the gen. Vespa or wasp, much larger and stronger than the wasp, and causing more severe pain by its sting.

Hornie, 'i. A name given in Scotland to the devil, in allusion to the horns with which he is generally represented.

Hornito, or-nē'tō. In Geol. a low, oven-shaped mound, common in the volcanic districts of S. America, from whose sides and summits columns of hot smoke and other vapors are usually emitted.

Hornpipe, 'pīp. An instrument of music formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with holes, and a piece of horn forming the bell-shaped end. A lively dance and the music for it.

Horography, hŏr-og'ra-fi. The art of constructing instruments for showing the hours, as clocks, watches, dials; dialling.

Horologe, 'o-loj. A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a timepiece of any kind.

Horolgium, -o-loj'i-um. The Horologe or Clock, a southern constellation consisting of 12 stars. H. Floræ or Flora's clock, in Bot. a table of the hours at which the flowers of certain plants open and close in a given locality.

Horoscope, 'os-kōp. In Astrol. an observation made of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the future. A scheme or figure of the 12 houses or 12 signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua. A table of the length of the days and nights at all places.

Horoscopy, -os'ko-pi. The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

Hors de combat, hor de kon-bā. Disabled from fighting; rendered useless.

Horse, hors. A quadruped, gen. Equus, constituting with the ass, zebra and quagga the fam. Equidæ or Solidungula.

Horsefly, 'flī. A large fly that stings horses and sucks their blood, the latter characteristic distingnishes it from the gadfly.

Horseguards, 'gardz. A body of cavalry for guards. The name given to the public office, Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief The military authorities at the head of the British war department, in contradistinction of the civil chief, the secretary-of-war.

Horse-jockey, 'jo-ki. A professional rider or trainer of race-horses; a dealer in horses.

Horse-Mackerel, 'mak-er-el. A species of fish, the scad.

Horse-Power, 'pou-er. The power of a horse or its equivalent; the force with which a horse acts when drawing. From a variety of experiments it is found that a horse, at an average, can raise 160 lbs.

weight at the velocity of 2¼ miles per hour. The power of a horse exerted in this way is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine, each horse-power being estimated as equivalent to 33,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute.

Horsetail, 'tāl. The tail of a horse. A Turkish standard.

Horticulture, hor'ti-kul-tūr. The art of cultivating or managing gardens or raising fruits, flowers and culinary vegetables

Hosanna, ho-zan'na. An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

Hose, hōz. Close-fitting trousers or breeches reaching to the knee. Covering for the lower part of the legs, including the feet; stockings. A flexible pipe for conveying fluid to any required point.

Hosea. In Scrip. the name of one of the minor prophets, who flourished 784–788 B. C.; author of a canonical book of the Old Testament, bearing his name.

Hose-reel, 'rēl. A light carriage furnished with a large revolving drum for carrying hose for fire-engines, &c.

Hosmer, Harriet. An eminent American artist; B. in Mass. 1831, but for many years a resident of Rome.

Hospice, hos'pis. A place of refuge or entertainment for travelers on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps, kept by monks, who also occupy it as a convent.

Hospital, 'pit-al. A building for the reception of any class of persons who are unable to supply their own wants, and are more or less dependent upon public help to have those wants supplied.

Hospitaller, -er. One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor, the sick and the stranger. One of a religious community, of which there were several, whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger and the sick. One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem A.D. 1042 for pilgrims. They were called Knights of St. John, and after their removal to Malta, Knights of Malta.

Knight Hospitaller.

Hospodar, -pō-dăr'. A title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, and in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the King of Poland.

Host, hōst. One who receives and entertains another at his own house; one from whom another receives food, lodging or entertainment; a landlord; the correlative of guest. In the R. C. Ch. the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ, or, as Roman Catholics believe, transubstantiated into his own body.

Hostillar hōs'til-er. Eccles. the monk who entertained the guests in a monastery. H. external, the monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery. H. intrinsic, the monk who entertained the guests residing in the monastery.

Hostilius, Tullius. Third King of Rome; s. Numa abt. 650; in his reign the war with Alba ended with the Horatii-Curatii combat (see Horatii).

Hotbed, hot'bed. A bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates.

Hothouse, 'hous. A house to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air, and in which a relatively high temperature is artificially kept up.

Hot-press, 'pres. A means of calendering and smoothing paper or cloth by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards; hot iron plates are distributed through the pile to heat it.

Hottentot, 'n-tot. One of a certain degraded tribe of S. Africa. An isolated branch of the Hamitic or N. African family of tongues.

Houdon, Jean Antoine. An eminent French artist; B. 1741, D. 1828. Among his works is the statue of Washington in the State House at Richmond, Va.

Hound, hound. A generic name of the dog; but more particularly restricted to particular breeds or varieties used in the chase.

Deer-hound.

Hound-fish, 'fish. A popular name for certain fishes of the shark family.

Smooth Houndfish.

Hour, our. The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes. Certain prayers in the R. C Ch., to be repeated at certain times of the day, as matins and vespers. In Myth. goddesses of the seasons or hours of the day.

Hour-glass, 'glass. An instrument for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel having two compartments, from the uppermost of which a quantity of sand, water or mercury runs by a small aperture into the lower.

Hour-glass.

Houri, hou'ri. Among the Mohammedans a nymph of paradise. In the Koran the houris are represented as most beautiful virgins, created of pure musk and endowed with unfading youth and immunity from all disease. Their company is to form the chief felicity of the faithful.

House-fly, hous'flī. A well-known dipterous insect, the Musca domestica of naturalists.

Householder, 'hōld-er. The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family; the occupier of a house.

Housekeeper, 'kēp-er. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family in a house. A female servant who has the chief care of the family.

Housel, houz'el. The eucharist; the sacrament; the act of taking or receiving the sacrament.

House-surgeon, 'ser-jon. The resident medical officer in a hospital.

Housewife, 'wīf. The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs. A little case for pins, needles, thread, scissors and the like.

Houston, Sam. An American statesman and general; B. in Va., 1793, D. 1862. He was President of Texas after its secession from Mexico, and Governor of the State after its admission to the Union; also U. S. Senator.

Houyhnhmn, hou'inm. One of a class of beings described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels" as a race of horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues, and who bear rule over the Yahoos or men-like beings, a vicious, disgusting race.

Hovel, ho'vel. An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce from the weather, &c. A small mean house.

Howadji, hou-aj'i. A name given to a merchant in the East, because merchants were formerly the chief travelers.

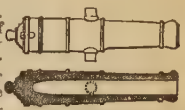
Howdah, 'da. A seat erected on the back of an elephant for persons to ride in. It is of various forms.

Howdah.

Howe, Elias. An American inventor; B. in Mass., 1819; D. 1867. He patented the first sewing machine.

Howel, 'el. A cooper's tool for smoothing his work, as the inside of a cask.

Howitzer, 'its-er. A short piece of ordnance usually having a chamber for the powder narrower than the bore, especially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, combining in some degree the accuracy of the cannon with the caliber of the mortar, but much lighter than any gun of the same capacity.



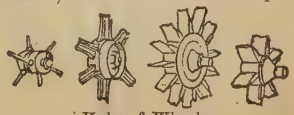
Brass Howitzer.

Howqua, 'kwā. A Chinese tea of very fine quality.

Howth. A popular seaside resort at the N. entrance to Dublin Bay, Ireland, 8 m. N. E. of the city of Dublin.

Huamanga. Cap. of prov. Ayacucho, Peru, 140 m. N. W. of Cuzco, noted for its proximity to the battle-ground, 1824, where the Spaniards were disastrously defeated by Sucré, and their power in S. America destroyed.

Hub, hub. The central part, usually cylyndrical, of a wheel in which the spokes



Hubs of Wheels.

are set radially; the nave. In die-sinking, a cylindrical piece of steel on which

the design of a coin is engraved in relief. A fluted screw of hardened steel used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, &c.

Huckaback, huk'a-bak. A kind of linen cloth with raised figures on it something like damask, used for table-cloths and towels.

Huckle, 'l. The hip; a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

Hudson, Hendrik. An English navigator; B. 1580; discovered the river in N. Y. State which bears his name, while in the service of the Dutch E. India Co., 1609; in 1611 discovered Hudson's Bay. He is supposed to have perished at sea, having been deserted by his crew. H. Bay, an immense inland sea of British N. America; area 510,000 sq. m.

Hug, hug. A close embrace; a clasp or gripe.

Hughes, Thomas. A popular English statesman and author, writing under the sobriquet of "Tom Brown"; B. 1823.

Hugo, Victor Marie, Vicomte, oo-gō'. A French poet and novelist, with radical political sentiments; B. 1802.

Huguenot, hū'ge-not. A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the 16th century.

Hull, Isaac. An American naval commander, B. in Conn. 1775, D. 1843. He commanded the frigate Constitution in the fight (1812) in which the British frigate Guerriere was captured. This was the first naval engagement of the war.

Humanitarian, -man'i-tā''ri-an. One who has a great regard or love for humanity; a philanthropist. One who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been a mere man. A disciple of St. Simon, from his maintaining the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.

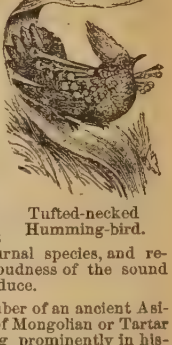
Humble-bee, hum'bl-bē. The common name of a gen. of large, hairy bees (Bombus).

Humble-pie, -pī. A pie made of the heart, liver, kidneys and entrails of the deer.

Humboldt, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron von. A distinguished German traveler, scientist and author; B. 1769; D. 1859. Karl Wilhelm, Baron von H., brother of the preceding, was an eminent statesman and philologist, styled "the creator of comparative philology;" B. 1767, D. 1835.

Hume, Daniel. An eminent British historian; B. in Edinburgh 1711, D. 1770.

Humming-bird, 'ing-berd. A name given to the individuals of a family (Trochilidæ) of minute and beautiful birds, so called from the sound of their wings in flight. Some 400 species are known.



Tufted-necked Humming-bird.

Humming-bird Hawk-moth. A lepidopterous insect, the Macroglossa stellatarum, fam. Sphingidæ. It is one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species, and remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce.

Hun, hun. A member of an ancient Asiatic race, probably of Mongolian or Tartar stock, first appearing prominently in history about 375 A. D. In that year they crossed the Dnieper, defeated the Goths and drove them over the Danube into the Roman province of Pannonia (Hungary). In the reign of Attila (434) they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe, and compelled the Romans to pay tribute. With the death of Attila their power was broken.

Hunchback, hunsh'bak. A hump-back; a hump-backed person.

Hundred, hun'dred. The product of 10 multiplied by 10; five score. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families or freemen.

Hundred-fold, -fōld. A hundred times as much.

Hundredth, 'dredth. The one after the ninety-ninth. One of a hundred parts into which anything is divided.

Hundredweight, 'dred-wāt. In avoirdupois weight, a denomination usually denoted by cwt., containing 112 lbs.

Hungary-water, hung'ga-ri-wa-ter. A toilet distilled water consisting of dilute alcohol aromatized; so called because first made for the use of a queen of Hungary.

Hungary. A country of Central Europe, formerly an independent kingdom, but since 1570 attached to the Austrian Empire, of which it forms the easterly and largest part; area 82,867 sq. m.; pop. 15,789,445. The chief cities are Buda-Pesth, the cap., Presburg, Arad, Komorn, Temesvar, Gran, Debreczin, Szegedin and Maria Theresienstadt. Its rivers are the Dan-

ube, the Save and other tributaries, and the Carpathian mountain range extends from E. to W. along its northern frontier.

Huns, The, hunz. A Scythian race which occupied Tartary several centuries prior to the Christian era, and against the incursions from which the great wall of China was built. They finally divided into two nations, called North and South H. The former crossed into Europe and ravaged a large section of the Roman Empire, under the leadership of Attila, capturing and sacking Rome in the 5th century. Forced by the Goths to retire across the Tanais, they again penetrated E. Europe, settling in the section since known as Hungary.

Hunker, hungk'er. In U. S. politics, a member of the section of the Democratic party opposed to progress; hence, any person opposed to innovations in general; a conservative.

Hunt, James Henry Leigh, hunt. A distinguished English poet, editor and author; B. 1784, D. 1859.

Hunt-counter, -koun'ter. A dog that runs back on the scent, and hence is worthless.

Hunter, 'er. One who engages in the chase of wild animals. A hunting-dog. A horse used in the chase. A watch whose glass is protected by a metal cover; a hunting-watch.

Hunter, John. An eminent British anatomist; B. near Glasgow, 1728, D. 1793.

Hunting-cog, 'ing-kog. In Mach. an odd cog in one of two geared wheels, serving to change the order of contact of the teeth, so that the same teeth shall not continually meet.

Huntingdonian, -ting-dō'ni-an. Eccles., a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's connection, founded by George Whitefield after his separation from the Wesleys in 1748.

Huntington, Samuel. An American statesman and jurist, B. in Conn. 1732, D. 1796. He was a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice and Governor of his native State.

Hurdy-gurdy, her'di-ger'di. A musical instrument whose tones are produced by the friction of a wheel against four strings, two of which are pressed by the fingers or by keys. The other two strings are tuned a fifth apart to produce a drone bass, and are not stopped.

Huron, Lake. The smallest of the five great lakes of N. America, bet. lakes Erie and Michigan, abt. 800 m. in circumference; it contains 3,000 islands, one of which, the Great Manitoulin or Sacred Island, runs parallel to nearly the whole of the northern coast.

Hurricane, hur'i-kān. A violent tempest or wind storm. H. deck, a light elevated deck of a steamboat.

Husband, huz'band. A man joined to a woman by marriage: the correlative of wife.

Huss, Johann, hoos. A distinguished religious reformer, B. in Bohemia 1373, burned at the stake by order of the Council of Constance 1415. His followers, called Hussites, inaugurated a war for religious freedom, 1418, and continued with such success that the Emperor Sigismund granted them acceptable terms and peace was restored.

Hutchinsonian, huch-in-sō'ni-an. A follower of the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, England, a philosopher and naturalist of the 18th century, who rejected Newton's doctrine of gravitation and maintained that the Old Testament Scriptures embraced a complete system of natural philosophy as well as of religion.

Hutchinson, Thomas. An American statesman, B. in Mass. 1711, D. in London 1780. He was Chief Justice of his native State 1760, and Governor in 1769; his unwise course in the latter position did much to precipitate the Revolution.

Huxley, Thomas Henry. A distinguished English scientist and author, B. 1825. He is a leader of the Darwinian school of naturalists.

Huzvaresh, huz-vā'resh. Same as Pehlevi; the dialect into which the Zend-Avesta of Zoroaster was translated during the Sassanian dynasty in Persia.

Huzza, -zä'. A form of hurrah.

Hyads, hī'adz. A cluster of seven stars in the Bull's Head, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. This notion was derived from the fable of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who, overwhelmed with grief at the fate of their brother Hyas, who was torn in pieces by a bull, wept so violently that the gods in compassion took them into heaven and placed them in the Bull's forehead, where they still continued to weep.

Hyænodon, -ē'no-don. A gen. of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds found in eocene and miocene strata of the tertiaries.

Hyalæidæ, -al-ē'i-dē. A fam. of pteropods, of the gen. Hyalæa is the type.

Hyalescence, -es′sens. The act or process of becoming transparent as glass.

Hyalography, -ŏg′ra-fi. The act of writing or engraving on glass.

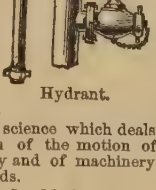
Hyalonemidæ, ′al-ō-nē″mi-dē. A family of glass sponges, comprising the glass-rope of Japan.

Hyalotype, -al′o-tīp. A positive photographic picture taken on glass.

Hybrid, ′brid. A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, the produce of a female animal or plant which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species or genus.

Hyde Park. A park of 400 acres in the city of London, England.

Hydra, hī′dra. In Greek Myth. a serpent or monster in the lake of Lernæa, in Argolis, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labors of Hercules. A southern constellation running along the south of Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. A genus of fresh-water polypes of a very low type of structure. They may be divided into almost any number of fragments, and each portion becomes developed into a fresh independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by gemmation as well as by the production of ova and sperm-cells.



Hydrant.

Hydrant, ′drant. A pipe with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised and discharged from a main pipe; also, a street fountain.

Hydraulics, -dral′iks. That branch of science which deals with the application of the motion of liquids to machinery and of machinery to the motion of liquids.

Hydriad, ′dri-ad. In Myth. a water nymph.

Hydrobarometer, ′drō-ba-rom″et-er. An instrument for determining the depth of the sea.

Hydrobranchiata, -brang-ki-ā″ta. The first section of the ord. Gasteropoda, containing mollusca which breathe in water only.

Hydrocantharidæ, -kan-thar″i-dē. Water-beetles, a group of aquatic coleopterous insects, with numerous genera.

Hydrochœrus, -dro-kē′rus. A gen. of rodent mammals, fam. Cavidæ, the best-known member of which is the capybara or water-hog.

Hydrocorisæ, -kor′i-sē. The water-bugs, a tribe of heteropterous insects containing two families, the Notonectidæ or water-boatmen, and the Nepidæ or water-scorpions.

Hydrogen, -jen. An elementary substance, the vapor of a metal, and capable of solidification. The name was given to it by the French chemists in consequence of its being one of the elements of water. It also forms a component of all vegetable and animal products, and is usually procured by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon zinc or iron, or by passing the vapor of water over red-hot iron. It unites with all other elementary gaseous bodies, and forms with them compounds of importance and utility; thus with oxygen it forms water; with nitrogen, ammonia; with chlorine, hydrochloric acid; &c. It forms compounds also with carbon, iodine, phosphorus, cyanogen, sulphur, &c.

Hydrognosy, -drog′no-si. A history and description of the waters of the earth.

Hydrography, -ra-fi. That branch of science which has for its object the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, embracing marine surveying, the determination of the winds, currents, &c., and the art of forming charts, which exhibit the contour of the bottom of the sea and harbors.

Hydromel, ′drō-mel. A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water; when allowed to ferment it is called mead or vinous hydromel.

Hydrometeor, -drō-mē′tē-er. A meteor dependent upon the vapor of water; in the plural, a general term for all the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, hail, snow, &c.

Hydrometer, -drom′et-er. An instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of water and other fluids, the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions. An instrument to measure the velocity of running water.

Hydrometer.

Hydromys, hī′drō-mis. A gen. of rodent quadrupeds, fam. Muridæ; the beaver-rats.

Hydropathy, -dro′pa-thi. A mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water both internally and externally; the water cure.

Hydrophis, -fis. Water-snakes; a gen. of venomous reptiles, fam. Hydridæ.

Hydrophobia, -drō-fō'bi-a. A disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially of a mad or rabid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inability to swallow liquids.

Hydrophore, 'drō-fōr. An instrument for obtaining specimens of water at any particular depth.

Hydrophyte, -fit. A plant which lives and grows in water.

Hydropult, -pult. A machine for throwing water by hand-power, used as a garden-engine or fire-annihilator.

Hydrostat, -stat. A term applied to any apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.

Hydrostatics, -drō-stat'iks. The science which treats of the weight, motion and equilibrium of fluids, particularly of water.

Hydrus, -drus. A gen. of water-snakes, now generally called Hydrophis, the type of the fam. Hydridæ. A constellation of the Southern Hemisphere.

Hyemation, -em-ā'shōn. The passing of a winter in a particular place.

Hyena, -ē'na. A gen. of digitigrade carnivorous quadrupeds, constituting a family which unites the skull characters of the Felidæ with the skeleton and gregarious habits of the Canidæ.

Hyena.

Hyena-dog, -dog. The wild dog of Cape Colony, rather smaller than a mastiff, fierce and active.

Hyetograph, 'e-to-graf. A chart showing the average rainfall in the different regions of the earth.

Hygiene, 'ji-ēn. That department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health; sanitary science.

Hygrograph, 'grō-graf. An instrument which registers automatically the variations of the atmosphere as regards moistness.

Hygrometry, -grom'et-ri. That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, especially of the moisture in the atmosphere.

Hygeia, -jē'ya. In Class. Myth. the goddess of health, daughter of Esculapius. She is represented as a blooming maid, with a bowl in one hand and grasping a serpent with the other. One of the asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered in 1849. It revolves round the sun in 2160 solar days, and is three and one-fourth times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Hygeia.

Hyla, 'la. A gen. of batrachian reptiles; the tree-frogs.

Hyleosaurus, 'lē-ō-sa''rus. A gigantic fossil lizard, discovered in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest. Its probable length was about 25 feet. It is one of the Ornithoscelida, the group which presents a structure intermediate between that of existing birds and reptiles.

Hylism, 'lizm. In Metaph. the theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit.

Hylopathism, -lop'ath-izm. The doctrine that matter is sentient.

Hylophagous, -lof-a-gus. A term applied to an animal that feeds upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c.

Hylotheism, -lō-thē'izm. The doctrine or belief that there is no God except matter and the universe.

Hymen, 'men. In Class. Myth. a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.

Hymenoptera, 'men-op'te-ra. An ord. of insects, the tail of the female being mostly armed with an ovipositor by means of which she perforates the bodies in which she deposits her eggs, or with a sharp sting. The order includes the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumon-flies, &c.

Hymenoptera.

Hymn, him. A song or ode in honor of God, or in honor of some deity; a sacred lyric.

Hymeneal, -men-ō'al. A marriage song. Relating to marriage.

Hymenology, -ol'o-ji. A treatise on the membranes of the animal system.

Hyopotamus, -pot'a-mus. The river-hog; a non-ruminant, even-toed mammal found fossil in the tertiary strata of England and France.

Hypatia, hī-pā'shah. Daughter of Theon, of Alexandria, of high education and a teacher of mathematics; B. in Alexandria, toward the end of the 4th century. She became the most celebrated professor of the Neo-Platonic school of philosophy, and was killed by fanatical Christians, 415. Her writings were burned in the destruction of the Alexandrian Library.

Hypæthral, -pē'thral. In Arch. a building not roofed, as the Temple of Neptune at Pæstum.

Hyperborean, -per-bō'rē-an. An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. In the early Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a people who lived beyond the north wind, were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence and war, and their natural life lasted 1000 years, which was spent in the worship of Apollo.

Hyperdulia, -dū'li-a. The peculiar worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary, so called because higher than that given to other saints (which is known as dulia), though of course inferior to latria, the worship due to God alone.

Hyperion, -pē'ri-on. In the oldest mythology of Greece, the god of the sun, distinguished for his beauty: afterward identified with Apollo.

Hypnology, hip-nol'o-ji. The study of the phenomena accompanying sleep; a treatise or discourse on sleep.

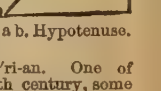
Hypocarpogean, hī'pō-kär-pō''jē-an. A plant which produces its fruit below ground.

Hypodermic, -po-der'mik. A medicine introduced under the skin, as morphia or other narcotic agent.

Hypogæan, -jē'an. A term applied to parts of plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth.

Hypostasis, -pos'ta-sis. That which forms the basis or foundation of something. Used by early Greek Christian writers to denote distinct substance of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit in the Godhead, called by them three hypostases, and by the Latins personæ, whence the modern term persons applied to the Godhead.

Hypotenuse, -pot'e--nūs. In Geom. the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or a line that subtends the right angle.



a b. Hypotenuse.

Hypsiprymnus, hip-si-prim'nus. A gen. of marsupial animals known as kangaroo rats.

Hypsistarian, -sis-tā'ri-an. One of certain heretics of the 4th century, some of whose notions were Pagan, some Jewish and some Christian: so called from worshiping the most high in one person only.

Hypsometer, -som'et-er. A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes.

Hypsometry, -ri. The art of measuring the relative or absolute heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by the barometer or by trigonometrical observations.

Hyrax, 'raks. A gen. of pachydermatous mammalia, intermediate in their character between the rhinoceros and the tapir.

Hyson, 'son. A species of green tea from China. H. skin, the refuse of hyson tea.

Hysteranthous, his-ter-an'thus. Plants in which the leaves appear after the flowers, as in the willows, poplars, &c.

Hystricidæ, -tris'i-dē. The porcupine tribe, a fam. of rodents.

I

I IS the 9th letter and 3d vowel of the English alphabet, in which it represents not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of y. The two principal sounds are the short sound as in pit, pin, fin, and the long as in pine, fine, wine. It has also three other sounds, that in first, dirk, that in machine, intrigue; and the consonant sound heard in many words when it precedes a vowel, as in million, opinion, trunnion. I and J were formerly regarded as one character.

I. The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses

one's self. In Methaph. the conscious thinking subject; the ego.

Ianthina, ī-an'thin-a. A gen. of oceanic gasteropodous mollusca; the violet-snails. When alarmed it pours out a violet secretion, which serves for its concealment, in the manner of the ink of the cuttle-fish.

Iapetus, -ap'ē-tus. In Myth. the son of Titan and Terra, and founder of the human race. In Astron. a satellite of Saturn.

Iatroleptic, -ā'trō-lep''tik. Curing by ointments and frictions. The iatroleptic method consists in the application of medicines to the skin aided by friction. It is also termed the Epidermic Method.

Iberian, -bē'-ri-an. One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain. The Basques are supposed to be representatives of the ancient Spanish Iberians.

Ibex.

Ibex, 'beks. A sub-gen. of the hollow-horned ruminants (cavicornia), inhabiting the highest points of the Alps and Apennines.

Ibidem, ib-ī'dem. In the same place; contracted ib., ibid.

Ibis, ī'bis. A gen. of grallatorial birds allied to the storks, one of whose most remarkable species is the Ibis religiosa of Cuvier. It was reared in the temples of ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration. The sacred ibis is named Threskiornis by some zoologists.

Sacred Ibis.

Ice, īs. A solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the congelation of a fluid by means of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity. Water begins to freeze at 32° Fahrenheit.

Ice-belt, 'belt. A fringe of ice along the shores in Arctic regions.

Iceberg, 'berg. A vast and lofty body of ice floating on the ocean, sometimes 2 miles long and half as broad.

Iceblink, 'blingk. A bright yellowish-white tint near the horizon, reflected from the snow in the arctic or antarctic regions, observed before the ice itself is seen.

Iceboat, 'bōt. A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice. A boat for sailing on the surface of ice.

Ice-cap, 'kap. A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in cases of inflammation of the brain. The great sheet of land ice formed round the pole during glacial times.

Ice-cream, 'krēm. A species of confectionery made by congealing cream variously flavored in a vessel surrounded by a freezing mixture.

Ice-fern, 'fern. A beautiful fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar-frost produced on the glass of windows by the freezing of the insensible moisture.

Ice-field, 'fēld. A sheet of ice so extensive that its limits cannot be seen from the mast-head. A large sheet of ice.

Ice-floe, 'flō. A sheet of ice, smaller than an ice-field.

Iceland, īs'land. An island of the N. Atlantic belonging to Denmark; area, abt. 40,000 sq. m. It is of volcanic formation, and the greater portion is in a chronic state of terrestrial agitation. Mt. Hecla is the principal volcanic peak, and the geysers and basaltic caves are among the most interesting of the natural phenomena of the world. The natives are pure Scandinavian, speak the Old Norse tongue, are Protestants and well educated; pop. abt. 70,-000. Reikiavik is the cap. and the chief port.

Iceland-moss, -mos. Cetraria islandica, a species of lichen found in the arctic regions, and on lofty mountains. It is used in medicine, and is a nutritious article of diet.

Ice and-spar, -spār A transparent rhomboidal variety of calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime. It possesses the property of double refraction, and is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light.

Ice-plow, 'plow. A sort of plow for cutting grooves on ice, with a view to its removal, or to open a passage for boats.

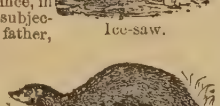
Ichneumonidæ, 'i-dē. A fam. of hymenopterous insects, the genera and species of which are very numerous, over 3,000 species existing, it is said, in Europe alone; the ichneumon-flies.

Ice-saw, ′sâ. A large saw, used for cutting through the ice, to relieve ships when frozen up, or for cutting blocks for storage.

Ice-saw.

Ich dien, ĕch′ dēn. Lit. "I serve": the motto of the Prince of Wales, originally adopted by Edward the Black Prince, in token of his subjection to his father, Edward III.

Ichneumon, ik-nū′mon. A digitigrade carnivorous animal, gen. Herpestes, fam. Viverridæ, bearing a close resemblance to the weasel tribe both in form and habits.



Egyptian Ichneumon.

Ichnite, ′nīt. In Geol. the term applied to fossil footprints; often used in composition; as ornithichnite, bird footprint; tetrapodichnite, the footprint of a four-footed animal, as a batrachian reptile.

Ichnology, -nol′o-ji. That branch of geology which treats of the fossil footmarks of animals.

Ichor, ī′kŏr. In Myth. an ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods of the Greeks and Romans. A thin watery acrid discharge from an ulcer, wound, &c.

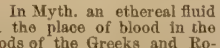
Ichthyolite, ik′thi-ō-līt. A fossil fish or the impression of a fish in rock.

Ichthyology, -thi-ol′o-ji. The branch of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, form and classification, habits, uses, &c. The orders are Pharyngobranchii, Marsipobranchii, Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, Dipnoi.

Ichthyophagist, -of′a-jist. One who subsists on fish.

Ichthyopsida, -op′si-da. The primary division of the Vertebrata, comprising the fishes and amphibia.

Ichthyosaurus, -o sa″rus. A fish-like lizard; an immense fossil marine saurian or reptile, having an organization combining the characters of saurian reptiles and of fishes with some of the peculiarities of the whales.



Ichthyosaurus.

Ichthys, ′this. A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tomb-stones, &c., belonging to early Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical meaning, from each character forming an initial letter of the words "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour."

Iconoclast, ī-kon′o-klast. A breaker or destroyer of images; exposer of shams, superstitions or impositions.

Iconography, -og′ra-fi. That branch of knowledge that treats of ancient art so far as it consists in the representation of objects by means of images or statues, busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.

Iconolater, -ol′a-ter. One who worships images: a name sometimes given to the Roman Catholics.

Icosahedral, ′kos-a-hē″dral. Having twenty equal sides.

Icosahedron, ″dron. A solid of twenty equal sides.

Icosandria, -kos-an′dri-a. In Bot. the 12th class in the Linnæan system, distinguished by having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. They produce our most esteemed fruits.

Icteria, ik-tē′ri-a. A gen. of birds generally included in the fam. Turdidæ or thrushes. I. virdis (chattering flycatcher or yellow-breasted chat) has the faculty of mimicking almost any noise that it hears, which it repeats often during the whole night.

Chattering Flycatcher.

Icteridæ, -ter′i-dē. A fam. of conirostral passerine birds, allied to the Sturnidæ, remarkable for the hammock-like nests which they construct; the hangnests.

Id. Contracted from idem; the same.

Ida, ī′dah. A mountain range in Asia Minor. Near the base of one of its principal summits was situated the famous city of Troy (Troja).

Idaho. A territory in the U. S., organized 1863; bounded N. by British N. America and Montana, E. by Wyoming, S. by Utah and Nevada, W. by Oregon and

Washington; area, 96,000 sq. m. The mountain ranges are the Salmon River, Bitter Root and Wind River; the chief rivers, St. Joseph, Salmon, Clearwater and Cœur d'Alène. Boise City (the cap.), Idaho City, Centreville, Esmeralda, Lewiston, Ruby City and Florence constitute the principal towns. Pop. 32,610.

Idealism, ī-dē'al-izm. That system of philosophy according to which nothing exists but the mind itself and the ideas perceived by the mind.

Ides, īdz. In the ancient Roman calendar the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and the 15th of March, May, July and October. Eight days in each month are sometimes called by this name, but only one should strictly receive it, the others being reckoned as so many days before the Ides.

Idiot, id'-i-ot. A human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man; one who has no lucid intervals, as distinguished from a lunatic, who has lucid intervals.

Idioticon, ′ik-on. A dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or containing words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country.

Idle-wheel, ī'dl-whēl. In Mech. a wheel placed between two others for the purpose simply of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction.

Idolater, -dol'at-er. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to anything made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.

Ifurin. In Celtic Myth. the Hades of the ancient Gauls, where the wicked were tortured by being chained in the lairs of dragons, subjected to incessant distillation of poisons, exposed to serpents and savage beasts, &c.

Igloo, ig'lō. The name given by the Esquimaux to a hut made of snow. The excavation which a seal makes in the snow over its breathing-hole, for the protection of its young.

Ignatius, St. (Surnamed Theophorus). Bishop of Antioch, B. abt. 32, martyred in Rome, 107. His writings are still held in high esteem.

Ignescent, -nes'sent. A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck, especially with steel or iron.

Ignicolist, -nik'ol-ist. A worshiper of fire.

Ignis-fatuus, 'nis-fat'ū-us. A meteor or light that appears in the night, and flits about in the air a little above the surface of the earth, generally supposed to be produced by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by the evolution of gases which spontaneously inflame in the atmosphere. It is popularly known by such names as Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-a-lantern, Corpse-candle, &c.

Ignorantin, -nō-rant'in. One of an order of lay brothers devoted to the elementary instruction of the poor. Sometimes called Brother of Charity.

Iguana, -wā'na. A gen. of lacertilian reptiles, fam. Iguanidæ, of which there are several species, some herbivorous and others omnivorous. They are very timid, live chiefly on trees, and are used as food.

Common Iguana.

Iguanodon, ig-wā'nō-don. An extinct fossil colossal lizard, found in the Wealden strata, its estimated length varying from 30 to 70 ft.

Ihram. The garb worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting, for men, of two scarfs, one folded round the loins and the other thrown over the neck and shoulders; for women, of a cloak enveloping the whole person.

I. H. S. An abbreviation usually considered as standing for Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of Men, or for In hac (cruce) salus, in this (cross) is salvation; but it was originally the first three, or perhaps the first two and the last letters of the Greek form of Jesus.

Iliad, il'i-ad. An epic poem in the Greek language, in 24 books, generally regarded as composed by Homer. The main or primary subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles and the circumstances resulting from it; in describing which the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions.

Illinois, il'le-noi. A State of the American Union, admitted 1818; bounded N. by Wisconsin and Lake Michigan, E. by Indiana, S. by Kentucky, W. by Iowa and Missouri; area, 55,410 sq. m.; pop. 3,377,871. The surface is almost entirely level prairie; the principal rivers are Mississippi on the W. boundary, the Ohio on

the S., the Illinois, Wabash, and Kaskaskia; chief towns, Chicago, Springfield (cap.), Galena, Rock Island, Alton, Peoria, Bloomington and Vandalia.

Imam of a Mosque.

Image-breaker, im'āj-brak-er. One who breaks or destroys images; an iconoclast; an idoloclast.

Imago, ā'gō. The last or perfect state of an insect, after the pupa case or sheath has been shed, and the animal appears.

Imam, i-mām. A minister or priest who performs the services of the Mosque.

Imbrication, im-bri-kā'shon. State of being imbricate an overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles. A hollow resembling that of a gutter tile.

Imbrication—Roof and Column.

Imbrocata, bro-kā-ta. In fencing, a thrust over the arm.

Immaterialism, -ma-tē'ri-al-izm. The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible. The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all exists only in the mind.

Immersion, -mer'shon. In Astron. the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow; opposed to emersion. The occultation of a star is immersion of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, immersion of the second kind.

Immersionist, -ist. One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

Immigrant, 'mi-grant. One who migrates into a country for the purpose of permanent residence; the correlative of emigrant.

Immolator, 'mō-lāt-er. One of a sect of modern Russian fanatics who, for the sake of saving their souls, mutilate their bodies and kill themselves.

Immortal, -mor'tal. One who is exempt from death or annihilation; often applied, in the plural, to the gods of classical mythology.

Immortalist, -ist. One who holds that the soul is immortal.

Impanation, -pa-nā'shon. The supposed real presence in, and union of the body and blood of Christ with, the substance of the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; consubstantiation: distinct from transubstantiation, which holds that there is a miraculous change of the elements into the real body and blood of Christ: a tenet of the Lutheran Church.

Impasto, -pas'to. In painting, the thickness of the body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas.

Impennate, pen'āt. A bird, as the penguin, with short wings covered with scales.

Imperator, -pē-rā'tor. In Rom. Antiq. a title originally applied to a military commander. After the overthrow of the Republic, Imperator became the highest title of the supreme ruler, expressing the same thing as the title king. Later it had the signification which we attach to the word emperor.

Imperial Dome.

Imperial, -pē'ri-al. In Arch. an imperial roof or dome. A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip: so called from being the style of beard made fashionable by the Emperor Napoleon III. A size of paper, 22 by 30 inches.

Impeyan, 'pi-an. A large gallinaceous bird belonging to the pheasant tribe, gen. Lophophorus. The head is surmounted by a plume or crest, the feathers in the male being very much elongated. The plumage of the male is of the most brilliant, changing, metallic hues—green, steel-blue, violet and golden bronze.

Implacental, 'pla-sen-tal. A mammal destitute of placenta.

Impluvium, -plū'vi-um. In Anc. Arch. a term which denoted in the houses of the ancient Romans a basin in the middle of the atrium or entrance-hall, below the compluvium, or open space in the roof, to receive the rain.

Imponderable, -pon'der-a-bl. In physics, a thing which has no appreciable weight; a term formerly applied to heat, light, electricity and magnetism, on the

supposition that they were material substances yet destitute of weight, or of inappreciable weight.

Imposing-stone, -pōz'ing-stōn. In printing, a table of stone or metal on which the pages or columns of type are made into forms.

Impost, 'pōst. A duty or tax laid by government on goods imported; a customs-duty. In Arch. the point where an arch rests on a wall or column.

Sha.ted Impost.

Imprint, 'print. The name of a printer or publisher of a book, with the place and often the date of publication.

Impromptu, -promp'tū. Anything made offhand, at the moment or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

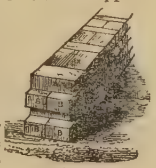
Inarch, -ärch. To graft by uniting, as a scion, to a stock without separating the scion from its parent tree.

Inarching.

Inauguration, -ą'-gū-rā''shon. The act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies.

Inauration, -rā'-shon. The act or process of gilding or covering with gold.

Inbond, 'bond. In Arch. a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall; opposed to outbond, where the brick or stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall.


Inbond and Outbond Wall.

Inca, 'ka. A king or prince of Peru before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

Incarnation, -kär-nā'shon. The act of incarnating or clothing with flesh; confinement within a body, as the incarnation of the Son of God. In Surg. the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.

Incendiary, -sen'di-a-ri. A person who sets fire to a building; one who is guilty of arson. A political agitator.

Incense, 'sens. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity. The materials burned for making perfumes.

Incensory, 'ō-ri. The vessel in which incense is burned and offered; a censer.

Inceration, -se-rā'shon. The act of covering with wax.

Incertum, -ser'tum. In Anc. Arch. a mode of building walls used by the Romans, in which the stones were not squared nor the joints placed regularly; rubble-work.

Incest. sest. The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country. Spiritual incest, the crime of cohabitation between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation.

Inch, insh. A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot. The inch is subdivided decimally for scientific purposes, and into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c. for mechanical purposes.

Inchpin, 'pin. The sweetbread of a deer.

Incineration, in-sin-er-ā'shon. The act of reducing to ashes by combustion.

Incisor, -sīz'er. In Zoöl. a fore tooth.

Inclinometer, -klī-nom'et-er. An apparatus for determining the vertical element of magnetic force.

Incognita, -kog'ni-ta. A female who is unknown or in disguise; the state of a female's being in disguise or unknown.

Incognito, -tō. One unknown or in disguise or under an assumed name.

Incremation, -krō-mā'shon. The act of consuming by burning, as dead bodies; a conflagration.

Incubation, -kū-bą'shon. The act of sitting, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching young. Artificial incubation, the hatching of eggs by prolonged artificial warmth. The Egyptians have from time immemorial been accustomed to hatch eggs by artificial heat. In China, also, artificial incubation has long been practiced.

Incubator, -kū-bāt-er. An apparatus or contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Incunabulum, -kū-nab'ū-lum. In bibliography, a book printed during the early

period of the art; generally, a book printed before the year 1500.

Indeciduate, -dē-sid'ū-āt. Not deciduate; a term used in regard to those placental mammals, as the horse, cow, pig, whose uterus develops no decidua, the placenta therefore coming away without loss of substance; non-deciduate.

Indeciduous, -us. Not deciduous or falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

Indehiscent, -his'ent. In Bot. not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when ripe.

Independent, -pend'ent. One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

Index-finger, 'deks-fing-ger. The forefinger, so called from its being used in pointing.

Index-glass, -glas. In reflecting astronomical instruments, a mirror which moves with the index, and is designed to reflect the image upon the horizon-glass, whence it is again reflected to the eye of the observer.

India, 'de-ah. The ancient name of all S. Asia lying between Persia and China, now consisting of Hindustan, or India W. of the Ganges, and Chin-India, the section E. of the Ganges, and comprehending Burmah, Siam and Anam.

Indian, -an. Pertaining to either of the Indies, E. or W., or the aborigines of America. I. architecture, peculiar to India or Hindustan. It comprehends a great variety of styles. I. shot, a name given to the plants of the genus Canna. The fruit has three cells, each containing several round, hard, black seeds resembling shot, sometimes used as a substitute for coffee, and yielding a purple dye. I. summer, in N. America, a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn.

Indiana, -ah'nah. A State of the American Union, admitted 1816; bounded N. by the State of and Lake Michigan, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky and W. by Illinois; area, 33,890 sq. m., pop. 1,978,301. It has no mountains, but the general surface of the soil is undulating, and along the Ohio there are low hills; the principal rivers are the Ohio and Wabash; chief towns, Indianapolis (cap.), Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terra Haute, Jeffersonville, Madison, Columbus, Vincennes and South Bend.

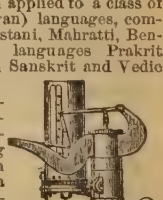
India-paper, -pā-per. A delicate absorbent paper made in China, and used to take first or finest proofs of engravings. It is imitated sucessfully.

India-rubber, -rub'er. Caoutchouc, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, produced from several trees of different natural orders, chiefly Euphorbiaceæ, Artocarpaceæ and Apocynaceæ.

Indian Territory. A section of the U. S. set apart as the home of the Indian tribes which ceded the lands E. of the Mississippi to the government, bounded N. by Kansas, E. by Arkansas, and S. and W. by Texas and New Mexico; area 71,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 60,000. There are ten tribes within the territory, the principal of which are the Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Osages, many of whom are quite highly civilized. The largest town is Vineta, pop. abt. 1,000. The Wachita Mountains intersect the S. portion of the territory; the chief rivers are the Arkansas with its forks, the Canadian and False Wachita, and Red.

Indic, 'dik. A term applied to a class of Indo-European (Aryan) languages, comprising Hindi, Hindustani, Mahratti, Bengali, and the dead languages Prakrit and Pali, and modern Sanskrit and Vedic Sanskrit.

Indicator, 'di-kā-ter. In Mech. an instrument for ascertaining and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine, in contradistinction to the steam-gauge which shows the pressure of the steam in the boiler. An apparatus or appliance in a telegraph for giving signals or on which messages are recorded, as the dial and index hand of the alphabetic telegraph; specifically, a name given to a recording instrument invented by Professor Morse, by which messages are printed as they are received.



Richard's Indicator.

Indicatorinæ, -kā-to-rī''nē. The honeyguides, a sub-fam. of scansorial birds, fam. Cuculidæ or cuckoos.

Indiction, -dik'shon. In Chron. a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally, a period of taxation, Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years and imposed

a-tax at the end of that term to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period, and it was also used instead of the olympiads in reckoning years, beginning from Jan. 1, A. D. 313.

Indigene, 'di-jēn. One born in a country; a native animal or plant.

Indigo, -gō. A beautiful blue vegetable dye, extensively employed in dyeing and calico printing. It is almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants, gen. Indigofera.

Indigo-bird, -berd. A N. American bird of the finch family of a deep blue color, and with a sweet song.

Indo-Briton, 'dō-brit-on. A person of British parentage born in India.

Indo-European, "dō-ū-rō-pē'an. A name often given to a number of allied languages, called also Aryan and sometimes Indo-Germanic, and generally classified into six branches, Indic or Indian (Sanskrit, Hindustani, &c.), Iranian or Medo-Persic (Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi, Persian, &c.), Celtic, Græco-Latin (comprising the two ancient classical languages and all the Romance tongues), Teutonic (including English, German, &c.), and Sclavonic (Russian, &c.).

Indra, 'dra. A Hindu deity originally representing the sky or heavens, and worshiped in the Vedic period as the supreme god, though he afterward assumed a subordinate place in the Indian pantheon. He is represented in various ways, especially with four arms and hands, and riding on an elephant. When painted he is covered with eyes. In the oldest Vedic hymns the character of Indra is that of a mighty ruler of the bright firmament, at once beneficent, as giving rain and shade, and awful and powerful, as in the storm.

Indra.

Indri, 'dri. A tailless quadrumanous quadruped, fam. Lemuridæ, about the size of a cat and covered with curled woolly hair.

Indulgence, dulj'ens. In the R. C. Ch. remission by church authority to a repentant sinner of the canonical penance attached to certain sins in this life, and also of the temporal punishment which would await the impenitent in purgatory.

Induction-coil, -koil. In Elect. an apparatus for producing currents by induction and for utilizing them. The currents possess high power of overcoming resistance as well as great quantity, and hence very intense effects, chemical, physiological and luminous are obtainable from them.

Induction-coil.

Indus, 'dus. The Indian, a Southern constellation situated between Sagittarius and the South Pole.

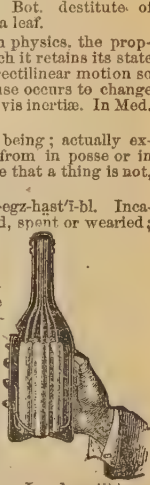
Indus. A large river of W. Asia, 1800 m. in length, emptying into the Arabian Sea by several deltas.

Inerm, -erm'. In Bot. destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.

Inertia, -er'shi-a. In physics, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause occurs to change that state; called also vis inertiæ. In Med. sluggishness.

In esse, in es'sē. In being; actually existing; distinguished from in posse or in potentia, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

Inexhaustible, in-egz-hast'i-bl. Incapable of being emptied, spent or wearied; unfailing. I. bottle, a toy used by conjurors, consists of an opaque bottle containing within it generally five small vials. These communicate with the exterior by five small holes which can be closed by the fingers, and each has also a small neck which passes up into the neck of the bottle. A different kind of liquor is put into each vial, and any one of the liquids can be poured out at pleasure by uncovering the corresponding hole, which admits the air and permits the liquor to escape.



Inexhaustible Bottle.

Infallibility, -fal'i-bil"i-ti. The quality of being incapable of error or mistake. A dogma of the R. C. Ch. that the church as a whole is not suffered by the Holy Ghost to fall into error. Infallibility of the Pope,

the dogma, first established as an article of faith by the Ecumenical Council which met at Rome in 1870, that the Pope when speaking ex cathedra upon matters of faith or morals, though not in council, is infallible.

Infanta, -fan'tä. In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

Infante, -fan'tä. In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.

Infanticide, -fant'i-sīd. The murder of an infant; specifically, the destruction of a child, either newly-born or in the course of parturition.

Infantry, 'fant-ri. Soldiers that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry.

Infernal, -fer'nal. Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. Pertaining to or resembling hell; inhabiting hell. I machine, an apparatus, contrived for the purposes of assassination or other mischief.

Inferno, -fer'no. Hell, from Dante's great poem.

Infidel, 'fi-del. A disbeliever; a skeptic. One who does not believe in God or has no religious faith; an atheist; a free-thinker. A person who refuses to believe the inspiration of the Scriptures and the divine origin of Christianity. A term applied by the professors of any religious system to a person who refuses to believe that the system is of divine origin, as by Mohammedans to a Christian.

Infinite, -nit. That which is infinite; an infinite space or extent; specifically, the infinite being; the Almighty.

Infinito, -nē'tō. In Music, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

Inflorescence, -flō-res'sens. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. In Bot. a mode of flowering or the manner in which flowers are supported on their footstalks or peduncles.

Infracostal, -fra-kost'al. In Anat. situated beneath the ribs.

Infralapsarian, -laps-ā''ri-an. One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state; opposed to Supralapsarian.

Infra-maxillary, -maks'il-la-ri. In Anat. belonging to the lower jaw.

Infra-median, -mē'di-an. A term applied to the zone along the sea-bottom lying at the depth of between 50 and 100 fathoms, when it was believed that marine life did not extend below 200 fathoms. Marine life is now believed to extend to all depths.

Infra-mundane, -mun'dān. Lying or being beneath the world.

Infructuose, -fruk'tū-ōs. Not producing fruit.

Infula, 'fū-la. A name given among the ancient Romans to a woolen head-dress, worn by priests and vestal virgins as a sign of their calling, by the emperors and higher magistrates on solemn occasions, and by those seeking protection or sanctuary. It was also placed upon the victim in sacrifice. The term has also been applied to the head-covering of a Christian priest, and latterly to a pendent ornament at the back of a miter.

Infula.

Infumation, fū-mā'shon. The act of drying in smoke.

Infusionism, 'zhon-izm. The doctrine that souls are pre-existent, and that a soul is divinely infused into each human fœtus as soon as it is formed by generation; opposed to Traducianism and Creationism.

Infusoria, -sō'ri-a. A class of minute, mostly microscopic animals, so named from being frequently developed in organic infusions, provisionally regarded as the highest class of the Protozoa.

Ingersoll, Jared. A distinguished American statesman and jurist; B. in Conn. 1749, D. 1822. He was twice Attorney-General of the U. S., assisted in framing the Constitution, and was the Federalist candidate for Vice-President, 1812.

Ingluvies, glū'vi-ēz. In Zoöl the crop, craw or gorge of birds. The stomach or paunch of ruminant animals.

Ingot, 'got. A wedge of gold or silver cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

Ingrain, -grān. A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.

Ingres, Jean Dominique Auguste, ăn-gr. An eminent French painter; B. 1781, D. 1867.

Ingress, 'gres. In Astron. the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c.

Inhaler, -hāl'er. In Med. an apparatus for inhaling vapors and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapor of chloroform, iodine, &c. An apparatus to enable a person to breathe without injury in a deleterious atmosphere; a respirator.

Inia, 'i-a. A gen. of Cetacea belonging to the dolphin fam., containing only one known species, I. boliviensis.

Inia Boliviensis.

Injector, jekt'er. An apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water. It works equally well whether the engine is running or at rest.

Ink, ingk'. A colored liquid, used in writing and the like. Common writing ink is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas and gum-arabic.

Ink-bag, 'bag. A bladder-shaped sac, found in some dibranchiate cephalopods, containing a viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which they render the surrounding water opaque and thus conceal themselves. It is used to some extent for drawing under the name of sepia.

Inkermann, ing'kŭr-măn. A village of the Crimea, European Russia, noted for the battle, Nov. 5, 1854, in which the allied English and French defeated the Russians; the latter lost abt. 9,000 men, the former, abt. 4,500.

Inman, Henry. An eminent American artist, B. in N. Y. 1801, D. 1846, while at work on a large order from Congress for the historical embellishment of the Capitol.

Ink-stone, 'stōn. A small round stone of different colors, containing native vitriol or sulphate of iron, used in making ink.

Inlet, in'let. A bay or recess in the shore of a sea, lake or river; a large strip of water running into the land.

Inn. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers. In England, a college of municipal or common law professors and students.

Inning, 'ing. In base-ball or cricket, the time or turn for using the bat.

Innocent, 'nō-sent. One free from guilt or harm. A natural; an idiot. Massacre of the Innocents, the murder of the children of Bethlehem, by Herod, as recorded in Mat. ii. 16.

Innocent. A title borne by 13 Roman pontiffs, the most distinguished of whom was I. III. (Lothario Conti), B. in Rome, 1161, S. Celestine III., 1198; D. 1216. During his pontificate the 4th Crusade took place; also the persecution of the Albigenses, the excommunication and deposition of the German Emperor Otho, and the interdicts upon the commerce of England and France.

Innocents'-day, -sents-dā. A church festival celebrated on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the infants murdered by Herod.

Innocua, -nok'ū-a. One of the three sections into which the colubrine snakes are divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other two sections being the Suspecta and Venenosa. In this section, which includes the boas and pythons, there are no fangs.

Innspruck, inss'prook. Cap. of the Tyrol, in Austria, at the junction of the Inn and Sill; pop. 16,370.

Inosite, 'os-it. A saccharine substance, isomeric with glucose, found in the muscular substance of the heart, in the lungs, kidneys, brain, &c.

In posse, pos'sē. In possibility of being.

Inquisition, -kwi-zi'shon. In the R. C. Ch. a tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics, established in the 12th century by Father Dominic, who was charged by Pope Innocent III. with orders to excite Catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics. Its operations were confined to Spain and Portugal and their colonies, and to part of Italy, and its functions were exercised with the greatest cruelty. It still nominally exists, but its action is confined to the examination of books and the trial of ecclesiastical offenses.

Insect, 'sekt. In Zoöl. one of a class of invertebrate animals, division Arthropoda or Articulata, distinguished by the fact that the three divisions of the body—the head, thorax and abdomen—are always distinct from one another. Insects are all produced from eggs. They have been divided into three sections—Ametabola, Hemimetabola, and Holometabola, according as they remain always the same or undergo an incomplete or complete metamorphosis. The first do not pass through metamorphosis; the second undergo an incomplete change, while in the last the metamorphosis is complete.

Insectivora, -sek-tiv'ō-ra. In Zoöl. an order of mammals which live to a great extent on insects. The shrew, hedgehog and mole are familiar examples. An order of birds that feed on insects, as the swal-

lows. The sub-order which includes the great majority of Cheireptera or bats.

Insessores, -ses-sō′rēz. In Ornith. perchers or passerine birds, comprehending all those which live habitually among trees, with the exception of birds of prey and climbing birds.

Insomnia, -som′ni-a. Want of sleep; inability to sleep.

Insouciance, ăn-sō-syăns. The quality of being insouciant; heedlessness; unconcern.

Inspissation, in-spis-ā′shon. The operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

Installation, -stal-ā′shon. The act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order with the customary ceremonies; generally applied to ministers.

Instep, ′step. The forepart of the upper side of the human foot; the tarsus. That part of the hind-leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

Insulator, ′sū-lāt-er. A substance or body that insulates or interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor.

Insurgent, -ser′jent. A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of the laws.

Intaglio, -tăl′yō. A figure engraved or cut into a substance so as to form a hollow. A precious stone with a figure or device engraved on it by cutting, the reverse of cameo, which has the figure in relief.

Integer, ′tē-jer. An entire entity. In Arith. a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.

Integument, -teg′ū-ment. That which naturally invests or covers the body of an animal above the Protozoa; also the skin of seeds.

Intensifier, -tens′i-fī-er. In Photog. those substances which, when applied to a negative, increase the actinic opacity of the deposit already formed.

Inter, -ter′. To bury; to inhume.

Inter, in′ter. A Latin preposition, signifying among or between.

Interact, -akt. In the drama, the interval between two acts; a short piece between others; an interlude.

Intercostales, -kos-tā″lēz. In Anat. the two sets of muscles between the ribs, the external and internal.

Interdict, -dikt. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree.

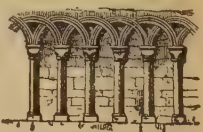
Interest, est. Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid.

Interfretted, -fret′ed. In Her. interlaced; applied to any bearings linked together.

Interim, in′ter-im. The meantime; time intervening.

Interimist, -ist. A Lutheran who accepted the Interim, a pacific decree of the Emperor Charles V.

Interlace, -lās′. To be intermixed; to intersect. I. arches, circular arches which intersect each other.



Interlacing Arches.

Interlocutor, -lok′ū-ter. One who speaks in a dialogue; one who takes part in a conversation.

Interlude, -lūd. An entertainment between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece. The first name given to regular dramatic compositions in England. A brief piece of church music played between stanzas of the metrical psalm or hymn.

Interment, ′ment. The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

Intermontane, -mon′tān. Between mountains.

Intermundane, -mun′dān. Being between worlds or between orb and orb.

Intermural -mūr′al. Lying between walls.

Intern, -tern′. To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave.

International, -ter-nā′shon-al. A secret society, the objects of which, so far as avowed, are, by a close union of the working classes in all countries to put down international wars; to overthrow all laws, customs and privileges contrary to the interests of the industrial classes; to oppose the international union of workingmen to the influence of capital in the organization of labor. Secularistic and communistic theories are held by many members, but their application is no part of its programme.

Internuncio, -nun′shi-ō. An envoy of the pope, sent to smaller states, distinguished from the nuncio who represents him at courts of emperors and kings.

Interpellation, -pel-lā″shon. A question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

Interpolator, 'pō-lā-ter. One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

Interpreter, 'pre-ter. One who explains or expounds; a translator. One who explains what a speaker says in one language to the person spoken to in another.

Interregnum, -reg'num. The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. Any interval during which the powers of the executive are in abeyance.

Interrogation, 'rō-gā″shon. A question put; inquiry. The note, mark or sign ?, indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question.

Interstellar, -stel'ăr. Situated among the stars.

Intervital, -vī'tal. Between two lives; pertaining to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection.

Intestate, test'āt. A person who dies without making a valid will.

Intestine, 'tin. The canal or tube that extends from the right or pyloric orifice of the stomach to the anus, receives the partly digested food from the stomach, retains it till it mixes with the bile and pancreatic juice, and till the chyle is taken up by the lacteals, and conveys the fæces from the body.

Intinction, -tingk'shon. The act of dyeing. Eccles. the practice of administering the sacred body and blood together in the communion, as is done to the laity in the East. In the R. C. Church intinction is practiced by the priest when he breaks a portion of the host, puts it in the chalice and receives both together.

Intine, 'tin. The inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grain in plants.

In toto, tō'tō. Wholly; entirely.

Intoxicant, in-toks'i-kant. That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or substance, as brandy, bhang, &c.

Intra, in'tra. A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying within.

Intrafoliaceous, -fō-li-ā″shus. In Bot. growing on the inside of a leaf.

Intramundane, -mun'dān. Belonging to the material world.

Intramural, -mūr'al. Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a university or city.

Intransigentes, -trans-i-hen'tāz. The name given to the extreme left in the Spanish Cortes, and afterwards to a very advanced republican party, corresponding to the extreme Communists of France and elsewhere.

Intro, in'trō. A Latin adverb, used as an English prefix, and signifying within, into, in.

Introit, -trō'it. In the R. C. Ch. a psalm or passage of Scripture sung or chanted while the priest proceeds to the altar to celebrate mass; now used for any musical composition designed for opening the church service or for the service generally.

Intuitionalism, -tū-i'shon-al-izm. In Metaph. the doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition.

Intumescence, -mes'ens. The state or process of swelling or enlarging with heat; expansion.

Inverness. A Scotch seaport at the mouth of the Ness, 115 m. N. of Edinburgh; pop. 18,647. It is the chief city of the Highlands.

Invertebrata, -ver'tē-brā″ta. One of the two great divisions of the animal kingdom—the other being the Vertebrata—including all animals destitute of vertebræ or a backbone.

Inverted, -vert'ed. In Arch. an arch with its intrados below the axis or springing line, and of which therefore the lowest stone is the key stone.

Inverted Arches.

Invisible, -vi'zi-bl. A Rosicrucian, because not daring publicly to declare himself. A heretic of the 16th century, who denied the visibility of the Church.

Involucre, -vō-lū'ker. In Bot. any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers.

Inwick, 'wik. In the game of curling, a station in which the stone stops very near the tee after passing through a wick.

Iodine, ī'od-in. In Chem. a peculiar non-metallic elementary solid substance, constituting one of the group of halogens. It exists in the water of the ocean and mineral springs, in marine molluscous animals, and in sea-weeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured. It is largely employed in medicine.

Ion. In Myth. the son of Apollo and

Creusa, and reputed ancestor of the Ionians.

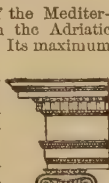
Iona (Icolmkill or Columbkill). Lit. St. Columba's Retreat. A small island of the Hebrides, noted as the ancient seat of monasteries, established by St. Columba, who introduced Christianity into Scotland. The remains of 48 Scotch, 4 Irish, 8 Norwegian and 1 French king are interred in one of its ruined churches.

Ionia. A section of Asia Minor, colonized from Attica about 1,000 B. C. It contained the important cities of Ephesus, Miletus, Colophon and others. It was conquered by the Lydians, 560 B. C., and by the Persians 557, by the Macedonians, and finally, 133 B. C., by the Romans.

Ionian Islands. An elongated group of abt. 40 islands in the Mediterranean, S. and W. of Greece, and now belonging to that kingdom. Corfu is the chief.

Ionian Sea. The arm of the Mediterranean which connects with the Adriatic by the Strait of Otranto. Its maximum width is 400 m.

Ionic, ī-on'ik. One of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which is the volute of its capital.



Ionic Order.

I O U, ī'ō ū. A paper having on it these letters, followed by a sum, and duly signed; in use as an acknowledgment of a debt, and taken as evidence thereof.

Iowa, ī'o-wah. A State of the American Union, admitted 1846; bounded N. by Minnesota, E. by Illinois and Wisconsin, S. by Missouri, and W. by Nebraska and Dakota; area, 55,045 sq. m., pop. 1,624,615. It is mostly rolling prairie, with considerable coal and mineral area. The chief cities are Des Moines, the cap., Dubuque, Iowa City, Davenport, Council Bluffs, Burlington, Keokuk and Cedar Rapids. Principal rivers, the Missouri, Mississippi, Des Moines, Cedar and Iowa.

Iphigenia, if-e-je-nī'ah. In Myth. the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, offered as a sacrifice to Diana, but preserved by the goddess and made a priestess at Tauris. She was taken back to Greece by her brother Orestes.

Ipse dixit, ip'sē diks'it. A mere assertion without proof.

Iranian, ī-rā'ni-an. A family of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi or Pazend, and cognate tongues. The word is derived from the legendary history of the Persian race given in Firdusi's "Book of Kings," according to which Iran and Tur are two of three brothers, from whom the tribes Iran (Persians) and Turan (Turks and their cognate tribes) sprang.

Ireland (Erin or Hibernia). The most westerly island of Europe, a division of the British Empire; bounded N., S. and W. by the Atlantic, and E. by the North Channel, the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel; area, 32,506 sq. m., pop. 5,849,200. Its chief cities are Dublin, cap., Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Clonmel, Sligo, Londonderry and Enniskillen. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Lee, Suir, Nore, Slaney, Foyle and Erne. Its lakes, Neagh, Allen, Ree, Erne, Corrib, Mask, Killarney and Conn. The mountain ranges are the Connemara, Wicklow, Mourne, Derryreagh, Galtees, Slieve Bloom and Slieve Donard. It is governed by a Lord-Lieutenant, has 32 representatives in the British House of Lords, and 105 in the Commons.

Irene, ī-rē'nē. The Greek goddess of peace. One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Iridescence, ir-id-es'ens. The condition of being iridescent; exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

Iris, ī-ris. In Class. Myth. the goddess of the rainbow and the messenger of the gods; hence, sometimes used for any messenger. The fleur-de-lis or flag-flower, a beautiful and extensive genus of plants of the nat. order Iridaceæ. In Astron. one of the asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Iriscope, 'ri-skōp. A philosophical toy for exhibiting prismatic colors.

Irish, 'rish. A native of Ireland; the people of Ireland. The Irish language; the Hiberno-Celtic.

Iron, 'ern. The commonest and most useful of all the metals, constituting about 2 per cent. of the whole mineral crust of the globe. Iron exists in nature under four different states—the native state; that of an oxide; in combination with combustible bodies, particularly sulphur, and in the state of salts.

Iron-clad, -klad. A vessel prepared for naval warfare by being cased or covered, wholly or partially, with thick iron plates, generally having a backing of teak behind and often also between the plates.

Iron-crown, -kroun. An antique crown of gold set with jewels, made originally for the Lombard kings, which was supposed to confer the right of sovereignty over all Italy on the wearer. It was so called from inclosing an iron circlet, said to have been forged from one of the nails used in the crucifixion of Christ.

Iron Crown of Lombardy.

Iron-hat, -hat. A head-piece of metal worn from the 12th to the 17th century. Called also Steel-hat and Kettle-hat.

Iron-hats.

Iron-liquor, -lik-er. Acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c.

Iron-sand, -sand. A variety of octahedral iron ore in grains.

Ironside, -sīd. One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers; a soldier noted for rough hardihood.

Ironstone, -stōn. A general name applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen and silica.

Iroquois, ir-o-kwoi'. A league of N. American Indians, originally located in W. and Central N. Y., composed of six tribes, the Oneidas, Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras. They sided with Great Britain in the war of the Revolution, and have since been scattered, a few still being on reservations in W. N. Y.

Irving, Edward. A Scotch divine, the most eloquent preacher of his age; B. 1792, D. 1834. He was the founder of the sect called Irvingites, or the Catholic Apostolic Church.

Irving, Washington. A distinguished American author; B. in N. Y., 1783, D. 1859.

Irvingite, er'ving-it. A follower of Edward Irving, a clergyman of the Scottish Church, who, drifting into mysticism, was deposed in 1833. A prominent feature in Irving's doctrines was the immediate second coming of our Saviour. His followers organized themselves into a body called "The Holy Apostolic Church," which still exists.

Isaac, ī'zak. In Scrip. son of Abraham and Sarah, and father of Esau and Jacob, one of the Hebrew patriarchs. He died at Hebron, aged 180 years. His life is recorded in Genesis.

Isagogics, 'sa-goj'iks. That department of theological study introductory to exegesis or the interpretation of Scripture.

Isagon, -gon. In Math. a figure whose angles are equal.

Isaiah, -zā'yah. In Scrip. the most eminent of the Hebrew prophets, the son of Amoz, and active during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.

Isapostolic, -pos-tol''ik. A term applied to the Christian fathers who were alive in the time of the apostles, and to the customs instituted by these fathers; to certain holy women resembling the apostles in sanctity; to the founders of Christianity in any given country.

Ishmael, ĭsh'māl. The eldest son of Abraham, the Hebrew patriarch, by Hagar, the bondwoman. He was the ancestor of the Arabians.

Isinglass, ī'zing-glas. The purest commercial form of gelatine, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain freshwater fishes, particularly several species of sturgeon found in the rivers of Russia. A name sometimes given to mica.

Isis, 'sis. One of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology, the sister or sister-wife of Osiris, and mother of Horus. Among the more philosophical theologians she was made the symbol of pantheistic divinity. By the people she was worshipped as the goddess of fecundity. The cow was sacred to her. She is represented usually as a woman with the horns of a cow, between which is a globe supporting a throne, and sometimes with a lotus on her head and the sistrum in her hand.

Isis.

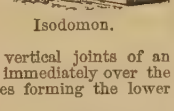
Islam, iz'lam. The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess Islamism.

Ismael, Shah, is-mah-ēl. Founder of the Sufi dynasty, Persia; B. 1487, D. 1524.

Ismaelian, -ma-ē'li-an. A member of the Mohammedan sect which maintained that Ismael, and not Moussa, ought to be Imaum. In the 10th century they formed a secret society, from which sprang the Assassins.

Isocrates. A Greek philosopher and orator, friend of Plato and teacher of Xenophon; B. 436, D. 338 B. C.

Isodomon, ī-sod′o-mon. One of the methods of building walls among the Greeks, in which the stones forming the courses were of equal size and so disposed that the vertical joints of an upper course were immediately over the middle of the stones forming the lower course.



Isodomon.

Isopathy, -sop′a-thi. The theory that diseases are cured by the products of the diseases themselves. The theory that a diseased organ is cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

Isotherm, ′so-therm. An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same temperature. Also a similar line based on the distribution of temperature in the waters of the ocean.

Ispahan. Formerly the largest and most important city of Persia and its cap. for many centuries, on the Zendarood River, 210 m. S. of Teheran. At one time it had a pop. of 600,000, but with the transfer of the seat of government to Teheran it began to decline; present pop. abt. 65,000.

Israelite, iz′ra-el-īt. A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

Isthmian, ist′mi-an. Games celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth, forming one of the four great national festivals of Greece, and celebrated in April and May in the first and third year of each olympiad. The contests embraced all varieties of athletic performances and racing.

Itacolumite, it-a-kol′ū-mīt. A laminated talcose sandstone, in connection with which the diamond is generally found. In thin slabs it is flexible.

Italy, it′ah-le. A peninsular kingdom of S. Europe, bounded N. by Switzerland and Austria, E. by Austria and the Adriatic, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by France, the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seas, arms of the Mediterranean; area 112,766 sq. m., pop. abt. 30,000,000. It is divided into 69 provinces, and the principal cities are Rome, cap., Florence, Naples, Venice, Turin, Milan, Mantua, Leghorn, Padua, Pisa, Bologna, Cagliari, Parma, Ancona, Perugia, Potenza, Chieti, Bari and Cosenza. Its gulfs are Venice, Manfredonia, Taranto, Squillace, Policastro, Gaëta, Genoa and Spezzia; rivers, the Po, Tiber, Adige, Brenta, Piave, Arno, Tagliamento and Volturno; lakes, Como, Maggiore, Guarda, Bolseno and Bracciano; mountains, Alps and Apennines.

Italic, -tal′ik. A printing type sloping towards the right, and usually employed to distinguish words or sentences, or to render them emphatic. They were invented about the year 1500 by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer, who dedicated them to the States of Italy (whence the name).

Itzibu, it′zi-bū. A Japanese money of account, constituting the monetary unit. In silver it is a coin of the value of about 33 cents.

Iulus, ī-ū′lus. A gen. of Myriapoda, ord.

Millepede.

Chilognatha or Diplopoda. The common galley worm is the type of the genus.

Ivory, ī′vō-ri. The substance composing the tusks of the elephant, extensively used in the arts. The name is also given to the tusks of the walrus, hippopotamus, narwhal, &c.

Ivory-black, -blak. A fine soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination, in the same way as bone-black, extensively used in the filtering beds of sugar refiners for purifying the syrup of raw sugar.

Ivory-nut, -nut. The seed of Phytelephas macrocarpa, a low-growing palm as large as a hen's egg; the albumen is close-grained and very hard, resembling ivory. It is often wrought into ornamental work, and is called Vegetable Ivory. The seeds are also known as Corozo-nuts.

Ixion, iks-ī′on. In Greek Myth. a king of Thessaly, father of the Centaurs, who for his wickedness was tied to a perpetually revolving wheel in the infernal regions.

Ixodes, -ō′dēz. The ticks, a section of the family Acarida or mites, and class Arachnida. They are parasitic.

Ixolyte, iks′ō-līt. A mineral resin found in bituminous coal. It becomes soft and tenacious when heated, whence the name.

Izard, iz′ārd. The wild goat of the Pyrenees; the ibex.

Izzard, ′erd. The former name of the letter Z.

J

J IS the 10th letter in the English alphabet, and the 7th consonant. The sound of this letter coincides exactly with that of g in genius; it is therefore classed as a palatal. It was formerly used interchangeably with i, both letters having originally the same sound; and after the j sound came to be common in English i was often written where this sound must have been pronounced. Separation of these two letters in English dictionaries is of comparatively recent date, being brought about through the influence of the Dutch printers. In medical prescriptions, at the end of a series of numerals, j is generally put for i; as, vj (six); viij (eight). J.P. is an abbreviation for Justice of the Peace.

Jaal-goat, ja'al-gōt. A species of goat found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt and Mount Sinai.

Jabbering-crow, jab'ber-ing-krō. Corvus Jamaicensis, a conirostral bird found in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, remarkable for the resemblance of its voice to human speech.

Jabiru, 'i-rō. A wading bird of the crane kind, the Mycteria americana or senegalensis.

Jacamar, jak'a-mär. The name given to climbing birds gen. Galbula, sub-fam. Galbulinæ, ord. Scansores, nearly allied to the kingfishers.

Jacana, -na. The common name of gen. Parra, grallatorial or wading birds, vulgarly called surgeons from a prominent spur on the wing.

Jacare, -rā. A species of Brazilian alligator.

Jaca-tree, ja'ka-trē. Artocarpus integrifolia, a species of bread-fruit tree found in the Indian Archipelago. The fruit is called jack-fruit, and the wood jack-wood.

Jacchus.

Jacchus, jak'kus. A gen. of small S. American monkeys with thumbs on the hind feet only, and flat nails only on the thumbs. They are squirrel-like in their habits, omnivorous, and are known by the name of marmosets.

Jackass, 'as. The male of the ass. Laughing jackass, a species of kingfisher.

Jackal, jak'al. An animal, gen. Canis, the C. (Sacalius) aureus, resembling a dog and a fox; a native of Asia and Africa. It interbreeds with the common dog and may be domesticated.

Jackal.

Jack-back, 'bak. In brewing, a vessel below the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and has a perforated bottom to strain off the hops.

Jack-boot, 'bōt. A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee and used as a sort of defensive armor for the leg, introduced in the 17th century; also a similar boot reaching above the knee, worn by fishermen.

Jack-boot.

Jackdaw, 'da. An insessorial bird, gen. Corvus (C. monedula), the smallest of the crows.

Jack-flag, 'flag. A flag hoisted at the spritsail topmast-head.

Jack-hare, 'hār. A male hare.

Jack-Ketch, 'kech. In England, a public executioner or hangman.

Jack-rib, 'rib. In Arch. any rib in an arch or dome shorter than the rest.

Jack-saw, 'sa. A natatorial bird, gen. Merganser.

Jackson, Andrew. The 7th President of the U. S.; B. in S. Carolina, 1767; D. 1845. He commanded the American troops in the victory over the British at New Orleans, 1815, and also carried the Indian war in Florida to a successful close; elected President, 1828, and re-elected 1832.

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall). One of the most distinguished Confederate generals; B. in Va., 1824; mortally wounded by his own troops, May 2, 1863, dying on the 10th.

Jack-straw, 'stra. One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, whalebone or the like, used in a child's game, the jack-straws being thrown confusedly together on a table, to be gathered up singly by a hooked instrument without disturbing the rest of the pile.

Jacobean, ja-kō'bē-an. In Arch. the term sometimes applied to the style of Elizabethan architecture prevailing in the age of James I. It differed from pure Elizabethan chiefly in having a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

Jacobin, jak'ō-bin. A Gray or Dominican Friar, from these friars having first established themselves in Paris in the Rue St. Jacques. A member of a club of violent republicans in France during the revolution of 1789, who held secret meetings in the monastery of the Jacobin monks.

Jacobite, -bīt. In Eng. Hist. a partisan of James II. after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; an opposer of William and Mary. Eccles. one of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature, having its name from Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian disciple of Eutyches.

Jacob's-staff, jā'kobz-staf. A surveyor's instrument for taking heights and distances where great accuracy is not required.

Jacob's-stone, -stōn. The stone brought from Scone, in Perthshire, by Edward I. and inclosed within the chair on which the kings of England sit at their coronation; so named from being reputed to have been the stone which supported Jacob's head at Luz.

Jacobus, ja-kō'bus. An English gold coin, value 25s. sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

Jacquerie, zhāk-rē. An insurrection of peasants; originally, the name given to a revolt of the peasants against the nobles of Picardy, France, in 1358.

Jagannatha, jeg-gen-nā'tha. Lit. "Lord of the World," the name given to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, and to a very celebrated idol of this deity. The temple specially dedicated to Jagannatha is situated at Puri in Orissa. Great numbers of pilgrims, at the time of the festivals of Jagannatha, assemble from all quarters of India to pay their devotions at his shrine. On these occasions the idol, along with those of his brother and sister, is mounted on a monstrous car resting on sixteen wheels, which is drawn by the pilgrims; and formerly great numbers of people were wont to throw themselves under the wheels, and were thus crushed to death, the victims believing that by suffering this sort of death they should be immediately conveyed to heaven. This horrid practice, however, is now of rare occurrence. Written also Juggernaut.

Jagataic, jag-a-tā-ik. A term applied to the easternmost dialects of the Turkish group of tongues, spoken by the people of Turkestan.

Jaguar, ja'-gwär. Felis onca, the American tiger or ounce of Brazil, the largest and most formidable feline quadruped of the New World.

Jaguar.

Jah, jā. Jehovah.

Jain, jān. One of a Hindu religious sect which, from the wealth and influence of its members, forms an important division of the Indian population. The name signifies a follower of Jina, one of the denominations of their deified saints. They deny the divine origin and authority of the Vedas, but reverence certain holy mortals, who have acquired by self-denial and mortification a station superior to that of the gods; and they manifest extreme tenderness for animal life. They affirm that the world has existed from all eternity, not having been created, and that it will exist forever.

Jacquard, Joseph Marie, zhah-kahr. A French mechanic and inventor, B. 1752, D. 1834. His invention of the J. loom revolutionized the art of weaving.

Jaffa (Joppa), A seacoast town of Syria, abt. 33 m. N. W. of Jerusalem, formerly the chief port of Judea. During the Crusades it was the principal landing place of the European invaders. Pop. abt. 5,000.

Jalousie, zhāl'ō-zē. A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, much used in tropical or hot countries; a venetian blind.

Jamaica. The chief English W. India island; area 6,400 sq. m., pop. abt. 500,000. Spanish Town is the cap. but Kingston is the chief port. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Blue Mountains.

James, St. One of Christ's favorite apostles, son of Zebedee and brother of St. John. He was martyred abt. 44 by order of Herod Agrippa.

James. The name of a number of sovereigns of European States, the most noted of whom were J. I. (VI. of Scotland) of England; B. 1566, crowned King of Scotland while an infant on the abdica-

tion of his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth of England having declared in his favor. He s. to her throne 1603, D. 1625. J. II., B. 1633, s. his brother Charles II. 1685, driven from his kingdom by William Prince of Orange 1688, utterly defeated in Ireland, and D. an exile in France 1701. J. IV. of Scotland, "the handsomest and most chivalrous prince of his age," B. 1468, s. his father J. III., who was murdered after the disastrous defeat near Bannockburn, 1488; killed in the sanguinary battle at Flodden Field, 1513, in which nearly the entire Scotch peerage of mature age perished with their king.

James River. The largest river of Virginia, 500 m. in length, formed by the junction of the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers. It empties into Chesapeake Bay at Norfolk, and Richmond, the State cap. is at the head of tide-water.

Jam-nut, jam'nut. In Mech. a nut placed in contact with the main nut on the same bolt to keep it from turning.

Jampan, 'pan. In the E. Indies, a solid sedan-chair supported between two thick bamboo poles, and borne by 4 men.

Jan, jan. In Mohammedan Myth. an inferior kind of demon.

Janizary, ï-za-ri. A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards, the Grand Seignor's guards. They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the sultan, were defeated and destroyed in Constantinople, 1826.

Jansenist, 'sen-ist. A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres in Flanders, who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace as maintained by Calvin. The Jansenists formed a powerful party in the R. C. Church.

Jantu, jän'tō. A machine for raising water to irrigate land, used in Hindustan.

January, jan'ū-a-ri. The first month of the year according to the present computation.

Janus, jā'nus. A Latin deity represented with two faces looking opposite ways, holding a key in one hand and a staff in the other. He presided over the commencement of all undertakings. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

Japan, jah-pahn'. An Asiatic empire, consisting of nearly 4,000 islands, off the Chinese coast, bet. lat. 23–50° N. and lon. 122–153° E.; area 179,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 36,000,000. It is divided into upward of 200 provinces, governed by daimios, subordinate to the Mikado, or emperor. The chief cities are Yeddo, cap., Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hiogo, Osaka, Nūgata, Hakodadi, Miako and Matsumai. Japan is rapidly adapting herself to the highest forms of civilization.

Japan. Work varnished and figured in a manner practiced by the natives of Japan. The varnish employed in japanning articles.

Japan-earth, 'erth. A name of terra japonica, catechu or cutch, procured from Acacia Catechu.

Japan-lacquer, 'lak-er. A valuable black hard varnish used in japanning. It is obtained from Rhus vernix, a tree, ord. Anacardiaceæ.

Japetidæ, -pet'ï-dē. One of the three great divisions into which Dr. Latham divides the family of man, the other two being Mongolidæ and Atlantidæ. It comprises the chief nations of Europe belonging to the family generally known as the Indo-European.

Japheth. In Scrip. the third son of Noah, and reputed progenitor of the Caucasian race.

Jararaca, ja-ra-rä'ka. A species of small serpent, a native of Brazil, and very poisonous.

Jardiniere, zhär-dēn-yär'. An ornamental stand for plants and flowers, used as a decoration of an apartment.

Jarl, yärl. The name given in the early history of the Scandinavian kingdoms to the lieutenant or governor of a province; an earl.

Jasper, jas'per. An impure opaque colored quartz, less hard than flint or common quartz, but which gives fire with steel. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c.

Jasponyx, 'pō-niks. The purest horn-colored onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers.

Jassy, yäs'se. A Roumanian city, 162 m. N. E. of Odessa. Its strategic importance is indicated in the fact that it has been in the hands of the Turks, Tartars, Poles, Austrians and Russians; pop. 93,620.

Jaunting-car, jän'ting-kär. A light car used in Ireland in which the passengers ride back to back.

Java, jah'vah. The principal island of the Dutch E. Indies, in lat. 6–7° S., long. 105–115° E., separated from Borneo on the N. by the Sea of Java; area (including Madura), 51,336 sq. m.; pop. abt. 17,000,000. Batavia, the cap., is the residence of the viceroy of the Dutch E. Indies.

Javelin, ′lin. A light spear thrown from the hand, in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot.

Jay, jā. A bird, gen. Garrulus, fam. Corvidæ or crows.

Jay, John. A distinguished American statesman and jurist, B. in N. Y., 1745, D. 1829. He was a member of the first Continental Congress, chief justice and governor of the State of New York, and special commissioner in negotiating a treaty with England, 1794.

Jazerant, jā′zer-ant. One of the contrivances of the Middle Ages to supply the place of the heavier armor of chain and plate, composed of overlapping pieces of steel, fastened by one edge upon canvas, which was covered with cloth, silk or velvet, the gilt heads of the rivets that secured the plates forming an ornament on the outside.

Jefferson, Thomas. The 3d President of the U. S.; B. in Va., 1743, D. 1826. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Continental Congress, was chairman of the committee which reported and the reputed author of the Declaration of Independence; was afterward Governor of Va., Minister to France, Secretary of State in President Washington's Cabinet, Vice-President with President John Adams, and was elected President in 1801 and 1805.

Jeffreys, George, Lord. An English judge and Vice-Chancellor, notorious for cruelty and injustice; B. 1639, D. in the Tower 1689.

Jehovah, jē-hō′va. A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, the proper form of which, according to most scholars, should be Yahveh or Yahweh.

Jelerang, jel′er-ang. A species of E. Indian squirrel (Sciurus javanensis).

Jelly-fish, ′li-fish. The popular name of the Medusidæ, Acalephæ or sea-nettles.

Jemidar, jem-i-dār′. A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant.

Jena, ya′nah. A city of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the Saale, noted for its proximity to the great battle, Oct. 14, 1806, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Prussian army with immense loss; also as the seat of a venerable university founded 1558.

Jengis Khan (Genghis), jain′gis. A Tartar chief who was raised to the Khanto and carried on almost continuous wars in China, Persia, Bokhara and Samarcand; B. 1164, D. 1227. It is estimated that his wars caused the slaughter of 5,000,000 souls.

Jenner, Edward. An English physician; B. 1749, D. 1823. He was the discoverer of vaccination, as a remedy for small-pox, for which Parliament rewarded him by a present of $150,000.

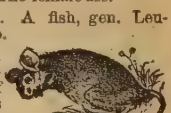
Jennet, jen′net. A small Spanish horse.

Jenny, ′ni. A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam.

Jenny-ass, -as. The female ass.

Jentling, jent′ling. A fish, gen. Leuciscus, the blue chub.

Jerboa, jer-bō′a. A name common to all the members of the family of rodents Dipodidæ, but frequently appropriated to the members of the typical gen. Dipus.



Egyptian Jerboa.

Jereed, je-rēd′. A wooden javelin, used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

Jeremiah. In Scrip. one of the greatest of Hebrew prophets, and author of the book which bears his name, and of "Lamentations." He flourished in the 6th century B. C.

Jerkin, jer′kin. A hawk, the male of the gyrfalcon.

Jerkin-head,-hed. In Arch. the end of a roof when it is formed into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip.

Jerkin-head Roof.

Jerome, St. An eminent father of the Latin Church, B. abt. 338, D. 420. He translated the Scriptures into Latin (the Vulgate), wrote the "Lives and writings of the Elder Christian Fathers," and other valuable theological works.

Jerome of Prague. A distinguished reformer, B. at Prague, 1364; martyred, 1416. He was an earnest supporter of Huss.

Jersey. The largest of the Channel Islands, a group belonging to Gt. Britain; length 12 m., width 7m.; pop. 58,624. Cap. St. Helier's.

Jersey City. Cap. of Hudson Co., N. J., opposite New York; pop. 120,722.

Jerusalem. The ancient cap. of Judea; now the Turkish province El Kuds, Syria, 37 m. E. of the Mediterranean, and 24 m. W. of the river Jordan; present pop. abt. 25,000.

Jester.

Jester, jest'er. A buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them. They were usually dressed in fantastic style.

Jesuit, jez'ū-it. One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in the 16th century, and forming the most celebrated of all the R. C. religious orders. They have often been expelled even from Catholic countries, owing to their interference in secular affairs.

Jesuitess, -es. One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Urban VIII. in 1630.

Jesus, jē'zus. The Son of God; the Saviour of men. In the New Testament the name Iēsous, Jesus, is frequently conjoined with Christos, the Anointed, Christ.

Jet, jet. A black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, found in beds of lignite and cannel coal, being a highly compact form of either. It is wrought into toys, buttons and ornaments.

Jew, jū. A Hebrew; a descendant of Arphaxad, son of Shem, eldest son of Noah.

Jewess, 'es. A Hebrew woman.

Jezid, je'zid. One of a sect dwelling in the mountainous country near Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, who are said to unite the ancient Manichean belief of that district with the doctrines of Mohammedanism and Zendism.

Jiboya, ji-boi'a. An American serpent of the largest kind.

Jigger, jig'er. The common name of the chigoe or chigre, a flea which penetrates the feet of persons in the W. Indies and S. America.

Jinnee, jin'nē. In Mohammedan Myth. one of a race descended from Jan, and created thousands of years before Adam. They are governed by a race of kings named Suleyman, one of whom built the pyramids, and their chief residence is the mountain Kâf. Arabic writers state that the jinn are aerial animals, with transparent bodies, which can assume various forms.

Joan of Arc (**La Pucelle d'Orleans**.) A French peasant maid, B. 1411; burned at the stake, 1431. She claimed to be inspired with a mission to free her native country from the English who occupied a large portion of it, and restore internal peace, and in 1429, when but 18, visited Charles VII. at Chinon, and promised to raise the siege of Orleans and conduct him to Rheims to receive coronation. The King commissioned her, and at the head of an army largely inspired by her own enthusiasm she accomplished what she had promised, the King being crowned at Rheims within three months. She was taken prisoner by the Burgundian allies of the English, 1431, and burned as a sorceress.

Job. In Scrip. a patriarch of Uz, the exemplar of religious patience, whose history in the book bearing his name is familiar, although it is a matter of doubt whether he was a real or mythical personage.

Jockey, jok'i. A man whose profession it is to ride horses in horse-races. A dealer in horses; one who trades in horses.

Jockey-club, -klub. A club or association of persons interested in horse-racing, &c.

Jogi, jog'i. In the E. Indies, the name given to a Hindu devotee; a mendicant.

Johannes, jo-han'ēz. A Portuguese gold coin of the value of $9; contracted often into Joe; as, a joe or half-joe. It is named from the figure of King John, which it bears.

Johannisberg, 'is-berg. The finest and most expensive of the Rhenish wines.

John. The name of a large number of European sovereigns, the most noted of whom are Don John of Austria, natural son of the Emperor Charles V.; B. 1546, D. 1578. He was one of the ablest generals of his age, defeating the Moors in Spain, and as commander of the combined fleets of Spain and Italy gaining the important naval victory over the Turks at Lepanto. Declining the Grecian throne, he became viceroy of the Netherlands, 1576, and it is believed was poisoned. J. of Burgundy, surnamed by the Sultan Bajazet, "Sans Peur—the Fearless;" B. 1371, S. his father Philip the Bold on the Burgundian throne. He was made prisoner in a campaign against the Turks but released; fought against the English, and as guardian of the Dauphin attained

almost regal power in France, but was murdered, 1419, at the instigation of the latter. J. (surnamed "Lackland") of England, B. 1166, D. 1216. He was the youngest son of Henry II., and brother and S. of Richard Cœur de Lion, of whom he was the most opposite in character. He attempted to deprive the people of the charter of liberties granted by Henry I., but the barons flew to arms and compelled him to sign Magna Charta, 1215. He died the object of universal execration. J. I. (The Great) of Portugal, B. 1357, D. 1433. He carried on successful wars against Spain and the Moors, and stimulated maritime discoveries and colonization. J. II. (The Perfect), B. 1432, S. his father Alfonso V., 1481, D. 1495. J. III., B. 1488, S. his father Emmanuel the Great, 1521, D. 1557. He established the Inquisition and colonized Brazil, and Japan was discovered during his reign. J. IV. (Braganza), B. 1598, D. 1656. He completely freed his country from Spanish rule. J. VI., B. 1769, appointed regent 1793, left his country 1807, on its occupation by the French, and retiring to Brazil became its first emperor. J. I., of Sweden, B. 1172, D. 1222. He established Christianity in his native country. Of the popes 23 bore the name of John between the years 523 and 1415.

John, St. (The Evangelist). One of the twelve apostles, son of Zebedee, and the favorite of Christ. He is credited with being the author of three epistles, the gospel which bears his name, and the Revelation. He D. at Ephesus, 99.

Johnson, Andrew. The 17th president of the U. S., through the assassination of Abraham Lincoln; B. in N. C., 1808, D. 1875. Originally a tailor, Mr. J. entered politics in Tennessee in early manhood, and was in turn elected a member of the Legislature, of the National House of Representatives, Governor of the State two terms, and to the U. S. Senate. Adhering to the Union when his State seceded, he was appointed military governor, and in 1864 was elected Vice-President, being sworn in as President on Mr. Lincoln's death. Differing with his party respecting reconstruction, he was impeached, but acquitted by a very close vote. He was elected to the U. S. Senate after his term as President expired.

Johnson, Reverdy. An eminent American statesman and jurist; B. in Md., 1796, D. 1876.

Johnson, Samuel. A distinguished English author and lexicographer, B. 1709, D. 1784. His dictionary is still the authority in Great Britain.

Johnston, Albert Sidney. An American general, believed to be the ablest in the Confederate service; B. in Ky., 1803, killed at the battle of Shiloh, 1862.

Johnston, Joseph Eccleston. An American general who distinguished himself in the Confederate service; B. in Va., 1809. He commanded the southern wing of the Confederate army at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender to Gen. Grant, and surrendered to Gen. Sherman.

Joint-worm, joint'werm. A jointed worm; an intestinal worm, gen. Tænia; tape-worm.

Jolly-boat, jol'li-bōt. A small clincher-built boat belonging to a ship, smaller than a cutter.

Jonathan, jon'a-than. A sportive collective name for the inhabitants of the U. S., as John Bull is for Englishmen; sometimes applied to an individual as a specimen of the class; as, he is a regular Jonathan.

Jones, Paul. (Real name John Paul). A brilliant American naval commander in the Revolution; B. in Scotland, 1747, D. in Paris 1792. After the conclusion of peace with Gt. Britain he became rear-admiral in the Russian service, but was dismissed on account of a private quarrel and died in Paris in poverty.

Jonson, Ben. An English poet and dramatist, the contemporary and friend of Shakespeare; B. 1574, D. 1637.

Jordan. The chief river of Palestine, 200 m. in length, emptying into the Dead Sea.

Joseph, jō'zef. A riding coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts, formerly much in use.

Joseph. In Scrip. one of the 12 patriarchs, the favorite son of Jacob, B. in Mesopotamia abt. 1525 B. C., was sold by his envious brothers and taken to Egypt as a slave, but rose to be prime minister. Also the name of the husband of Mary, mother of the Saviour. Two German emperors bore this name. J. I., B. 1676, was made king of Hungary and of the Romans, and S. his father Leopold I. as emperor 1705, D. 1711. J. II., B. 1741, S. his father Francis I. 1764, D. 1790.

Josephine, Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie. First wife of Napoleon I., B. in Martinique, 1763, D. 1814. She was the widow of the Vicomte de Beauharnais, by whom she had two children, Eugene and Hortense (mother of Napoleon III). Napoleon divorced her because she bore him no children. She was universally loved and pitied.

Josephus, Flavius. An eminent Hebrew historian; B. at Jerusalem A. D. 37, D. at Rome 95.

Joso, ′sō. A small fish of the gudgeon kind.

Joss-stick, jos′stik. In China, a small reed covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before an idol.

Jougs, jŭgz. An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar which surrounded the neck of the criminal, and was fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

Jourdan, Jean Baptiste. A distinguished French Marshal; B. 1762, D. 1833.

Journeyman, jer′ni-man. Any mechanic or workman who has served his apprenticeship, and is supposed to have learned his special occupation.

Joust, jōst. A mock encounter on horseback, in which the combatants pushed with lances and struck with swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments. It has recently been revived in some of the Southern States.

Jousting-helmet, ′ing-helm-et. A wide, large helmet made to cover the head and neck, and rest upon the shoulders of the knight, used in jousts and tournaments. It was decorated with the orle displaying his colors, and his crest above that.

Jove, jōv. The chief divinity of the Romans; Jupiter. The planet Jupiter.

Jovinianist, jō-vin′i-an-ist. A follower of Jovinian, a monk of the 5th century, who denied the virginity of Mary.

Juan Fernandez. An island in the Pacific, abt. 100 m. W. of Valparaiso, noted as the residence for four years of Alexander Selkirk, an adventurous Scotch sailor, whose life on this island is supposed to have suggested Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe."

Juarez, Benito. President of Mexico when that country was invaded by France, and also after the death of Maximilian; B. 1807, D. 1872. He was of native Indian descent.

Juba, jū′ba. The long, thick-set hairs which adorn the neck, chest or spine of certain quadrupeds.

Jubilate, -bi-lā′te. The third Sunday after Easter; so called because in the primitive church divine service was commenced with the words of the sixty-sixth Psalm: "Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ"—"Sing to the Lord, all ye lands."

Jubilee, -lē. Among the Jews, every 50th year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. A church ceremony celebrated at Rome at stated intervals, originally of a hundred years, but now of twenty-five, in which the Pope grants plenary indulgence to sinners.

Judah. One of the 12 Hebrew patriarchs, the 4th son of Jacob, B. 1755 B. C., and progenitor of the principal Jewish tribe, from which all Jews derived their name.

Judas Iscariot. One of the 12 apostles, and the betrayer of Christ for thirty pieces of silver. He committed suicide.

Judaism, ′dā-izm. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses.

Judas-tree, ′das-trē. A plant of the gen. Cercis, ord. Leguminosæ, sub-ord. Cæsalpineæ.

Judge, juj. In Jewish Hist. a chief magistrate with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by judges more than 300 years, and their history is called the Book of Judges.

Judgment-day, ′ment-day. In Theol. the day when the final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

Judica, jū′di-ka. The 5th Sunday of Lent: so named because in the primitive church the services of the day were begun with the opening words of the forty-third Psalm: "Judica me, Domine"—"Judge me, O Lord."

Judiciary, -di′shi-a-ri. That branch of the government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively.

Jugata, -gā′ta. In Numis. two heads represented upon a medal side by side or joining each other.

Juggernaut, jug′ger-nat. The popular form of Jagannâtha, the famous Hindu idol. A city in Bengal, India, 260 m. S. W. of Calcutta, sacred to Hindu pilgrims, containing a temple dedicated to Vishnu, to which hundreds of thousands annually repair. The god is borne on a huge car from the temple to a pavilion about a mile distant, and formerly many devotees cast themselves before the wheels and were crushed to death, it being esti-

mated that millions have thus sacrificed themselves.

Julian, ju'li-an. The calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, 46 B. C., in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days, which remained in use until superseded by the Gregorian year.

Julian, Flavius Claudius (The Apostate). Emperor of Rome, nephew of Constantine the Great; B. in Constantinople, 331, crowned 361, D. 363. He attempted to restore the ancient paganism.

Julianist, -ist. One of a section of the early Coptic Church, who held the Saviour's body to be incorruptible: so called from Julian of Halicarnassus, their leader: opposed to Severian.

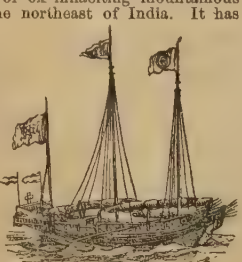
Julius. The name of three popes, of whom J. II., who s. Pius III. 1503, was distinguished for his success in forming an alliance with the Spanish, Swiss and Venetians and the expulsion of the French from Italy, by his patronage of Michael Angelo, and as being the original founder of the magnificent St. Peter's cathedral; D. 1513.

July, -lī'. The 7th month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo: so called from Julius, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month.

Jumart, 'mārt. The supposed offspring of a bull and mare.

Jumna. A river of Hindustan, chief branch of the Ganges, 860 m. in length.

Jungly-gau, 'gli-gou. Bos sylhetanus, a species of ox inhabiting mountainous parts of the northeast of India. It has more the appearance of the domestic breeds of oxen than any of the other wild oxen of Asia.



Chinese Junk.

Junk. A flat-bottomed ship used in China and Japan, often of large dimensions. It has a high forecastle and poop, and ordinarily three masts.

Jungfrau, yoong'frow. (The Virgin). A Swiss Alpine peak, 13,718 ft. above the sea level.

Jumping-deer. The black-tailed deer, found in the U. S. west of the Mississippi.

June, jūn. The 6th month of the year, when the sun enters the sign of Cancer.

Jungle-fowl, jung'gl-foul. A name given to two birds, natives of Australia and India. The jungle-fowl of Australia is Megapodius tumulus. The Indian jungle-fowl is Gallus Sonneratii, the first species of the gen. Gallus known in its wild state to naturalists.

Junker, jungk'er. A member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Otho von Bismarck-Schönhausen (Prince Bismarck), when he was appointed prime minister, 9th of Oct., 1862.

Juno, jū'nō. In Rom. Myth. the highest and most powerful divinity next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and wife, the equivalent of the Greek Hera. She was the queen of heaven, and under the name of Regina (queen) was worshipped in Italy at an early period. She bore the same relation to women that Jupiter did to men. She was also the guardian of the national finances, and a temple, which contained the mint, was erected to her on the Capitoline. In Astron. one of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Juno.

Junta, jun'ta. A meeting; a council; specifically, a grand council of state in Spain.

Junto, 'tō. A select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a meeting of men for secret intrigue for party purposes; a faction; a cabal.

Jupiter, jū'pi-ter. In Rom. Myth. the supreme deity, the equivalent of the Greek Zeus. He received from the Romans, whose tutelary deity he was, the titles of Optimus Maximus (Best Greatest). He was regarded as supreme in human affairs; he foresaw and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered up to him at the beginning of every under-

taking. White was sacred to him; hence, white animals were offered up in sacrifice to him, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was represented as drawn by four white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white upon the occasion of their sacrificing to him when they entered upon office. He is often represented with thunderbolts in his hand, and the eagle, his favorite bird, is generally placed by the side of his throne. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness, having four moons. Its mean diameter is about 85,000 miles; its distance from the sun 490,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution round the sun a little less than twelve years.

Jupiter.

Jupon, ju-pon'. A tight-fitting military garment without sleeves, worn over the armor, and descending just below the hips, frequently richly emblazoned and highly ornamented.

Jure divino, jū'rē di-vī'no. By divine right.

Juryman, -man. One who serves as a juror.

Jupon.

Justin, St. (The Martyr). One of the Christian fathers, B. in Palestine abt. 103, martyred 165.

Justinian. The name of two emperors of Constantinople. J. I., B. 483, S. his nephew Justin I. 527; D. 565. He was wise and warlike; the celebrated "Justinian Code" was compiled under his patronage, and the empire was restored to nearly its largest former dimensions. J. II. S. his father Constantine III. 685; deposed and exiled, 696; killed by Philippicus Bardanus, who S. him 711.

Jute, jūt. A fibrous substance resembling hemp, prepared by maceration from the inner bark of Corchorus capsularis, and C. olitorius or Jews'-mallow. In India it is made into cloth for bags, and in this country it is used in carpets, bagging and other fabrics. It is also used to mix with silk in cloth for ladies' dresses and the like.

Jutland. A Danish prov. covering the peninsular mainland; pop. abt. 800,000.

Juvenal, Decimus Junius Juvenalis. An eminent Roman satirist; B. 40, D. 107.

Juvenescence, jū-ve-nes'ens. The state of being juvenescent; a growing young.

Juvia, 'vi-a. The fruit of the Bertholletia excelsa, commonly called Brazil-nut.

Juzail, -zāl. A heavy rifle used by the Affghans.

K

K IS the 11th letter and the 8th consonant of the English alphabet, and represents one of the sounds of the original Indo-European alphabet. In Anglo-Saxon k was occasionally used, but c was regularly employed for the same sound, and previous to the 13th century this letter was seldom used. K has always the same sound, being classed as a guttural mute, explosive, or momentary consonant, and represents a hard or surd articulation. Formerly, k was added to c in musick, publick, &c., but is now omitted as superfluous. Kn forms a common initial combination in English words, but in this position the k is now silent, as in know, knife, knee. Before r or l as an initial combination this sound is represented by c, as in cream, clean. As a contraction K stands for Knight, as K. B., Knight of the Bath; K. G., Knight of the Garter; K. C. B., Knight Commander of the Bath.

Kaaling, 'ling. A bird, a species of starling, found in China.

Kaama, 'ma. A S. African antelope (Bubalis caama), the haarte-beest of the Dutch colonists.

Kabani, ka-bā'ni. A person who, in Oriental states, supplies the place of a notary public; a kind of attorney in the Levant.

Kabin, kā'bin. A species of marriage among Mohammedans, which is not binding for life, but is solemnized on condition that the husband allows the wife a certain sum of money in case of separation.

Kadarite, kad'ā-rīt. One of a sect among the Mohammedans who deny the doctrine of predestination and maintain that of free-will.

Kafilah, kaf'i-la. A party traveling with

camels. Early navigators applied the term to convoys of merchant ships.

Kafir, 'er. One of a race spread over Southeastern Africa, from Cape Colony to Delagoa Bay, so called by the inhabitants of Eastern Africa on account of their refusal to accept the faith of Mohammed.

Kaftan, 'tan. A garment worn in Eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied at the waist with a girdle, with sleeves extending beyond the points of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it.

Kahau, kä'hą. The proboscis-monkey (Nasalis larvatus), remarkable for the length of its nose.

Kakapo, kak'a-po. The owl-parrot, the Strigops habroptilus, resembling an owl.

Kaland, kä'land. A lay fraternity which originated in Germany in the 13th century. The members assembled on the first of each month to pray for their deceased friends, after which they took a repast in common. The ceremonies gradually degenerated into excesses, and the fraternity was abolished.

Kaleidoscope, ka-lī'dō-skōp. An optical instrument which exhibits, by reflection, a variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms, and enables the observer to render permanent such as may appear appropriate for any branch of the ornamental arts.

Kaliyuga, kal-i-yū'ga. The last of the four Hindu periods contained in the great Yuga, equal to the iron age of classic mythology. It consisted of 432,000 solar-sidereal years, and began some thousands of years before the Christian era.

Kalki, 'kē. An avatar or incarnation of Vishnu, which it is considered will take place about the close of the Kaliyuga age, when all whose minds are given up to wickedness shall be annihilated, and righteousness established on earth; and the minds of those who live at the close of that age shall be awakened and be as pellucid as crystal.

Kalong, kä'long. A name given to several species of fox-bats, specifically to the great frugivorous fox-bat of India.

Kalpa, kal'pa. In Hindu Chron. a day, or according to others a day and night of Brahma, or a period of 4,320,000,000 or 8,640,000,000 solar-sidereal years. According to some the number of kalpas is infinite; others limit them to thirty. A great kalpa, instead of a day, comprises the life of Brahma.

Kalpa-Sutra, -pa-sū'tra. In Vedic Lit. those Sanskrit works which treat of the ceremonial attending the performance of a Vedic sacrifice.

Kalseepee, -sē'pē. The Mahratta name for an elegant species of antelope, and signifying literally black-tail.

Kama, kä'mä. The Hindu god of love.

Kami, kam'ē. A Japanese title belonging primarily to the celestial gods who formed the first mythological dynasty, then extended to the terrestrial gods of the second dynasty, and then to the long line of spiritual princes who are still represented by the mikado.

Kamptulicon, kamp-tū'li-kon. A kind of floor-cloth composed of india-rubber, gutta percha and ground cork.

Kamsin, kam'sin. A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoon.

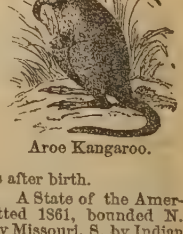
Kamtschatka. A large peninsula on the E. coast of Siberia, belonging to Russia.

Kanaka, ka-nak'a. A native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kanchil, kan'chil. A very small deer (Tragulus pygmæus) inhabiting the Asiatic islands. Called also the Pigmy Musk-deer.

Kane, Elisha Kent. An American Arctic explorer, b. in Penn. 1820, d. 1857.

Kangaroo, kang'ga-rō. The native name of the animals gen. Macropus, a gen. of marsupial mammalia peculiar to Australasia. They are the largest animals having a double uterus or womb. An external pouch or appendage to the abdomen exists, and in this the young are carried for months after birth.



Aroe Kangaroo.

Kansas, kän'säs. A State of the American Union, admitted 1861, bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, S. by Indian Ter., W. by Colorado; area 81,318 sq. m.; pop. 996,096. Chief towns, Topeka, cap., Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison and Fort Scott; rivers, Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas; its surface is mainly prairie.

Kant, Immanuel, kahnt. A German author and philosopher, founder of the Critical or Transcendental School; b. 1724, d. 1804. He was of Scottish descent.

Karagan, kar'a-gan. Vulpes K., a species of gray fox found in the Russian empire.

Karaite, kā'ra-īt. A member of a Jewish sect which adheres to the letter of Scripture, rejecting all oral traditions, and denying the authority of the Talmud; opposed to Rabbinists.

Karamsin, Nikolai Mikhaelovitch. An eminent Russian historian; B. 1765, D. 1826.

Karaskier, ka-ras'ki-er. One of the chief officers of justice in Turkey, residing at Constantinople, and a member of the Ulema.

Karnac. An Egyptian village occupying the site of ancient Thebes; chiefly noted for its extensive ruins.

Kartikeya, kār-ti-kā'ya. In Hindu Myth. the god of war, corresponding to the Latin Mars. He is commander-in-chief of the celestial armies.

Kattimundoo, kat-ti-mun'dō. The milky juice of the E. Indian plant Euphorbia Cattimundoo, resembling caoutchouc. It is used as a cement for metal, knife-handles, &c.

Katydid, kā'ti-did. An orthopterous insect, Platyphyllum concavum, a species of grasshopper.

Kava, 'va. A species of pepper (Macropiper methysticum), from whose root an intoxicating beverage is made by the South Sea Islanders.

Kayak, kā'ak. A light fishing-boat in Greenland, made of seal-skins.

Keblah, keb'la. The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

Kedge, kej. A small anchor.

Keel, kēl. In brewing, a broad flat vessel used for cooling liquids.

Keen, kēn. In Ireland, the piercing lamentation made over a corpse.

Keeve, kēv. A large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub. In mining, a large vat used in dressing ores.

Keitloa, kīt-lō'a. A species of rhinoceros having two horns, the front one curved backward, the back one forward.

Kelænonesian, ke-lē'no-nē''si-an. In Ethn. one of the dark-colored inhabitants of the Pacific Islands.

Kelliadæ, -ī'a-dē. A family of lamellibranchiate mollusca, embracing several genera.

Kelp, kelp. The produce of sea-weeds when burned, from which carbonate of soda is obtained.

Kelpie, kel'pi. In Scotland, an imaginary spirit of the waters in the form of a horse, believed to give previous warning when a person was about to be drowned, and sometimes maliciously to assist in drowning persons.

Kent-bugle, kent'bū-gl. A curved six-keyed bugle, on which every tone in the musical scale can be sounded. Also called the key-bugle.

Kent-bugle.

Kentucky. One of the States of the American Union, admitted 1792, bounded N. by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, E. by Virginia and W. Virginia, S. by Tennessee, W. by Missouri; area, 37,680 sq. m.; pop. 1,648,690; principal towns, Frankfort, cap., Louisville, Lexington, Covington, Paducah, Henderson, Columbus and Hickman; chief rivers, the Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Green and Licking.

Kepler's Laws, kep'lerz lāz. The laws of the courses of the planets established by Kepler.

Kerana, ke-rā'na. A long wind instrument like a trumpet, much used in Persia, being sounded evening and morning.

Kermes, 'mēz. A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of one or two species of Coccus, more permanent but less brilliant than cochineal.

Kern, kern. A light-armed foot-soldier of the ancient Irish militia and the Highlands of Scotland, armed with a dart or skean; opposed to gallowglass, who was heavy-armed.

Kettle-drum, ket'l-drum. A copper vessel, usually hemispherical, covered

Kettle-drum.

with parchment, formerly used in pairs in martial music for cavalry, but now chiefly confined to orchestras.

Kerodon, ker'ō-don. A S. American gen. of rodents, allied to the cavies, about the size of a guinea-pig.

Keroselene, ′o-sē-lēn. An extremely light, volatile, liquid hydrocarbon, which first passes over when petroleum, coal-tar, &c., are distilled.

Kerosene, -sēn. A liquid hydrocarbon distilled from coals, bitumen, petroleum, &c., extensively used as a lamp-oil.

Kersey, ′zi. A coarse, woolen cloth usually ribbed.

Kerseymere, -mēr. A thin twilled stuff woven from the finest wools; cassimere.

Keslop, kes′lop. The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.

Kestrel.

Kestrel, ′trel. The Falco Tinnunculus, a common British species of falcon, called also Stannel and Windhover.

Ketch, kech. A strongly-built vessel, of the galiot order, usually two-masted, and from 100 to 250 tons burden, formerly much used as bomb vessels.

Ketch.

Kettle-hat, -hat. The iron hat of a knight in the middle ages; also the leather burgonet.

Kevel, kev′el. Antilope Dorcas, a species of antelope similar to the gazelle in its manners and habits.

Kevel.

Key, kē. One of the twenty-four commoners who represent the people in the Parliament or Court of Tynwald of the Isle of Man, forming one of the branches of the legislative body of the island, the other branch consisting of the governor and his council.

Keystone, -stōn. The stone of an arch which, being the last put in, keys or locks the whole together.

Khan, kan. In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief. An Eastern inn; a caravansary. The khans in towns are of two kinds—those for travelers and pilgrims where a lodging is furnished gratis, and those for traders, usually handsomer and more convenient. A small sum is charged for lodgment, but a duty is charged on all goods sold within. These may belong to government or to private individuals.

Khanate, ′āt. The jurisdiction of a khan.

Khartoum. A city of upper Nubia, Egypt, on the Blue Nile, just above its junction with the White Nile. It has a large caravan trade; pop. 36,470.

Khedive, ke-dēv′. A Turkish title applied to the Pasha or Governor of Egypt, implying a rank or authority superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to an independent sovereign. The title is an old one revived by Ismael I.

Kholsun, kol′sun. The native dog of India; the dhole.

Khotbah, kot′ba. A Mohammedan form of prayer, repeated at the commencement of public worship in the mosques every Friday morning. It is regarded as the most sacred portion of the service, and the insertion of his name in this prayer is regarded as the chief prerogative of the sultan.

Kibitka, ki-bit′ka. A tent of the nomad tribes of the Kirghiz-Tartars. A Russian vehicle consisting of a frame of wood covered with felt or leather, and placed on wheels, serving as a movable habitation.

Kibling, kib′ling. A part of a small fish used by fishermen for bait on the banks of Newfoundland.

Kid, kid. A young goat. Leather made from the skin of a kid, or from other hides in imitation of it.

Kidderminster, ′er-min-ster. An English carpeting composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warped woof, interwoven at intervals to produce the figures.

Kid-fox, ′foks. A young fox.

Kikekunemalo, kik′e-ku-nem″a-lo. A pure resin similar to copal, but of a more beautiful whiteness and transparency, forming the most beautiful of all the varnishes.

Killarney. A town in Co. Kerry, Ireland, noted for the three beautiful lakes in

the vicinity, also for the Island of Innisfallen, and for its proximity to the highest mountains and most romantic scenery in the island.

Kilodyne, kil'ō-dīn. In dynamics, a thousand dynes.

Kilogram, -gram. A French measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.20485 lbs. avoirdupois.

Kilogrammeter, -ō-gram'et-er. The French unit employed in estimating the mechanical work performed by a machine. It represents the work performed in raising a kilogram through a meter of space, and corresponds to 7.233 foot-pounds.

Kiloliter, ki-lol'it-er. In French decimal measures 1,000 liters, 35.3166 cubic feet, or 220.0967 imperial gallons.

Kilometer, -lom'et-er. In French decimal system of measures 1,000 meters, the meter being the unit of linear measure and equivalent to 3.2808992 English feet.

Kilostere, kil'ō-stār. A French solid measure, consisting of 1,000 stères or cubic meters, and equal to 35317.41 cubic feet.

Kilt, kilt. A short petticoat, worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers; the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland.

Kinetics, -net'iks. That branch of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

King, king. A Chinese musical instrument consisting of sixteen resonant stones or metal plates, so arranged in a frame of wood as to sound as many musical notes.

King. The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a monarch; a prince; a ruler.

King-at-arms, 'at-ārmz. In Her. an officer of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority. In England there are now three kings-at-arms, viz., Garter, Clarencieux and Norroy. There is a Lyon-king-at-arms for Scotland and an Ulster-king-at-arms for Ireland.

King-crab.

King-bird, 'berd. The popular name of two birds, the one belonging to the gen. Paradisea, the other to the gen. Tyrannus.

King-crab, 'krab. A name given to the species of Limulus, a gen. of crustaceans, ord. Xiphosura.

King-crow, 'krō. A bird (Dicrurus macrocercus), fam. Ampelidæ or chatterers.

King, Rufus. An eminent American orator and statesman; B. in Me., 1755; D. 1827.

Kingfisher, -fish'er. The general name of the birds fam. Halcyonidæ, sub-ord Fissirostres, ord. Insessores. It is probable that this bird is the halcyon of the ancients, of which so many wonderful stories were told.

Spotted Kingfisher.

King-vulture, 'vul-tūr. The Sarcorhampus Papa of the intertropical regions of America, fam. Vulturidæ.

Kinkajou, 'ka-jō. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of northern S. America belonging to the group Cercoleptidæ, and allied to the family Ursidæ.

Kinnikinic, kin'i-kin-ik''. A composition for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves and bark of red sumac or red willow. Spelled also Killikinick.

Kiosk, ki-osk'. A Turkish pavilion or summer house. It has been introduced

Kiosk.

from Turkey and Persia into gardens, parks, &c., of Europe and America.

Kip-skin, kip'skin. Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

Kirk, kirk. The Established Church of Scotland; a church.

Kirsch-wasser, kersh'vās-ser. An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the small black cherry. It is called the brandy of Switzerland.

Kish, kish. A substance resembling plumbago found in iron-smelting furnaces. It consists of carbon and manganese.

Kissmiss, kis'mis. A small Persian grape from which Shiraz wine is made.

Kitchen-midden, kich'en-mid-n. The name given to certain mounds, from 3 to 10 feet in height and 100 to 1,000 feet in length, found in the U. S., Denmark, Scotland, &c., consisting chiefly of the shells of edible shell-fish. They are the refuse heaps of a pre-historic people, unacquainted with the use of metals, all the implements found in them being of stone, bone, horn or wood. Fragments of rude pottery occur.

Kite.

Kite, kīt. A raptorial bird of the falcon fam., gen. Milvus, the least formidable of the birds of prey.

Kittiwake, kit'ti-wāk. A natatorial bird, gen. Larus or gulls.

Kleber, Jean Baptiste. A gallant French general; b. 1754, assassinated by an Arab in Egypt, 1800.

Kleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a. A supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer.

Klipspringer, klip'spring-er. A beautiful little S. African antelope, gen. Oreotragus, as sure-footed and agile as the chamois, which it somewhat resembles in its habits.

Knapsack, nap'sak. A bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's or tourist's necessities.

Knave, nāv. A playing card with a soldier or servant painted on it; a jack.

Knighthood, 'hud. The character or dignity of a knight. Order of Knighthood, an organized and duly constituted body of knights. These are of two classes—associations or fraternities, possessing property and rights of their own as independent bodies, or merely honorary associations. To the former belonged the three celebrated religious orders founded during the Crusades—Templars, Hospitallers and Teutonic Knights. The other embraces most of the existing European orders, such as the order of the Golden Fleece, of the Holy Ghost, and of St. Michael. The British orders are the order of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Star of India. The various orders have each their appropriate insignia.

Star, Jewel and Collar of the Order of St. Patrick.

Knight, nit. In feudal times, a man admitted to a certain military rank, with special ceremonies. In modern times, one who holds a certain dignity conferred by the sovereign and entitling the possessor to have the title of Sir prefixed to his Christian name, but not hereditary like the dignity of baronet.

Knight-errant, -er'rant. A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures.

Knobber, nob'er. A hart in its second year; a brocket.

Knobstick, stik. An English term of disparagement applied to a workman who refuses to join a trade's union or who works when the members of the union are on strike.

Knot, not. A grallatorial bird, fam. Scolopacidæ, gen. Tringa (T. canutus), closely allied to the snipe.

Knout, nout. An instrument of punishment, consisting of thongs of leather attached to a short handle of wood, used in Russia.

Know-nothing, nō'nuth-ing. A member of a secret political organization in the U. S., the main objects of which were the repeal of the naturalization law and of the law which permitted others than native-born Americans to hold office. It was formed in 1853, and lasted 2 or 3 years.

Knox, John. An eminent Scotch divine and reformer; b. 1505, d. 1572.

Knubs, nubz. Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon.

Knuckle-duster, nuk'l-dust-er. An iron instrument contrived to cover the knuckles so as to protect them from injury when striking a blow, adding force to it at the same time, and with knobs or points projecting so as to render the blow still more severe. It is used by garroters and similar ruffians; also called brass-knuckles.

Koala, kō-ä'la. A marsupial animal of Australia, commonly referred to the fam. Phalangistidæ, somewhat resembling a small bear.

Kob, kob. A name given to many species of African antelopes of the gen. Kobus, but more commonly applied to K. Sing-sing.

Kobold, kō'bold. A domestic spirit or elf in German Myth., corresponding to the English goblin and Scotch brownie. The metal cobalt has its name from this spirit.

Koodoo, kō'dō. The striped antelope (Antilope strepsiceros, or Strepsiceros koodoo), the male of which has horns nearly 4 feet long, and beautifully twisted in wide spirals.

Konigsberg. Cap. of E. Prussia, on the Pregel, near its mouth. It is built on piles; pop. 112,746.

Konigsgratz. A town of Bohemia, Austria, at the junction of the Aller and Elbe, noted as near the scene of the great battle, 1866, of Sadowa, in which the Prussians defeated the Austrians; pop. 6,390.

Koran, kō'ran. The Mohammedan book of faith.

Kosciusko, Thaddeus. A distinguished Polish patriot, B. 1749, D. in exile in Switzerland, 1817. He served under Washington in the American Revolution, and was afterward commander-in-chief of the Polish army in the unsuccessful revolution of 1794.

Kossuth, Louis. An eminent Hungarian statesman and orator, B. 1802. He was the principal promoter of the unsuccessful revolt against Austria, 1848-49.

Koster, kos'ter. A species of sturgeon.

Koth, koth. A shiny earthy substance ejected by some S. American volcanos.

Kow-tow, kou-tou'. The mode of saluting the Emperor of China by prostrating one's self before him on all fours, and touching the ground with the forehead nine times.

Kraal, krāl. In S. Africa, among the native tribes, a village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut.

Kremlin, krem'lin. In Russia, the citadel of a town or city. The term is specifically applied to the ancient citadel of Moscow, containing an imperial palace, several churches, among which is the Church of the Annunciation, in which the coronation of the Russian emperors is performed, convents, an arsenal, &c. It was partly destroyed by the French in 1812, but has been repaired.

Kreutzer, kroit'ser. An old S. German copper coin, equal to the 60th part of the gulden or florin. The Austrian current coin bearing this name is the 100th part of a florin, equivalent to one-fifth of an English penny.

Kriegspiel, krēg'spēl. A game of German origin, in which, by means of pieces representing troops moved by two generals, on a map, the manœuvres of actual warfare are represented.

Krishna, krish'na. In Hind. Myth. the eighth incarnation of the god Vishnu, formed from one of two hairs plucked by him from his head in order to revenge the wrongs inflicted on Brahma by Kansa, the demon-king. Lit. the Dark or Black One.

Krishna.

Krone, krō'nā. A Danish, Norwegian and Swedish money equal to 25 cents. There are krone, two-krone and half-krone pieces.

Kronos, 'nos. In Greek Myth. the ruler of heaven and earth before Zeus, a son of Uranus and Ge, and father by Rhea of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon and Zeus. He was driven by his sons from the throne, Zeus being put in his stead. He was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

Kshatriya, ksha-trē'a. The second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanical Hindus, the special duties of the members of which are bravery, generosity, rectitude and noble conduct generally.

Kuichua, kwich'wā. A pretty tiger-cat of Brazil (Leopardus macrurus).

Kukang, kō-kang'. The native name of the slow-paced loris of Java (Nycticebus javanicus), one of the nocturnal quadrumana.

Kukupa, kų'kų-pa. A beautiful species of New Zealand wood-pigeon.

Kumiss, kō'mis. A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars. Written also Koumiss.

Kunkur, kŏn'ker. The Hindu name for a peculiar deposit spread over the surface of India, and apparently corresponding to the bowlder drift of Europe.

Kupferschiefer, kųp'fer-shēf-er. A term applied by German geologists to certain dark shales of the permian series of Thuringia. They are impregnated with argentiferous copper, and abound in fossil remains of fishes.

Kutusoff, Michael. A Russian general, B. 1745, D. 1813. He defeated Napoleon's ablest marshals, and received from the Czar the title of Smolenskoi.

Kuvera, kụ-vā'ra. In Hind. Myth. the god of riches, represented as riding in a car drawn by hobgoblins.

Kyley, ki'le. The native Australian name for a boomerang.

Kyloe, 'lō. One of the cattle of the Hebrides.

Kyrie, 'ri-e. A word used at the beginning of all masses, sometimes used to denote the movement itself. It is the vocative case of Gr. Kyrios, Lord.

Kyrie eleison, 'ri-ē ē-lī'son. Lit. Lord have mercy. A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the R. C. service of the mass.

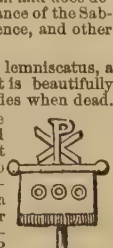
L

L IS the 12th letter of the English alphabet and is a semi-vowel or a liquid. It has only one sound in English, as in like, canal. At the end of monosyllables it is often doubled, as in fall, bell, but not after dipthongs and digraphs, as foul, growl, foal, &c. In English words the terminating syllable le is unaccented, the e is silent, and l forms a syllable, as in able, eagle, pronounced abl, eagl. In some words l is mute, as in half, walk, yolk, calm; from others it has disappeared altogether, as from each, such; in hauberk, auburn, it has become u; in could, syllable, participle, it has intruded. As a numeral L stands for 50; as an abbreviation in Latin it stands for Lucius; L.L.S. for a sesterce, or two libræ and a half. LL.D. stands for Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws. L is also used for liber, book, as applied to a division in a work.

Labadist, lab'a-dist. A follower of Jean de Labadie, who lived in the 17th century. They held that God can and does deceive men, that the observance of the Sabbath is a matter of indifference, and other peculiar opinions.

Labarri, la-bar'rē. Elaps lemniscatus, a deadly snake of Guiana. It is beautifully colored when alive, but fades when dead.

Labarum, lab'a-rum. The imperial standard adopted by Constantine the Great after his conversion to Christianity, generally represented as a pole having a cross-bar with the banner depending from it and bearing the Greek letters X P (that is, Chr), conjoined so as to form a monogram of the name of Christ.



Labarum.

Labial, lā'bi-al. A letter or character representing a sound or articulation formed or uttered chiefly by the lips; b, f, m, p, v, are called labials.

Labiodental, -ō-den-tal. A letter representing a sound pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

Labi-palpi, -pal-pī. The labial feelers in insects.

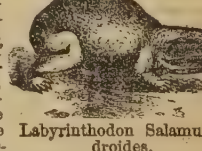
Labor, lā-bor'. A Mexican land measure, equal to 177 acres.

Labor-pains, lā'ber-pānz. Pains of childbirth.

Labrax, 'braks. A gen. of acanthopterygian fishes, perch fam., which includes the rock-fish or striped bass.

Labridæ, lab'ri-dē. The wrasse tribe, a fam. of acanthopterygious fishes having the gen. Labrus as the type.

Labyrinthodon, -i-rinth'ō-don. A gen. of fossil amphibians, whose remains are found in the carboniferous, permian and trias formations, allied to the crocodile and to the frog, and 10 or 12 feet long. The cheirotherium is supposed to have been the same animal.



Labyrinthodon Salamandroides.

Lac, lak. A resinous substance produced by exudations from the body of the female of the Coccus ficus or Coccus lacca. It is composed of five varieties of resin, with a small quantity of several other substances, particularly a red coloring matter. It is analogous to cochineal, and is used for dyeing.

Lac. In the E. Indies, a word used to denote 100,000; as a lac of rupees.

Lace, lās. A delicate net-work of silk, flax or cotton thread, used for ornamenting female dresses, &c., made either by hand on a pillow or by machine.

Lacerta, la-ser'ta. The lizard, a gen. of saurian reptiles. A northern constellation consisting of 16 stars.

Lacertilia, las'er-til-i-a. An ord. of reptiles including the slow-worm, lizards

proper, monitors, iguana, chameleons and geckos.

Lachesis, lak'ē-sis. In Class. Myth. the one of the three Fates whose duty it was to spin the thread of life. An American gen. of serpents, fam. Crotalidæ or rattlesnakes, among the most venomous of serpents.

Lachrymatory, 'rim-a-to-ri. A slender glass vessel found in the sepulchers of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn.

Lachrymatories.

Lac-lunæ, 'lū-nē. A snowy-white substance resembling chalk. It consists of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.

Lacquer, 'er. A solution of shell-lac in alcohol, colored by arnotto, or other coloring matter, used for varnishing brass and some other metals.

La-crosse, la-kros'. A game at ball, originating with the Indians of Canada, the ball being carried on an implement called a crosse, the player in possession running with it toward the enemy's goal, and when on the point of being caught, passing it by tossing to one of his own side, or throwing it over his head as far in the direction of the goal as possible.

Lacs d'Amour, lak da-mōr. In Her. a cord of running knots surrounding the arms of unmarried women and widows.

Lactantius, Lucius Cœlius Firmianus. The most eloquent and learned of the Christian fathers; B. in Africa, 290, D. abt. 325.

Lactarene, 'ta-rēn. A preparation of the caseine of milk, extensively used by calico-printers.

Lactine, 'tin. Sugar of milk, a substance obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal and crystallizing.

Lacto-butyrometer, 'tō-bū-ti-rom''et-er. A lactometer for ascertaining the quantity of buttery matter any particular milk contains.

Lacto-densimeter, -den-sim'et-er. A hydrometer for finding the density of milk, and discovering whether it has been mixed with water.

Lactometer, -tom'et-er. An instrument for ascertaining the different qualities of milk.

Lactoscope, 'tō-skōp. An instrument for estimating the quantity of cream in milk by ascertaining its opacity.

Lacunar, la-kūn'er. In Arch. any ceiling having sunk or hollowed compartments without spaces or bands between the panels; a laquear having bands between the panels. One of the coffers or sunk compartments in ceilings or the soffits of cornices.

Ladislaus. The name of several kings of Hungary and Poland, the most noted of whom was L. V. (Jagellon); B. 1400; became King of Poland, 1434, and was elected King of Hungary, 1440. He defeated the Turks in several battles, but fell at Varna, 1444.

Lady, lā'di. A British title extended to the daughters of all peers above the rank of viscount; any well-bred female.

Lady-bird, -berd. A small coleopterous insect, fam. Aphidiphagi, gen. Coccinella.

Lady Chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to large churches.

Lady-day. The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25. It is one of the immovable festivals of the English Church.

Lady's-maid, 'diz-mād. A female attendant upon a lady.

Læmodipoda, lē-mō-dip'ō-da. An order of marine sessile-eyed crustaceans. The whale-louse (Cyamus) and Caprella are examples.

Lætare, -tā'rē. The fourth Sunday after Lent; so called because the ancient Christian Church began its service on that day with Lætare, sterilis, or Lætare, Jerusalem (Rejoice, barren one, Rejoice, Jerusalem).

Lætitia, -tish'i-a. A small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Lævigate, 'vi-gāt. In Bot. having a smooth polish; applied to seeds.

La Fayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Guilbert Motier, Marquis de. A distinguished French general and statesman; B. 1757, D. 1834. He served as a volunteer in the American revolution.

Lafitte, la-fēt. One of the four famous red Bordeaux wines, known as clarets.

Lafontaine, Jean de. A distinguished French poet and fabulist; B. 1621, D. 1695.

Lagenorhynchus, -jē'no-ring''kus. A gen. of Cetacea, fam. Delphinidæ or dolphins.

Lager-beer, lā'ger-bēr. A German beer,

so called from its being stored for some months before use. An imitation is largely manufactured in the U. S.

Lagerwine, -wīn. Bottled wine that has been kept for some time in the cellar.

Lagomys, lā'gō-mis. A gen. of rodent animals, fam. Leporidæ, forming a link between the hare and the rat.

Lagopus, la-gō'pus. The ptarmigan, a gen. of birds.

Lagothrix, lā'gō-thriks. A gen. of S. American monkeys.

Lagotis, la-gō'tis. A gen. of rodent mammals, fam. Chinchillidæ.

Lagriidæ, -grī'i-dē. A fam. of small coleopterous insects, sec. Heteromera.

Laird, lārd. In Scotland, a land-owner or house-proprietor. Anciently, the title was given only to those proprietors who held immediately of the crown.

Lake, lāk. A large body of water, wholly surrounded by land, and having communication with the ocean or with any seas only by means of rivers.

Lakshmi, laksh'mē. In Hind. Myth. the consort of the god Vishnu, regarded as his female or creative energy.

Lama, lä'mä. A priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism known as Lamaism, prevailing in Thibet and Mongolia. The highest object of worship is Buddha, who is regarded as the founder of the religion. The other saints comprise all those recognized in Buddhism, besides hosts of religious teachers and pious men canonized after their death. The clergy are the representatives of these saints and receive the homage due to them. Besides these saints a number of inferior gods or spirits receive a certain worship. They have a hierarchy in some respects resembling that of the R. C. Church, and they have also monasteries and nunneries, auricular confessions, litanies, &c., and believe in the intercession of the saints and in the saying of masses for the dead. In the hierarchy there are two supreme heads, the dalai-lama and the teshoo-lama.

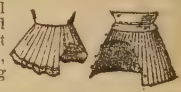
Lamantin, la-man'tin. The popular name of animals gen. Manatus, an herbivorous gen., ord. Sirenia.

Lamartine, Alphonse de. An eminent French historian, poet, orator and statesman; b. 1792, d. 1869.

Lamasery, lä'mä-ser-i. A Buddhist religious society, presided over by its lama. Every such society has its lama, in the same way as abbeys and priories had their abbots and priors. The lama is migratory.

Lamb, Charles. A brilliant English essayist; b. 1775, d. 1834.

Lamboys, 'boiz. In Anc. armor, the imitation in steel of the plaited skirts or bases at one time worn, and which hung over the thighs.



Lamboys.

Lame, lām. In armor, a plate of metal.

Lamellibranchiata, la-mel'li-brang'-ki-ā''ta. The name given by De Blainville to the fifth order of mollusks, of which mussels, cockles and oysters are familiar examples.

Lamellicornes, la-mel'li-kor''nēz. In the system of Latreille, the sixth and last section of pentamerous coleoptera, including the dung-beetles, stag-beetles, cockchafers, &c.

Lamellirostres, -ros''trēz. A family of natatorial birds, comprising the ducks, geese, swans, flamingoes, &c.

Lametta, -met'ta. Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

Lammergeier, 'mer-gī-er. The bearded vulture, a bird of prey gen. Gypaëtos (G. barbatus), fam. Vulturidæ, forming a link between the vulture and the eagles.

Bearded Vulture.

Lamnidæ, 'ni-dē. The porbeagles, a family of sharks.

Lampadrome, 'pa-drōm. In Greek Antiq. a race run by young men carrying lamps or torches, the victor being the one who arrived at the goal first with his lamp or torch unextinguished.

Lampetian, lam-pē'shan. A follower of Lampetius, a Syrian monk of the 5th century, who denied the divinity of Christ and the creation of the world by God.

Lamprey, 'pri. The popular name of several species of Petromyzon, a gen. of marsipobranchiate, eel-like, scaleless fishes.

Lamprey.

Lampyridæ, -pir'i-dē. A fam. of coleopterous insects, sec. Malacodermi. The type of the fam. is the gen. Lampyris or glow-worm.

Lancaster-gun, lan'kas-ter-gun. A species of rifled cannon having an elliptical bore. The projectile is also elliptical, so that it follows the twist of the bore, acquiring a rotary motion.

Lancaster-rifle, -rī-fl. A rifle constructed on the principle of the Lancaster-gun.

Lancaster. The name of a royal English line consisting of three kings, Henry IV., V. and VI. In the reign of the latter the bloody feud between the rival houses of York and Lancaster broke out into open rebellion, which ended in the union of the two houses in the person of Henry VII.

Lancaster (Lancashire). A co. of W. England, noted for its vast manufacturing and commercial interests; it includes the cities of Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Blackburn and Lancaster, cap.; pop. abt. 3,000,000.

Lance, lans. An offensive weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a sharp pointed head of metal, used by both ancient and modern nations; a spear.

Lancet, 'et. A small surgical instrument of various patterns, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in venesection and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. Lancets of copper have been found at Pompeii with other surgical instruments. A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet, a marked characteristic of the early English style of Gothic architecture.

Lancet-window.

Landamman, land'am-man. A chief magistrate in some Swiss cantons.

Landau, lan-da'. A carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

Land-blink, land'blingk. A peculiar atmospheric brightness perceived in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow. It is more yellow than ice-blink.

Lander, Richard. An English explorer, who discovered the sources of the river Niger in W. Africa; B. 1814; killed by the Yumari savages, 1835.

Landgrave, 'grāv. In Germany, originally the title of district governors deputed by the emperor, and given to distinguish them from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. Later, the title of three princes of the empire, whose territories were called landgraviates.

Landgravine, 'gra-vēn. The wife of a landgrave; a lady of the rank of a landgrave.

Landseer, Edwin, Sir. A distinguished English animal painter; B. 1803, D. 1873.

Landsturm, lant'störm. A local militia of Germany, never called from its own district but in case of actual invasion. It comprises that portion of the reserve too old for the landwehr. Other continental nations have a force of the same nature.

Land-tortoise, 'tor-tois. A gen. of tortoises or turtles (Testudo) inhabiting the land.

Land-urchin, 'er-chin. A hedge-hog.

Land-warrant, 'wo-rant. A government security or title authorizing a person to enter on a tract of public land.

Landwehr, lant'vār. That portion of the military force of some continental nations which in time of peace follow their ordinary occupations, excepting when called out for occasional training. The landwehr resembles our militia, with this important difference, that all the soldiers have served in the regular army.

Language, lang'gwāj. Human speech; the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds. When classified genealogically languages are divided into families or groups in which a community of origin is distinctly traceable. Such are the Aryan or Indo-European family (comprising Sanskrit, Persian, Sclavonic, Greek, Latin, Gothic, &c.), and the Semitic (comprising Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, &c.).

Langue d'oc, lān-gu-dok. The name given to the independent Romance dialect spoken in Provence, France, in the Middle Ages, from its word for yes being öc, a form of the Latin hoc. It was thus distinguished from the language spoken in the North, which was called Langue d'oui or Langue d'oïl. The langue d'oc was the language of the Troubadours. Called also Provençal.

Langue d'oui, -dwē. The language of the North of France, so named from its word for yes (oïl, ouil, oui, being contracted from the Latin hoc illud). It was the language of the Trouvères and developed into modern French.

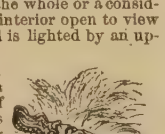
Laniidæ, la-nī'i-dē. The shrikes, a fam. of insessorial or perching birds.

Lannes, Jean, lahn. (Duke of Montebello). A French marshal, styled by Napoleon the "Roland" of his army; B. 1769, killed at Aspern, 1809. He rose from the ranks.

Lansquenet, lans'ke-net. A German common soldier belonging to the infantry first raised by the Emperor Maximilian in the end of the 15th century. A soldier who hired to whoever offered highest for his services; a soldier of fortune. A game at cards.

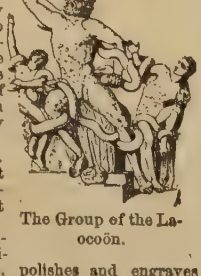
Lantern, lan'tern. A case inclosing a light and protecting it from wind and rain, sometimes portable and sometimes fixed. A tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view from the ground, and is lighted by an upper tier of windows.

Lantern-fly, -flī. Fulgora lanternaria, a hemipterous insect of S. America which is said to emit a strong light in the dark.



Lantern-fly.

Laocoon, lā-ok'ō-on. In Greek Myth. the priest of Apollo or Neptune during the Trojan war, who with his two sons was crushed to death in the folds of two enormous serpents, a subject represented by a beautiful group of sculpture, discovered at Rome among the ruins of the palace of Titus in the 16th century, and now in the Vatican.



The Group of the Laocoön.

Laophis, 'o-fis. A fossil serpent allied to the rattlesnake, about 10 feet long.

Lapidary, lap'i-da-ri. An artificer who cuts, polishes and engraves gems or precious stones. A dealer in precious stones. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones.

Lapidation, -i-dā'shon. The act of stoning a person to death.

Lapidescent, id-es'ent. Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body or converting it to stone.

Lapilli, la-pil'lī. Volcanic ashes.

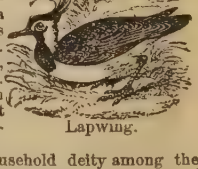
Lapis, lā'pis. A stone. L. causticus, caustic potash. L. infernalis, fused nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic. L. lazuli, azure stone, an aluminous mineral of a rich blue color. L. Lydius, touchstone; basanite. L. ollaris, soapstone or potstone or talc.

Laplace, Pierre Simon. An eminent French astronomer and mathematician; B. 1749, D. 1827.

Lapland. The most northerly country of Europe, lying partly in Russia and partly in Sweden, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the White Sea, W. by the Scandinavian Mountains, and S. by Finland; area abt. 150,000 sq. m., pop. (estimated) 60,000. Hammerfest, the cap., is an insignificant village.

La Plata, Rio de. One of the largest S. American rivers, formed by the union of the Uruguay and Parana, emptying into the Atlantic; length 200 m.; width at mouth, 125 m.

Lapwing, lap'wing. The popular name of a gen. of birds (Vanellus), fam. Charadriadæ, (plovers), ord. Grallatores, often called the pee-wit from its particular cry.



Lapwing.

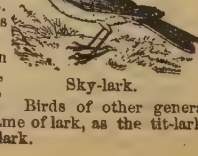
Lar, lār. A household deity among the ancient Romans, regarded as the spirit of a deceased ancestor; hence, a most sacred possession.

Lard-oil, lārd-oil. A valuable oil, the olein separated from the greater part of the stearin of lard.

Lark.

Lard-stone, 'stōn. A soft stone found in China.

Laridæ, lar'i-dē. The family of natatorial birds, known as Seamews or Gulls. The gen. Larus is the type.



Sky-lark.

Lark, lārk. An insessorial bird, gen. Alauda, fam. Alaudidæ. Birds of other genera have also the name of lark, as the tit-lark and the tree tit-lark.

Lariat, lăr'i-at. The lasso; a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c.

Lark-bunting, 'bunt-ing. The snow-bunting or snow-bird.

La Rochefoucauld, Francois, Duc de. An eminent French philosopher and writer; B. 1613, D. 1680.

Larus, lā'rus. A gen. of web-footed marine birds of several species, the common black-backed and ivory gulls.

Larva, lăr'va. The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent. It is most familiar as the term for an insect in the caterpillar or grub state.

Larvipara, -vip'a-ra. Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of eggs, the latter being hatched in the oviduct.

Laryngoscope, la-ring'go-skōp. A mirror for examining the larynx and commencement of the trachea.

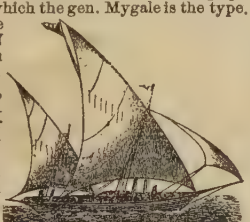
Lascar, las'kär. In the E. Indies, properly, a camp follower; but by Europeans applied to a native sailor.

Lasso, 'sō. In S. America, a rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and other animals.

Lat, lat. A name given to pillars common to all styles of Indian architecture.

Latakia, -a-kē'a. A fine variety of Turkish tobacco.

Latebricolæ, la-tē-brik'o-lē. A group of spiders fam. Venantes or hunting-spiders, of which the gen. Mygale is the type. Some are 6 or 7 inches in diameter.



Felucca with Lateen Sails.

Lateen, -tēn. A triangular sail extended by a lateen yard, used in xebecs, feluccas, &c., in the Mediterranean.

Lateran, lat'er-an. The principal church at Rome, built by Constantine the Great, and dedicated to St. John of Lateran. It is the episcopal church of the pope, and has a palace and other buildings annexed to it. Eleven councils, called Lateran councils, have been held in the palace. Every newly-elected pope takes solemn possession of the church, and from its balcony bestows his blessing on the people.

Laterigrada, lā'ter-i-grā''da. A family of spiders which stitch leaves together and make no web.

Lates, 'tez. The Nile perch, which grows to the length of 3 feet.

Lath-brick, lăth'brik. A brick 22 inches long and 6 inches broad, used in kilns to dry malt on.

Laticlave, lā'ti-klāv. A broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic worn by Roman senators, and serving as a mark of their rank.

Latin, la'tin. A native or inhabitant of Latium, an ancient division of Italy. The language of the ancient Romans.

Latimer, Hugh. An English reformer and martyr; B. 1472; made Bishop of Worcester 1535; burned at the stake with Bishop Ridley 1555.

Latitude, lat'i-tūd. In Astron. the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on that secondary to the ecliptic which passes through the body. Secondaries to the ecliptic are called circles of celestial latitude, and parrallels to the ecliptic are called parallels of celestial latitude. In Geog. the distance of any place on the globe north or south of the equator, measured on its meridian. The highest latitude is 90°, that is, at the poles.

Latria, -trī'a. The highest worship, or that paid to God; distinguished from dulia, or the inferior worship paid to saints.

Latten, lat'en. A fine kind of brass or bronze anciently used for crosses and candlesticks, brasses of sepulchral monuments, &c. As a modern commercial term, sheet or plate brass or thin plates of mixed metal. Black latten, brass composed of copper and zinc in milled sheets, used by braziers, and for drawing into wire.

Lattice, 'is. Any work of wood or iron forming open checkered or recticulated work. A window made of laths or strips of iron which cross one another like net-work, so as to leave open interstices, only used when air rather than light is to be admitted.

Lattice-window.

Laud, lăd. That part of divine worship which consists in

praise. In the R. C. Ch. the second service of the day said after nocturns, and usually included in the term matins.

Laud, William. An English divine and statesman; B. 1573; made Archbishop of Canterbury 1633; beheaded for high treason 1644.

Laudanum, 'a-num. Opium prepared in sp rit of wine; tincture of opium.

Laugher, läf'er. A variety of Arabian pigeons, so named from its cry.

Laughing-gas, 'ing-gas. Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen.

Launce. länss. A name common to two species of Ammodytes or sand-eels.

Laura, la'ra. Formerly a collection of cells or hermitages separated from each other, where the monks did not live in community, but each provided for himself, all being under one superior.

Laureate, 'rē-āt. One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.

Laurens, Henry. An American statesman; B. in S. C. 1724, D. 1792. He was sent on a mission to the Hague, 1780, and en route was captured by the English and kept a prisoner in the Tower of London for 14 months.

Laurentian, -ren'shi-an. In Geol. a term applied to a vast series of stratified and crystalline rocks of gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, serpentines and limestones, about 40,000 feet in thickness, northward of the St. Lawrence in Canada. It is the lowest fossiliferous system of rocks.

Lautu, 'tū. A cotton band worn on the head of the inca of Peru as a badge of royalty.

Lava. lä'vä. The general term for all rock matter that flows in a molten state from volcanoes, and which when cool forms varieties of tufa, trachyte, trachytic greenstone and basalt. L. ware, a coarse ware resembling lava, made from iron slag cast into urns, tiles, table tops, &c.

Lavender-water, 'ven-der-wa-ter. A perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender and ambergris.

Laver, lā'ver. In Scrip. a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet and the entrails of victims.

Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent. An eminent French natural philosopher and chemist; B. 1743, D. by the guillotine during the "reign of terror," 1794. He was the founder of the antiphlogistic or modern school of chemistry.

Law, John (of Lauriston). A Scotch gambler and adventurer; B. 1671, D. in Venice, 1729. He gained the confidence of Philip, Regent of France, and became the financial director of the kingdom. He formed the Mississippi Company and originated the "South Sea Bubble," the object being to monopolize trade with the E. and W. Indies, Louisiana, etc. It failed and bankrupted thousands. L. died in poverty.

Law, la. A rule of action or conduct laid down or prescribed by authority; an edict of a ruler or a government.

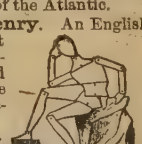
Lawn-sleeve, lan'slēv. A sleeve made of lawn; a part of a bishop's dress.

Lawn-tennis, 'ten-nis. An out-door game in which the players are separated from each other by a low netting, and strike a tennis ball toward each other by means of bats.

Lawrence, James. An American naval officer; B. in N. J., 1781; mortally wounded in the battle between the Chesapeake and Shannon, 1813.

Lawrence, St. A large river, for some distance, in connection with the lakes through which it runs, the boundary bet. the U. S. and Canada. As the St. Louis, it is an affluent of Lake Superior, and is given different names between the several lakes, it being known as the St. L. only from Montreal to the sea; its total length is about 2,000 m., and at Anticosti it is 350 m. wide. It empties into the Gulf of St. L., a great arm of the Atlantic.

Layard, Austen Henry. An English archæologist; B. at Paris, 1817. His discoveries in Nineveh and elsewhere in Asia have given him wide distinction.



Lay-figure.

Lay-figure, lā'fig-ur. A figure used by painters, made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body, which serves, when clothed, as a model for draperies, &c.

Lazzaroni, läts-ä-rō'nē. A name given to the poorer classes at Naples who have no fixed habitation, and spend most of their time in idling.

Lea, lē. A measure of yarn, containing in cotton and worsted 80 threads, in linen, 120.

Lead, led. A soft, flexible and inelastic metal, both malleable and ductile. The lead of commerce, which commonly contains silver, iron and copper, is extracted from the native sulphide, the galena of mineralogists.

Lead-arming, 'ärm-ing. A lump of tallow pressed into the lower end of the sounding lead, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the bottom.

Leaf-cutter, lēf'kut-er. A name given to certain species of solitary bees, from their lining their nests with fragments of leaves and petals of plants cut out by their mandibles.

Leaf-hopper, 'hop-er. A name common to the hemipterous insects, gen. Tettigonia. T. vitus is very destructive to vines.

Leaf-louse, 'lous. A name common to various insects of the fam. Aphides; a plant-louse.

Leaf-metal, 'met-al. Bronze in the form of thin leaves, used for giving a cheap and brilliant surface to metal and other substances.

Leander. In Heroic Hist. the lover of Hero, who nightly swam the Hellespont to visit her, but was eventually drowned.

Leaping-fish, lēp'ing-fish. Salarias tridactylus, a small fish, blenny fam., having the power of leaving the water for a time. It displays great agility in moving on the damp shore.

Leap-year, 'yēr. Bissextile; a year containing 366 days, every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year.

Leather-back, bak. A marine tortoise, gen. Sphargis.

Leather-head, -hed. An Australian bird, the Tropidorhynchus corniculatus, a species of honey-eater. Called also Friar-bird.

Leban, leb'an. A common Arabic beverage consisting of coagulated sour milk diluted with water.

Lebanon, -on. An extensive mountain range in W. Asia.

Lectern, lek'tern. The desk or stand on which the larger books used in the services of the R. C. and similar churches are placed.

Lectica, -ti'ka. In ancient Rome, a couch or litter in which persons were carried. They were used for the living and for conveying the dead to the grave. They were used also by the Greeks for the latter purpose.

Lectionary, 'shon-a-ri. A book containing portions of Scripture to be read in worship on particular days.

Lectisternium, -ti-ster'ni-um. In Class. Antiq. a sacrifice in the nature of a feast, in which the Greeks and Romans placed the images of their gods reclining on couches round tables furnished with viands, as if they were about to partake of them.

Lector, 'ter. In the early church a person set apart for the purpose of reading parts of the Bible and other religious writings to the people.

Leda, lē'da. In Classical Myth. the mother, by Jupiter, of Helen, Castor and Pollux. A small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Led-horse, led'hors. A spare horse to be used in case of emergency; a sumpter-horse; a pack-horse.

Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste. A distinguished French lawyer, radical politician and orator; B. 1808, D. in exile in England, 1874.

Leech, lēch. The common name of several genera of discophorous hermaphrodite blood-sucking worms, ord. Suctoria, fam. Hirudinidæ.

Lee. The patronymic of an illustrious American family, of whom the following are the most notable members: Richard Henry L., b. in Va., 1732; D. 1794. He was a warm promoter of the War of Independence and as a member of Congress active and prominent as a patriot and statesman. Arthur L., brother of the foregoing; B. 1740, D. 1792. He was prominent in Congress and was sent, 1776, as one of the commissioners to France. Henry L., cousin of the above; B. 1756, D. 1818. He commanded the famous Virginian Light Horse during the Revolution, was Governor of Virginia after the war and later a member of Congress. Robert Edward Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces during the Rebellion, was the son of Gen. H. Lee; B. 1808, D. 1870.

Leeds. An English borough, W. Riding, Co. York, noted for its woolen manufactures; pop. 268,426.

Lee-tide, lē'tīd. A tide running in the direction that the wind blows.

Leg, leg. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body and in walking and running.

Legacy, 'a-si. A bequest; a particular thing or sum of money given by last will or testament.

Legalist, lē'gal-ist. A stickler for adherence to law or prescription; specifically, in Theol. one who relies for salvation upon the works of the law or on good works.

Legate, leg'at. An ambassador. The pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the

pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince.

Legend, lej'end. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins and at the refectories of religious houses. A story generally of a marvelous character told respecting a saint; hence, any remarkable story handed down from early times; a tradition. An inscription or motto on a shield or coat of arms; specifically, in Numis. the words round the field of a medal or coin, as distinguished from the inscription which is across it.

Legerdemain, 'er-dē-mān''. Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand.

Leghorn, leg'horn. A plait for bonnets and hats made from the straw of bearded wheat cut green and bleached. A hat made of that material.

Leghorn. An Italian seaport, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, 52 m. S. W. of Florence; pop. 91,648.

Legion, lē'jon. In Rom. Milit. Antiq. a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from 3,000 to above 6,000, often with a complement of cavalry. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples and each maniple into two centuries. Any military force. L. of Honor, an order instituted in France by Napoleon when first consul, as a reward for merit, both civil and military. The order originally consisted of grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers and legionaries, but has since lost much of its original character. Also the name of an American beneficial society.

Legislature, lej'is-lāt-ūr. The body in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws.

Legitimist, lē-jit'i-mist. One who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchical government. In France, an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1830.

Leguminosæ, le-gū'mi-nō''sē. One of the largest and most important natural orders of plants, including about 7,000 species dispersed throughout the world. Four sub-orders are recognized: Papilionaceæ, Swartzieæ, Cæsalpinieæ and Mimoseæ. It contains peas, beans, lentils, clover, lucern, sainfoin, vetches, indigo, logwood and many other dyeing plants, acacias, senna, tamarinds, &c.

Leguminosite, 'min-ōs-īt. One of a gen. of fossil plants apparently pod-bearing. They occur in tertiary strata.

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von. An eminent German philosopher; B. 1646, D. 1716.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of. An English statesman, one of Queen Elizabeth's favorites; B. 1531, D. 1588. He was appointed lieutenant-general the year of his death.

Leiothrix, lī-ō-thriks. A gen. of birds known as silky chatterers, fam. Ampellidæ.

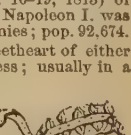
Leiotrichi, -ot'ri-kī. One of the two divisions into which Huxley has classified man, characterized by the smoothness of the hair, the other division being Ulotrichi, crisp or woolly haired people. The Leiotrichi comprise the Australioid, Mongoloid, Xanthochroic and Melanochroic groups.

Leipoa, -pō'a. A gen. of gallinaceous birds. L. ocellata, the only known species, is the native pheasant of W. Australia, which in its habits is very like the domestic fowl. It leaves its eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

Leipzig (Leipsic). An important city of Saxony, Germany, 20 m. S. E. of Halle, on the White Elster. It is an extensive manufacturing and educational center, and is noted as the scene of one of the most sanguinary battles (Oct. 16–19, 1813) of modern times, in which Napoleon I. was defeated by the allied armies; pop. 92,674.

Leman, lē'man. A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant of a mistress; usually in a bad sense.

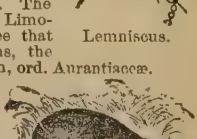
Lemniscus, lem-nis'kus. In Anc. costume, a various-colored woolen fillet or ribbon pendant at the back part of the head, from diadems, crowns, &c.



Lemniscus.

Lemon, on. The fruit of Citrus Limonum. The tree that produces lemons, the Citrus Limonum, ord. Aurantiaceæ.

Lemming, lem'ing. A group of rodent mammals, allied to the mouse and rat, constituting the gen. Myodes of some naturalists, Lemmus of others; found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia and the north-



Lemming.

ern parts of America. The most noted species is the common or European lemming (M. Lemmus), vast hordes of which periodically migrate toward the Atlantic and the Gulf of Bothnia, destroying all vegetation in their path. Numbers of bears, wolves and foxes follow them in their march, making them their prey.

Lemures, lem′ū-rēz. Spirits of the departed; ghosts; specters.

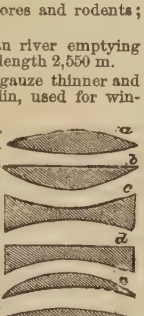
Red Lemur.

Lemuridæ, le-mū′ri-dē. A family of quadrumanous animals distinct from the monkeys and approaching the insectivores and rodents; the lemurs.

Lena. A large Siberian river emptying into the Arctic Ocean; length 2,550 m.

Leno, lē′nō. A cotton gauze thinner and clearer than book-muslin, used for window-blinds.

Lens, lenz. A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance.



Lenses.

Lent, lent. A religious fast of forty days, beginning at Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed in commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ.

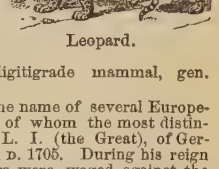
Leo, lē′ō. The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac, containing 95 stars. L. Minor, the Little Lion, a constellation of the northern hemisphere containing 53 stars.

Leo.

Leo. The name of 4 Byzantine emperors, of whom the most noted was L. III. (the Isaurian), who rose from humble birth to high military rank, and s. Anastasius II. 717. He defeated the Saracens before Constantinople; D. 741. His reign was made remarkable by the Iconoclastic schism. Also the name of 13 popes, of whom those deserving special mention are L. I. (The Great), who s. Sixtus III., 440. During his pontificate Rome was sacked by the Vandals, 455, under Genseric. He condemned the Eutychian heresy, D. 461. L. X. (Giovanni de Medici), B. 1475, s. Julius II. 1513; D. 1521. He was a munificent patron of learning and the arts, and shrewd and successful as a statesman, but the church was scandalized by the wholesale traffic in indulgences, which finally led to the Reformation.

Leonidas. A Spartan king who s. his brother Cleomenes I., 492 B. C. In 480 he with a few soldiers defended the Pass of Thermopylæ against Xerxes and his Persian army, nearly a million strong, the Greeks perishing to a man after killing five times their number.

Leonides, -on′i-dēz. A name given to the group of meteors observed in November each year, but occurring with profusion about three times in a century; so called because they seem to radiate from the constellation Leo.



Leopard.

Leopard, lep′ärd. A carnivorous digitigrade mammal, gen. Felis.

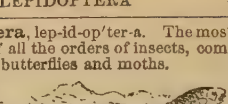
Leopold. The name of several European sovereigns, of whom the most distinguished are: L. I. (the Great), of Germany, B. 1640, D. 1705. During his reign successful wars were waged against the Turks, French and Hungarian rebels. L. I. of Belgium, a son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, B. 1790; refused the crown of Greece, 1830, and was elected King of the Belgians after the separation of B. and Holland, 1831; D. 1865. L. III. of Austria, B. 1350; killed in the battle of Sempach by the Swiss, 1386.

Lepadidæ, le-pad′i-dē. The barnacles or goose-mussels, a fam of cirriped crustaceans, free-swimming when in the larva state, but when adult attached by the antennæ to submarine bodies.

Lepanto. Principal town of the Greek eparchy of L. on the bay of same name, noted for the great naval victory, 1570, over the Turks by the combined fleets of Philip II., the Pope and the Venetians, the Turks losing 25,000 killed and 10,000 prisoners.

Lepidoptera, lep-id-op'ter-a. The most beautiful of all the orders of insects, comprising the butterflies and moths.

Lepidosiren, -o-sī''ren. A gen. of fishes, ord. Dipnoi; the mud-fish.



Lepidosiren annectens.

Lepidosteus, -os'tē-us. A gen. of fishes with bony polished or ganoid scales, and hence known as bony-pikes. They belong to the fam. Lepidosteidæ, ord. Ganoidei, and resemble many of the mesozoic fossil genera more than any other living fishes.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius. The Great Triumvir. The adherent of Cæsar in his conflict with Pompey, and his associate Consul, 46; in 43 he with Antony and Octavius formed the celebrated triumvirate. L. receiving Spain and Narbonnese Gaul as his share of the supreme power. Deprived of his command, 47, he was given a position in Africa, but failing in an attempt to regain his former position, he D. in exile, 13 B. C.

Leptodactyl, lep-tō-dak'til. A bird or other animal having slender toes.

Lepus, lē'pus. A gen. of rodents, comprising the hare and rabbit. In Astron. the Hare, a southern constellation containing 19 stars.

Lernæadæ, ler-nē'a-dē. A group of parasitic suctorial crustaceans, ord. Ichthyophthira or fish-lice.

Lerot, lē'rot. The garden dormouse (Myoxus nitela), a little rodent which makes great havoc among fruit.

Lesseps, Ferdinand de. A celebrated French engineer and diplomat, B. 1805. He conceived and directed the work on the Suez Canal, and is at present engaged in uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal across the Central American isthmus.

Lestris, les'tris. A gen. of palmiped birds. The L. parasiticus is the arctic gull, and the L. catarrhactes the skua gull, the most formidable of all the gull kind.

Lethe, lē'thē. In Greek Myth. the river of oblivion; one of the streams of the infernal regions. Its waters possessed the quality of causing those who drank them to forget their former existence.

Lettish, let'ish. The language spoken by the people of Livonia, originally a Sclavonian branch of the Aryan family of tongues.

Leuciscus, lū-sis'kus. A gen. of fishes, fam. Cyprinidæ; the roach, dace and bleak afford familiar examples.

Leucœthiops, lū-kē'thi-ops. An albino or individual affected with a want of coloring matter in the skin and cuticular appendages.

Leucophasia, -kō-fā'si-a. A gen. of white butterflies.

Leucopterian, 'kop-tē'ri-an. In Eccles. Hist. one of a sect of the Greek Church charged with the errors of the Origenists, and with corrupting the text of the Gospel.

Leucosiadæ, -ko-sī'a-dē. A family of short-tailed decapodous crustaceans, containing many pretty, round, porcellane, exotic crabs.

Levant, lē-vant'. A name given to the maritime parts of the countries lying on the eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters, as Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter.

Level, lev'el. Any instrument by which to find or draw a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon, and by this means to determine the true level or the difference of ascent or descent between several places, for various purposes in architecture, agriculture, engineering, hydraulics, surveying, &c.

Leveling-staff, -ing-staf. An instrument used in leveling in conjunction with a spirit-level and telescope.

Lever, lē'ver. In Mech. one of the mechanical powers, which is of three kinds. When the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in the handspike. When the weight is between the power and the fulcrum, as in rowing a boat, where the fulcrum is the water. When the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in raising a ladder from the ground by one of the lower rounds, the fulcrum being the foot of the ladder. The bones of animals are levers of the third kind.

Leveret, lev'er-et. A hare in the first year of its age.

Lever-valve, lē'ver-valv. A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of an adjustable weight or spring.

Leverrier, Urban Jean Joseph. An eminent French astronomer, B. 1811, D. 1877. He discovered the planet Neptune, 1846.

Levi. In Scrip. one of the Hebrew patriarchs, son of Jacob, and progenitor of the Levites; B. abt. 1750 B. C., D. in Egypt, aged 137.

Leviathan, -vī'a-than. An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, ch. xli., and mentioned in other passages of Scripture. It is not known whether it was a crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent.

Leviration, -vī-rā'shon. The act or custom among the Jews of a man's marrying the widow of a brother who died without issue. The same custom or law prevails in some parts of India.

Levitation, lev-i-tā'shon. Among Spiritualists, the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being rendered buoyant in the atmosphere.

Levite, lē'vit. In Jewish Hist. one of the tribe or family of Levi; more particularly, one employed in various menial duties connected with the tabernacle or temple. They were subordinate to the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who was also of the family of Levi.

Leviticus, -vit'i-kus. A canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses, containing the ceremonial laws.

Levoglucose, 'vō-glū-kōs. In Chem. a sugar isomeric with dextroglucose, but distinguished from it by turning the plane of polarization to the left. The equal mixture of the two constitutes fruit or inverted sugar, which turns the plane of polarization to the left, the rotatory power of levoglucose being greater than that of dextroglucose.

Lex, leks. Law.

Lexicon, 'i-kon. A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with their definition.

Leyden-jar, lī-dn-jär. A glass jar coated inside and outside, usually with tin-foil, to within a third of the top, that it may be readily charged with electricity, and thus employed in a variety of interesting and useful experiments.

Leyden-jar.

Lewis, Meriwether. An American explorer; B. in Va. 1774, D. 1809. L. in company with Clarke explored the then unknown region in which the Missouri rises, and traced the Columbia to its mouth. L. river, the largest tributary of the Columbia, 900 m. long.

Leyden, John of (Johann Beccold). A religious enthusiast, B. at Leyden, Holland, 1510, executed 1536. With Matthys he incited the Anabaptists to armed revolt, seized Münster, which he held for some time, and with his followers was guilty of numerous excesses. L., a city of S. Holland, 22 m. S. W. of Amsterdam, formerly noted for its university founded by William Prince of Orange, 1575, and for its obstinate resistance to the Spaniards, 1574, during which 6,000 citizens died of famine and pestilence.

Li, lē. A Chinese copper coin, otherwise called a cash. It is worth about one-tenth of a cent. A Chinese measure of length, equal to .486 inch.

Lia-fail. Lit. Stone of destiny. The stone on which the ancient Irish kings are said to have been crowned, brought by Fergus to Scotland, and ultimately deposited at Scone, where the Scottish kings sat on it at their coronation. It was removed by Edward I. to England and placed in Westminster Abbey, where it still forms part of the coronation chair.

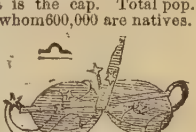
Lias, lī'as. In Geol. that series of strata lying at the basis of the oolitic or jurassic series, and above the triassic or new red sandstone.

Libellulidæ, -bel-ū'li-dē. The dragonflies, a fam. of neuropterous, or, according to some, orthopterous insects.

Liberal, lib'er-al. An advocate of freedom from restraint, especially in politics and religion; a member of an English party which advocates conferring more power on the people.

Liberia. A small republic of W. Africa, a refuge for the manumitted slaves from the U. S. Length, 600 m.; average breadth, 50 m.; Monrovia is the cap. Total pop. abt. 650,000, of whom 600,000 are natives.

Libra, lī'bra. In Astron. the Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.



Libra.

Libya. In Anc. Geog. the name given to Africa, especially N. Africa.

Libyan, lib'yan. A name given to a group of tongues, otherwise called Berber.

Lictor, 'ter. An officer among the Romans who bore an ax and fasces or rods as ensigns of his office. His duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way for them and cause due respect to be paid them; also to apprehend and punish criminals.

Lichen, lī'ken. In Bot. one of an order of cellular cryptogamic plants without stem and leaves, and consisting mainly of a thallus. They include Iceland-moss, reindeer-moss, rock and tree moss; but are entirely distinct from the true mosses (Musci).

Lich-gate.

Lich-gate, lich'gāt. A church-yard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand while the introductory part of the funeral service was read.

Liebig, Justus, Baron von. An eminent German chemist; B. 1803, D. 1873.

Liege, lēj. A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord. A lord or superior; a sovereign.

Lieutenant, lu-ten'ant. A commissioned officer in the army next in rank below a captain; L. general, an officer next in rank to the general; L. colonel, an officer next below the colonel in rank. A commissioned officer in the navy ranking with a captain in the army.

Lieutenant-governor, -gu-vern-er. An officer performing the duties of a governor. In some British possessions and colonies under a governor-general, the chief magistrate of a separate district is called a lieutenant-governor.

Life-annuity, līf'an-nū-i-ti. A sum of money paid yearly during a person's life.

Life-belt, 'belt. An inflated belt of india-rubber or cork, used to support the body in the water.

Life-preserver, 'prē-zerv-er. An air-tight jacket or belt or a complete dress designed for the preservation of the lives of persons compelled to trust themselves to the water.

Life-preserver.

Life-rocket, 'rok-et. A rocket discharged from a life-mortar, and which conveys a rope to a ship in distress, so as to establish communication with those on board.

Liffey. A river in Ireland, 60 m. long, emptying into Dublin Bay.

Ligan, lī'gan. Goods sunk in the sea, but having a cork or buoy attached in order that they may be found again. Also written Lagan.

Light, līt. That agent or force in nature by the action of which upon the organs of sight objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible.

Lighthouse, 'hous. A tower or other lofty structure with a powerful light at top, serving as a guide or warning of danger to navigators at night; a pharos.

Light-infantry, 'in-fant-ri. A body of soldiers selected and trained for rapid evolutions.

Lightning, 'ning. A flash of light the result of a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth.

Lightning-rod, -rod. A pointed insulated metallic rod erected to protect buildings or vessels from lightning; a lightning-conductor.

Lights, līts. The lungs; the organs of breathing, particularly in brute animals.

Light-ship, līt'ship. A ship anchored and serving as a light-house.

Light-ship.

Light-weight, 'wāt. In sporting, a man or animal below a fixed weight; a boxer, jockey or horse under a standard weight.

Lignite, 'nīt. Fossil-wood, wood-coal or brown coal, a combustible substance mineralized to a certain degree, between peat and coal.

Lignum, 'num. Wood; that portion of arborescent plants which comprises the alburnum and the duramen.

Ligny. A Belgian village, 10 m. N. E. of Charleroi, noted as the scene of the opening battle of the series which ended at Waterloo, June 16–18, 1815, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Prussians under Blucher.

Liliputian, lil-i-pū'shan. One belonging to a diminutive race, described in Swift's imaginary kingdom of Liliput. Any person of a very small size.

Lillibullero, -bul-lē''ro. Originally, a

watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641; afterward, the refrain and name of a political song popular during the reign of James II.

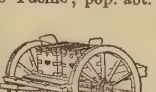
Lily-beetle, -bē-tl. A small tetramerous beetle (Crioceris merdigera), fam. Criocerida.

Lima, lī'ma. A gen. of conchiferous mollusca, scallop family (Pectinidæ).

Limacinæ, -ma-sī'nē. A sub-fam. of pulmoniferous gasteropodous mollusks, of which the gen. Limax is the type; the slugs.

Lima. Cap. of Peru, S. America, on the Rimac, 7 m. from the Pacific; pop. abt. 125,000.

Limber, lim'ber. The forepart of the carriage of a field gun, consisting of two wheels and an axle with a framework and shafts for the horses. On the top of the frame are two ammunition boxes which serve also as seats. The limber is connected with the gun-carriage, properly so called, by an iron hook, called the pintail, fastened into an eye in the trail or wooden block which supports the cannon. When the gun is brought into action it is unlimbered.


Limber.

Limbo, 'bō. In Scholastic Theol. a region beyond this world in which the souls of those who have not offended by personal acts are detained till the final judgment. Two or more such regions are sometimes mentioned.

Lime, lim. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime. A useful caustic earth, obtained by exposing limestone or carbonates of lime to a red heat in kilns, by which the carbonic acid is expelled, in which state it is called quicklime. The metallic base of lime is calcium. A small fruit resembling a lemon.

Lime.

Limekiln, 'kil. A furnace in which limestone or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

Lime-light, 'līt. A very powerful light produced by turning two jets of gas, one of hydrogen and one of oxygen, in a state of ignition on a ball of lime.

Limitarian, lim-it-ā'ri-an. One who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved; opposed to universalist.

Limnæadæ, -nē'a-dē. The pond-snails, a fam. of fresh-water, univalve, inoperculate, gasteropodous mollusks, having a lung sac instead of gills.

Limnite, 'nīt. Yellow ochre or brown iron ore, containing more water than limonite. Composition: oxide of iron 74.8, water 25.2.

Limnoria, -nō'ri-a. A gen. of isopodous crustaceans which are most destructive to wood-work immersed in water.

Limonite, lī'mon-īt. An iron ore which is found earthy, concretionary, or mamillary, and fibrous. It consists of sesquioxide of iron 85.6, water 14.4.

Limosa, -mō'sa. A gen. of wading birds, the godwits.

Limpet, lim'pet. A cyclobranchiate gasteropodous mollusk, gen. Patella, adhering to rocks.

Limulus, 'ū-lus. A gen. of large crustaceans; the king-crabs.

Lincoln, Abraham. The 16th President of the U. S., b. in Ky., 1809; elected President 1860, and re-elected 1864; assassinated by John Wilkes Booth while witnessing a performance at Ford's Theater, Washington, April 15, 1865, less than a week after the surrender of Gen. Lee, and the collapse of the Rebellion.

Lind, Jenny. A distinguished vocalist, b. 1821. She retired from the stage on her marriage to Otto Goldschmidt, 1851, and resides in London.

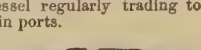
Lineage, lin'ē-āj. Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

Linen, 'en. Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp. Fossil linen, a kind of amianth, with soft, parallel, flexible fibers.

Linen-scroll, -skrōl. In Arch. an ornament employed to fill panels; so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin.

Liner, lī'er. A ship of the line; man-of-war. A vessel regularly trading to and from certain ports.

Ling, ling. A fish of the gen. Lota (L. molva).


Ling.

Lingam, 'gam. In Hind. Myth. the male organ of generation, worshipped as being

representative of God or of the fertility of nature.

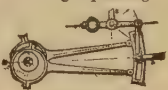
Lingard, John, 'ard. An English historian, B. 1771, D. 1851.

Linguist, 'gwist. A person skilled in languages; one who knows several languages. A ready conversationalist.

Lingula, 'gū-la. A gen. of mollusks, class Brachiopoda, fam. Lingulidæ, a family that has survived with but little change since the early Silurian period.

Linkboy, lingk'boi. A boy or man that carries a link or torch to light passengers.

Link-motion, 'mō-shon. Motion communicated by links, applied especially to a system of gearing for working the valves of a locomotive-engine.



Link-motion.

Linnæan, lin-nē'an. Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated botanist. L. system, in Bot. the system of classification introduced by Linnæus, in which the classes are founded upon the stamens, and the orders upon the pistils.

Linnæus (Carl von Linne). An eminent Swedish botanist and naturalist, B. 1707, D. 1778.

Linnet, 'net. A small singing bird, gen. Fringilla.

Linnet.

Linoleum, -ō'lē-um. A preparation of linseed-oil with chloride of sulphur, by which it is rendered solid. When rolled into sheets it is used as a substitute for india-rubber or gutta-percha; dissolved it is used as a varnish. As a paint it is useful both for iron and wood, and for ships' bottoms; as a cement it possesses some of the qualities of glue; vulcanized or rendered hard by heat, it may be carved and polished like wood, and mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas it forms floor-cloth. The floor-cloth thus produced.

Linsang, 'sang. A pretty animal allied to the civets.

Linseed-cake, 'sēd-kāk. The solid mass which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed, used as food for cattle and sheep; oil cake.

Linseed-oil, -oil. A yellow oil procured by pressure from the seed of lint or flax, used as a venicle for colors by painters, in the manufacture of linoleum, &c.

Linsey-woolsey, 'si-wul-si. Dress goods made of linen and wool.

Linstock, 'stok. A pointed staff with a fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing a cannon.

Lint, lint. Flax. Linen scraped into a soft substance used for dressing wounds and sores.

Lintel, lin-tel. In Arch. a horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window or other opening.

Lion, lī'on. A quadruped, gen. Felis. F. leo, the largest and most majestic of all carnivorous animals. Of the African lion there are several varieties, as the Barbary, Gambian, Senegal and Cape lion.

Head of Gambian Lion.

The Asiatic varieties are generally disguished as the Bengal, Persian or Arabian lion and the maneless lion of Gujerat. The American lion is the puma. A sign in the zodiac; Leo.

Lioness, -es. The female of the lion kind.

Lionet, -et. A young or small lion.

Lipogram, lī'pō-gram. A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted, as in the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus, in which there was no A in the first book, no B in the second, and so on.

Lip-reading, 'rēd-ing. Reading or understanding what one says by the movement of the lips; used in regard to the deaf and dumb.

Lippi, Fra Filippo. One of the most eminent of Italian painters; B. 1412, D. 1469. His natural son, Filippino, was even more renowned as an artist; B. 1460, D. 1505.

Liqueur, li-kūr'. A spirituous compound of water, alcohol, sugar and some infusion or extract from fruits, spices and various aromatic substances.

Liquor, lik'er. A liquid or fluid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, juice and the like. Alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented.

Lira, lē'ra. An Italian silver coin con-

taining 100 centesimi or centimes, and in value equivalent to a franc, or about 20 cents.

Lisbon. Cap. of Portugal, near the mouth of the Tagus; pop. 228,749. In 1755 L. was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Lisp, lisp. The habit or act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated th for s, dh for z.

Lissa. An island off the Dalmatian coast, noted for the great naval battle, July 20, 1866, in which the Austrian fleet under Tegethoff defeated the Italians under Persano.

Lissencephala, lis-en-sef'a-la. A primary division of mammalia, according to Owen, comprising the Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Rodentia and Edentata.

Liszt, Franz, list. An eminent Hungarian pianist and musician; B. 1811. He entered a convent and took orders, 1865.

Litany, lit'an-i. A collection of short prayers or supplications in the Book of Common Prayer, which are said or chanted, the priest uttering one and the people responding with another alternately.

Lithanthrax, li-than'thraks. Stone-coal. In distinction from xylanthrax, or wood-coal.

Litharge, lith'ārj. The yellow or reddish protoxide of lead partially fused. It is used in assaying as a flux, and enters largely into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware.

Lithochromatics, 'o-krō-mat''iks. The art of painting in oil upon stone, and of taking impressions on canvas.

Lithodomus, li-thod'o-mus. A gen. of Lamellibranchiata, mussel fam., which perforate stones, shells, &c.

Lithoglyph, lith'o-glif. The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.

Lithoglyphite, li-thog'li-fīt. A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art.

Lithography, li-thog'ra-fi. The art of writing or drawing on stone, and of producing impressions from it on paper; invented by A. Sennefelder, at Munich, in 1793.

Litholatry, -thol'a-tri. The worship of stones of particular shapes.

Lithology, 'o-ji. The science of stones; the study of the mineral structure of rocks. In Med. a treatise on stones found in the body.

Lithophagi, li-thof'a-jī. A name applied to all bivalve and univalve mollusca, radiata, &c., that penetrate stones and other hard substances.

Lithophane, lith'o-fān. A style of ornamentation produced by impressing thin sheets of porcelain into figures, which become visible when viewed by transmitted light.

Lithophosphor, -fos-for. A stone that becomes phosphorescent by heat.

Lithophotography, -fō-tog''ra-fi. The art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.

Lithophyl, -fil. A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such.

Lithophyte, fīt. A name given to those species of polypes whose substance is stony or horny, as the corals and sea-fans. Formerly classed with plants, hence the name.

Lithosiidæ, -o-sī'i-dē. A family of Lepidoptera, section Heterocera.

Lithotint, 'o-tint. Lithophytes. The art or process of producing pictures in colors from a lithographic stone. The picture so produced.

Lithotome, -tōm. A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially.

Lithotomy, li-thot'o-mi. The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Lithotrity, 'ri-ti. The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called a lithotriptor.

Lithotypy, 'i-pi. A peculiar process of stereotyping with a mixture of gum shellac, fine sand, tar and linseed-oil in a heated state, which when cold becomes as hard as a stone.

Lithoxyle, li-thoks'il. A variety of opal, in which the form and texture of the wood which has been petrified is distinctly visible.

Lithuanian, lith-ū-ā'ni-an. The language of Lithuania, a member of the Slavonic family of Aryan tongues gradually becoming extinct.

Litmus, lit'mus. A blue coloring matter procured from Roccella tinctoria and other lichens. Paper tinged blue by litmus is reddened by the feeblest acids, and hence is used as a test for the presence of acids; and litmus paper which has been reddened by an acid has its blue color restored by an alkali.

Litorn, 'orn. A European bird; a species of thrush.

Litrameter, lī-tram′et-er. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

Liter, lē′tr. The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system. The English imperial gallon is equal to 4.54345797 liters.

Litterateur, lit′ter-a-ter. One engaged in literary work; one who adopts literature as a profession.

Little Rock. Cap. of Arkansas, in Pulaski Co., on Arkansas River, 300 m. from its junction with the Mississippi; pop. abt. 25,000.

Littleton, Thomas. An eminent English jurist; B. 1418, D. 1481.

Littorina, -tō-rī′na. A gen. of pectinibranchiate mollusks, of which the common periwinkle is a specimen.

Liturgy, ′er-ji. The entire ritual for public worship, in churches which use prescribed forms; in the R. C. Ch. the mass.

Lituus, lī′tū-us. In Rom. Antiq. a curved staff used by the augurs in quartering the heavens. An instrument of martial music; a kind of trumpet.

Liver, liv′er. The glandular structure which in animals secretes the bile. In man it forms the largest gland of the body.

Liverpool. A fortified seaport, and one of the chief commercial cities of England, on the Mersey, 32 m. S. W. of Manchester; pop. 843,729.

Liverstone, -stōn. A stone or species of earth which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret.

Livingston, Edward. An eminent American statesman and jurist; B. in N. Y., 1764, D. 1836.

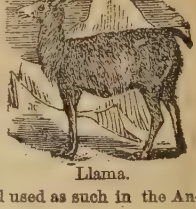
Livingstone, David. A distinguished Scotch explorer, B. 1815, D. at Itaca, Africa, 1873

Livre, lē-vr. An old French money of account, having been superseded by the franc. The livre tournois was worth about 20 cents, the livre parisis, 25 cents.

Livy, Titus Livius. An eminent Roman historian, B. at Padua, 59 B. C., D. abt. 3 A. D.

Lizard.

Lizard, liz′erd. The popular name of all the lacertilian reptiles, but specifically restricted to the fam. Lacertidæ.



Llama.

Llama, lä′mä. An ungulate ruminating quadruped, gen. Auchenia (A. lama), closely allied to the camel. It was the only beast of burden in America before the arrival of the Spaniards, and is still used as such in the Andes.

Llandeilo Beds, lan-dī′lō bedz. In Geol. the name of one of the lower Silurian rock groups. It is 5,000 feet thick in North Wales.

Llanero, ƒyan-er′ō. An inhabitant of the llanos of S. America. They are principally converted Indians or descendants of Indians and whites, and are distinguished for ferocity and semi-barbarous habits.

Llanos, lan′ōz. Vast and almost entirely level steppes or plains in the northern part of S. America.

Lloyd's, loidz. A society of underwriters and others in London for the collection and diffusion of marine intelligence, the insurance, classification and certification of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping. "Lloyd's List," a London daily publication, containing full and early information as to shipping matters. "Lloyd's Register," a register of shipping, published yearly.

Loach, lōch. A small fish gen. Cobitis (C. barbatula), inhabiting small clear streams in England. A name given also to the eel-pout (Lota vulgaris) and the three-bearded rockling (Motella vulgaris).

Load-line, lōd′līn. A line drawn on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she sinks in the water when properly loaded.

Loadstar, ′stär. A star that serves to guide; especially the polestar.

Loadstone, ′stōn. An ore, consisting of the protoxide and peroxide of iron, frequently called the magnetic oxide of iron. It was known to the ancients, and they were acquainted with its singular property of attracting iron. It communicates its properties to iron and steel, which then become what are called artificial magnets.

Loch, loch. A narrow arm of the sea running into the land.

Lobate, lōb′āt. A term applied to the feet of birds which, as the grebe, are furnished with broad-lobed membranes.

Lobate Foot of Grebe.

Lobipedidæ, -i-ped′i-dē. A family of aquatic grallatorial birds, nearly allied to the rails, and also connected with the palmipeds or web-footed birds. The family includes the coots and phalaropes.

Lobster, ′ster. The common name of the macrurous, decapodous, stalk-eyed crustaceans, gen. Homarus. They are esteemed a very rich and nourishing aliment, but dangerous unless fresh and in good condition. The sea crayfish or spring lobster is the Palinurus vulgaris of zoölogists. The fresh-water lobster (Astacus fluviatilis) is called crawfish or crayfish.

Lobster.

Lochaber-ax, -ab′er-aks. A warlike weapon consisting of a pole bearing an ax at its upper end, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Lochage, lok′āj. In Greek Antiq. an officer who commanded a cohort.

Lock, lok. Anything that fastens; specifically, an appliance used for fastening doors, chests, drawers, &c. In fire-arms, the mechanism by which the piece is discharged. An inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another.

Lock.

Locke, John. An eminent English philosopher; b. 1632, d. 1704.

Loco, lō′kō. In Music, a direction that the notes are to be played exactly as they are written.

Locomotive, -kō-mō′tiv. Any steam-engine which travels with the load which it draws.

Loculose, lok′ū-lōs. In Bot. divided into cells.

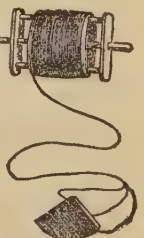
Locust, ′kust. The common name of several insects belonging to the sec. Saltatoria, ord. Orthoptera, of which the gen. Locusta is a type. They are allied to the grasshoppers and crickets. Their ravages are well known. Locusts are eaten in many countries roasted or fried, and are often preserved in lime or dried in the sun. The most celebrated species is the migratory locust. The harvest-fly (Cicada) of the U. S. is called a locust.

Locust.

Lode, lōd. In Mining, any regular vein or course. The lodes containing metallic ores are said to be alive; others, which merely contain lapideous matters are called dead lodes.

Lodi. A city of Milan, Italy, noted for the decisive victory gained by Napoleon I., May 10, 1796, over the Austrians; pop. abt. 20,000.

Log, log. Naut. an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The record of a ship's progress; a log-book.



Log of a Ship.

Log. A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing about three quarters of a pint; it was the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah and the twelfth part of a hin.

Logan, log′an. A rocking-stone; a large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved. Written also Loggan-stone.

Logan. A chief of the Cayugas; b. 1725, killed in battle 1780. His family were murdered by Ohio frontiersmen 1774, and he swore to maintain continuous warfare against the whites, an oath which he kept.

Log-board, log′bōrd. Naut., two boards or slates shutting like a book, on which the ship's log is kept for 24 hours, and then transferred to the log-book.

Log-book, ′buk. Naut., a book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board or log-slate, with any other particulars relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered.

Log-cabin, ′kab-in. A house or hut of unhewn logs common in newly-settled regions where timber is plentiful.

Log-cabin.

Loggia, loj-ä. In Italian Arch. a gallery or arcade affording an airy and sheltered resting-place or outlook. Among famous loggie are those of the Vatican, decorated by Raphael and his scholars.

Log-line, log′līn. Naut., a line about 150 fathoms in length, fastened to the log or float and wound on the log-reel.

Logogram, log′ō-gram. In Phonography, a word-letter; a phonogram that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word. A set of verses forming a puzzle.

Logos, log′os. The Word; the Divine Word; Christ.

Logotype, ′ō-tīp. A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as ff, ffi, &c.

Logthing, ′ting. The legislative portion of the Norwegian storthing, consisting of one-fourth of the members, the other three-fourths constituting the odelsthing or representatives of landed property. The members of the logthing form, with the judicial authorities, the supreme court.

Loire. The largest river of France, 600 m. long, emptying into the Bay of Biscay.

Lok, lok. In Scan. Myth. the evil diety, the author of all calamities. He is the father of Hela, goddess of the lower regions.

Lollard, lol′ärd. One of the semi-monastic society for the care of the sick and burial of the dead, originating at Antwerp about 1300, and not extinct. One of the followers of Wickliffe in England, who were persecuted in the reigns of Henry IV. and V.

Lombard, lom′bärd. A public institution in France and Italy for lending money to the poor upon articles deposited, called also Mont-de-piété. In Arch. the form which the Romanesque style assumed under the hands of the Gothic invaders and colonists of the north of Italy, from the beginning of the 9th to the 15th century.

Lombardy. An ancient kingdom of N. Italy, named from the Longobardi, an ancient tribe who occupied it in 568, comprising the provinces of Milan, Mantua, Pavia, Bergamo, Como, Brescia, Cremona and Sondrio. It was an independent kingdom from 843 till 961, when it was annexed to the German Empire; several republics succeeded until reduced by Austria, 1748; in 1796 formed by Napoleon into the Transpadine Republic, and incorporated with the Kingdom of Italy 1805, in 1815 the great powers created the Kingdom of Lombardo-Venetia, and transferred it to Austria in exchange for her portion of the Netherlands, and in 1859 this became a part of Sardinia, being merged into the Kingdom of Italy 1866.

Londinium, lon-din′i-um. Roman name for London.

London. The cap. of England and of the British Empire, on the Thames, abt. 40 m. from the sea. It is the largest city in the world; area, 687 sq. m.; pop. 4,782,546.

Long-bow, long′bō. The favorite national weapon of the English from the time of Edward II. down to the period when fire-arms were introduced.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. An eminent American poet, b. in Me. 1807.

Long-field-off, long′fēld-of. A fielder at cricket, standing behind and to the left of the bowler.

Long-field-on, -on. A fielder at cricket, standing behind and to the right of the bowler.

Longicornes, lon-ji-kor′nēz. A fam. belonging to the tetramerous sec. of the coleoptera or beetles, including a vast number of large and beautiful species.

Longicorn Beetle.

Longimetry, -jim′e-tri. The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible.

Longinus. A distinguished Greek philosopher, b. abt. 210; put to death by Aurelian, for aiding Zenobia, the celebrated queen of Palmyra, 273.

Longipennatæ, lon′ji-pen-nā″tē. A family of aquatic birds, including the albatross, gulls and terns, and petrels.

Longirostres, -ji-ros′trēz. A group of

wading birds, comprising the snipes, sandpipers, curlews, ruffs, godwits, turnstones, avosets, &c.

Long Island. An island belonging to New York, and separated from that State by the East River, and from Connecticut by L. I. Sound; length 115 m.; maximum breadth, 20 m. It is divided into three counties, Kings, Queens and Suffolk. Brooklyn, its chief city, has a pop. of 566,663, and is connected with N. Y. city by a magnificent suspension bridge, one of the grandest engineering triumphs of the ages. L. I. Sound is a large strait, connecting with the Atlantic on the W. through East River, and on the E. by the Race; it is the highway for vessels trading between New York and N. England.

Longitude, lon'ji-tūd. In Geog. a distance on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or a parallel of latitude, expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds, or in time, for since any point of the earth's surface passes through 360° of longitude in twenty-four hours, 15° are equivalent to one hour.

Longleg, long'leg. A fielder at cricket.

Long-slip, 'slip. A fielder in cricket, standing behind and to the left of the batter's wicket.

Long-stop, 'stop. A fielder at cricket, who stands behind the wicket-keeper and stops balls which escape him.

Longstreet, James. An American general who won distinction in the Confederate service; b. in S. Carolina, 1821; he served with gallantry in the Mexican War. Has been in the customs service since the restoration of the Union.

Long-tom, 'tom. A long gun on vessels, used for throwing a ball a great distance.

Loo, lō. A game at cards, played with three cards. A full pack is used, and as many as seventeen persons may play.

Lookout Mountain. A height on the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, noted for the defeat of the Confederates under Gen. Bragg by the Federals under Gen. Hooker, Nov. 24, 1863.

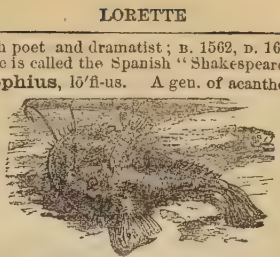
Loon, lön. A name given to the great northern diver or ember goose from its awkwardness in walking.

Loop, lōp. A mass of half-melted iron taken from the furnace in a pasty state for the forge or hammer.

Loop-line, 'līn. A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again, forming a loop.

Lope de Vega (Felix Lope de Vega Carpio). A distinguished Spanish poet and dramatist; b. 1562, d. 1635. He is called the Spanish "Shakespeare."

Lophius, lō'fi-us. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Lophiidæ.



Fishing-frog (L. piscatorius).

Lophobranchii, lō-fō-brang'ki-ī. A fam. of fishes covered with small plates for scales. It comprehends the pipe-fishes.

Lophobranchii.

Lophophorinæ, -fof'o-rī''nē. The monauls, a subfam. of gallinaceous birds of the pheasant family.

Lorcha, lor'cha. A Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns, built after the European model, but rigged like a junk.

Lord, lord. A person possessing supreme power and authority; a monarch. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; also applied to Christ, especially in the expression, our Lord. Lord's Supper in the Christian Church, the sacrament of the eucharist, so named because it was instituted by our Saviour when he took his last meal with his disciples, on the occasion of celebrating the Passover. Lords temporal, lay peers who have seats in the British House of Lords. Lords spiritual, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords. House of Lords, the second branch of the English Legislature or Parliament.

Lord-lieutenant, lord'lu-ten-ant. A British official of high rank, representing the sovereign.

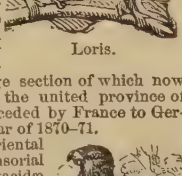
Lord's-day, lordz'dā. The first day of the week; Sunday.

Lorette, lo-ret. A French term designating a class of women of light character; a member of the demi-monde, differing from a grisette in assuming a more showy appearance, living in higher style and in doing no work.

Lorettine, ret'in. One of an order of nuns founded in Kentucky 1812. Called also Sisters of Loretto, or Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross. They occupy themselves with education and the care of destitute orphans.

Lorgnette, lor-nyet. An opera-glass.

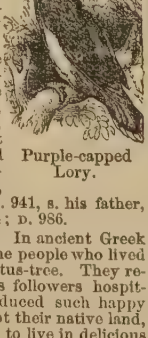
Lorikeet, 'i-kēt. The general name of certain small Australian parrots, forming the gen. Trichoglossus, remarkable for their extensible tongue.



Loris.

Loris, lō'ris. A gen. of quadrumanous mammals, allied to the lemurs.

Lorraine. Formerly an independent duchy on the Rhine, afterward absorbed by France and Germany, and a large section of which now forms a part of the united province of Alsace-Lorraine, ceded by France to Germany after the war of 1870–71.



Purple-capped Lory.

Lory, 'ri. An oriental group of scansorial birds, fam. Psittacidæ or parrots. The collared lory is easily taught to speak.

Lothaire. The name of two German emperors and one king of the Franks. L. I., b. 795, d. 855. L. II., b. 1075, son of Gebhard, Count of Arnsberg, elected over Conrad of Franconia, 1125; d. 1137. L., king of the Franks; b. 941, s. his father, Louis d'Outremer, 954; d. 986.

Lotophagi, -tof'a-jī. In ancient Greek legends, the name of the people who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree. They received Ulysses and his followers hospitably, but the fruit induced such happy languor that they forgot their native land, their sole object being to live in delicious dreamy idleness in Lotus-land.

Louis, lō'e. The baptismal name of a number of European sovereigns, of whom 5 were emperors of Germany, and 18 kings of France.

Louisiana. A S. State of the American Union, bounded N. by Mississippi and Arkansas, E. by Mississippi, S. by Gulf of Mexico, W. by Texas; admitted 1812; area 41,346 sq. m., pop. 939,946. Chief cities, New Orleans, cap., Baton Rouge, former cap., Bayou Sara, Shreveport, Nachitoches and Algiers; principal rivers, Mississippi, Sabine, Grand, Red, Bayous Teché and Calcasieu. L. seceded Jan. 25, 1861; was readmitted to the Union June 25, 1868.

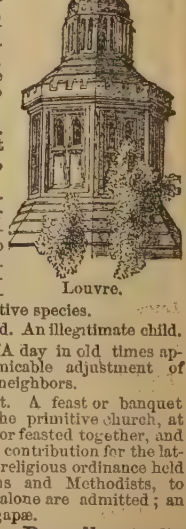
Louis Philippe. The last king of France, son of L. P., Duc d'Orleans, b. 1773, elected by the popular vote 1830, driven from the throne and country 1848, d. in England 1850.

Louis-Quatorze, -ka-torz. A style of architecture prevalent in France in the reign of Louis XIV. The palace of Versailles and the east front of the Louvre are prominent examples of the style.

Louse, lous. The common name of a gen. (Pediculus), of apterous insects, parasitic on man and other animals.

Louisville. The chief commercial city of Kentucky, on the Ohio River at the head of the falls; pop. 123,758.

Lout, lout. An awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.



Louvre.

Louvre, lō'ver. A dome or turret. L. window in a church tower, partially closed by sloping bars to exclude the rain, while allowing the sound of the bell to pass.

Lover, Samuel. An Irish novelist and poet, b. 1797, d. 1868.

Love-bird, luv'berd. A member of a gen. (Psittacula) belonging to the Psittacidæ. They are a beautiful group, consisting of very diminutive species.

Love-child, 'child. An illegitimate child.

Love-day, 'dā. A day in old times appointed for the amicable adjustment of disputes between neighbors.

Love-feast, 'fēst. A feast or banquet (in Gr. agapē) in the primitive church, at which rich and poor feasted together, and the former made a contribution for the latter. A species of religious ordinance held by the Moravians and Methodists, to which members alone are admitted; an imitation of the agapæ.

Lowell, James Russell. A distinguished American poet and litterateur,

B. in Mass. 1819. Appointed Minister to Spain 1877, and at present Minister to Great Britain.

Low-German, lō-jer'man. The language spoken by the dwellers in the northern and flatter part of Germany, in many respects nearer to Dutch or Fricsic than to High German.

Loxiadæ, loks-ī'a-dē. The cross-bills, a fam. of conirostral birds, of which the gen. Loxia is the type.

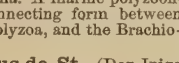
Loxodon, 'o-don. A sub-gen. of elephants, living and fossil, so called from the rhomb-shaped disks of the worn molars.

Loxodromics, -o-drom'iks. The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic or rhumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

Loxosoma, -sō'ma. A marine polyzoon-like animal, a connecting form between the worms, the Polyzoa, and the Brachiopoda.

Loyola, Ignatius de, St. (Don Inigo Lopez de Recalde). The distinguished founder of the order of Jesuits, B. in Spain 1491, D. 1566, canonized 1622.

Lozenge, loz'enj. In Geom. a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, called popularly a diamond; a rhomb.



Lozenge Molding.

L. molding, a kind used in Norman architecture, of different forms.

Lucanidæ, lū-kā'ni-dē. The stag-beetles, a fam. of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, distinguished by the very large and powerful mandibles with which the males are furnished.

Lucan, Marcus Annæus Lucanus. An eminent Roman poet; B. in Spain 38, put to death by the emperor Nero 65.

Luce, lūs. A pike full grown; a fish used as a heraldic bearing.

Lucerne. A canton of Switzerland; also the name of its capital, one of the most important manufacturing centers of the republic, and of a beautiful lake occupying almost the exact center of Switzerland.

Lucifer, lū'si-fer. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise; when Venus appears in the evening, she is called Hesperus, or the evening star. The prince of darkness; Satan. A match ignitible by friction.

Luciferian, -fē'ri-an. One of a sect that followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the 4th century, opposed to the Arians.

Lucimeter, -sim'et-er. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the light which proceeds from different bodies; a photometer.

Lucina, -sī'na. In Rom. Myth. the goddess who presided over the birth of children, said to have been the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but frequently confounded with Diana and Juno.

Lucius. The name of three popes.

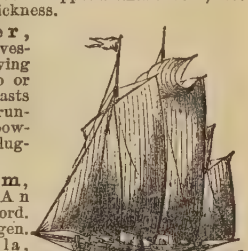
Lucknow. A city of Hindustan, on the Goomtee, 150 m. N. W. of Benares, noted for its magnificent architecture, and also for the famous defense, 1857, of 4 months by its garrison of 300 British soldiers, the besieging sepoys numbering 30,000; pop. 307,000.

Lucule, 'kūl. In Astron. a luminous spot on the sun.

Lucullite, -kul'līt. A sub-species of limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes.

Ludlow Rocks, lud'lō roks. In Geol. a portion of the upper Silurian rocks, 2000 feet in thickness.

Lugger, lug'er. A vessel carrying either two or three masts with a running bowsprit and lugsails.



Lugger.

Lugworm, 'werm. An annelid, ord. Errantia, gen. Arenicola, sometimes a foot long.

Luke, St. The associate of St. Paul, and author of the gospel bearing his name, also of the "Acts of the Apostles." Tradition fixes his birth-place as Antioch, of Gentile parentage, and his death by martyrdom abt. 90.

Lumachel, lū'ma-kel. A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated. When red colors predominate it is called fire-marble.

Lumbrical, lum'brik-al. A muscle of the fingers and toes, resembling a worm.

Lumbricidæ, -bris'i-dē. The earthworms, a fam. of annelids, ord. Oligochæta, comprising only the gen. Lumbricus.

Lumpfish, lump'fish. An acanthopterygious fish, gen. Cyclopterus, fam. Discoboli, so named from the clumsiness of its form.

Luna, lū'na. The moon.

Lunarian, -nā'ri-an. An inhabitant of the moon.

Lunation, 'shon. The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the following.

Lunette, lū-net'. In Fort. a work in the form of a redan with flanks. In Farriery, a half horseshoe. In Arch. an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling. A watch-glass, flattened in the center; also, a convexo-concave lens for spectacles.

Lung, lung. In Anat. one of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing animals, situated one on each side of the chest, and separated by the heart and larger blood-vessels.

Lupercal, lū-per'kal. One of the most ancient of Roman feasts, celebrated in the middle of February in honor of Lupercus.

Lupulin, 'pū-lin. The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop. Called also Lupulite. The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle.

Lupus, 'pus. A southern constellation; the Wolf.

Lusiad, 'si-ad. The celebrated Portuguese epic poem, written by Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese government in India, published 1571.

Lustration, lus-trā'shon. In Class. Antiq. the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, armies or people defiled by crimes were purified.

Lustrum, lus'trum. A lustration or purification; particularly, the purification of the whole Roman people performed at the end of every five years. Hence, the space of five years, or fifty completed months, among the ancient Romans.

Lute.

Lusus naturæ, lū'sus natū'rē. A monster, or anything unnatural in the physical world.

Lute, lūt. A stringed musical instrument of the guitar kind, formerly very popular in Europe. The strings are struck by the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets by those of the left.

Lutetia, lū-tē'shi-a. A small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Luther, Martin. The great German reformer; B. at Eisleben 1483, D. 1546.

Lutheranism, 'ther-an-izm. The doctrine of religion taught by Martin Luther, the chief characteristic of which is consubstantiation, or the doctrine that the body of Christ is present in the eucharist.

Luthern, 'thern. In Arch. a dormer or garret window.

Lutzen. A small town of Saxony, Prussia, 12 m. S. W. of Leipzig, noted for its proximity to the scene of the great victory, 1632, of the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus over the Imperialists, under Wallenstein; also, 1813, of the defeat of the Russo-Prussians by Napoleon.

Luxembourg, Francois Henri de Montmorenci. One of the greatest of French generals; B. 1628, D. 1695. He successively defeated the Spanish in the Low Countries, the combined forces of Austria, Holland and Spain, and the English.

Luxemburg. A grand duchy, a dependency of Holland governed by a Dutch viceroy; area 990 sq. m., pop. 208,736. Also, a Belgian province, formerly attached to the grand duchy, area 1,695 sq. m., pop. 223,800. L., cap. of grand duchy, on the Alzette, 22 m. S. W. of Treves, anciently of considerable importance in a military sense, but now dismantled; pop. 15,870.

Luzon (Lucon). The principal island of the Philippine group, belonging to Spain; area 56,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,317,000. Manilla is the cap.

Lyceum, lī-sē'um. In Greece, a place near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions. An association for literary improvement. A school for the higher education preparatory to the university.

Lychnobite, lik'no-bīt. One who labors or transacts business by night, and sleeps by day.

Lycodon, lī'kō-don. A gen. of slow-moving innocuous serpents found in S. Africa.

Lycurgus. A distinguished Spartan statesman, known as the "Lawgiver," reputed son of King Eunomus; B. abt. 800 B. C., but no record of his death has been found. He refused the crown, traveled extensively, and on returning to Sparta framed his famous code of laws.

Lye. Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood; any solution of an alkali.

Lyell, Charles, Sir. An eminent Scottish geologist, B. 1797, D. 1878.

Lyencephala, -en-sef'a-la. A primary division of mammals, according to Owen, comprising the Monotremata and Marsupialia.

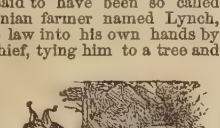
Lymnæa, lim-nē'a. A gen. of pulmoniferous gasteropodous mollusca, the pond-snails.

Lymnite, 'nīt. A fossil fresh-water snail.

Lymphad, 'fad. An ancient ship with one mast. The feudal ensign of the lordship of Lorne, and borne by the family of Argyll and others of the clan Campbell.

Lynch-law, linsh'la. The practice of punishing men for crimes or offenses by private unauthorized persons without a legal trial, said to have been so called from a Virginian farmer named Lynch, who took the law into his own hands by capturing a thief, tying him to a tree and flogging him.

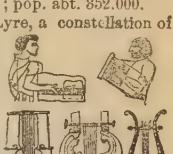
Lynx, lingks. The popular name of several species of the gen. Felis, resembling the common cat. In Asia lynxes are tamed and trained for hunting. A northern constellation directly in front of Ursa Major.



European Lynx.

Lyon. Cap. of dept. of Rhône, France, and an important manufacturing center, at the junction of the Rhône and Saône, 17z m. N. W. of Marseilles; pop. abt. 352.000.

Lyra, lī'ra. The Lyre, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cygnus, Aquila, Hercules and the head of Draco.



Egyptian, Assyrian and Greek Lyres.

Lyre, līr. One of the most ancient stringed instruments, used by the Egyptians, Assyrians and Greeks.

Lyre-bird. A bird noted for having sixteen tail feathers arranged in the form of a lyre.

Lyre-bird.

Lysander. A distinguished Spartan statesman and general; B. abt. 445 B. C., killed in battle against the Thebans 395. He conquered Athens, and founded the oligarchy known as the reign of the Thirty Tyrants.

Lytton, Lord. (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton.) A distinguished English novelist; B. 1805, D. 1874.

Lyssa, lis'sa. The madness of a dog; hydrophobia.

Lythe, lith. The coal-fish or whiting pollack at its 4th year.

M

M IS the 13th letter and 10th consonant of the alphabet, and one of the original Indo-European consonants. It represents a labial and nasal articulation, and the sound is quite uniform, being always that heard in man, time, rim. It is never silent in English words proper, though in a few words from foreign sources it is not sounded, mnemonic (from the Greek) being one of the few examples. M as a numeral stands for 1000, with a dash or stroke over it, for 1,000,000. It stands in abbreviations for various words; as A. M. or M. A. for Artium Magister, Master of Arts; M. D. for Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Medicine; A. M. for Anno Mundi, the year of the world; MS. for manuscript, MSS. for manuscripts; M. P., Member of Parliament, &c. M was formerly a brand or stigma impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy.

Maasha, ma-ash'a. An E. Indian coin, a little more than the 10th part of a rupee in weight.

Mab, mab. A mythical personage, often represented as the queen of the fairies, though otherwise Titania holds that position.

Mabby, 'bi. A spirituous liquor distilled from potatoes in Barbadoes.

Mac, mak. A Gaelic word signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as Mac Donald, Mac Gregor, &c. It is also synonymous with Fitz in names of Norman

origin, with O in Irish, and with Ab or Ap in Welsh names.

Macacus, ma-kā′kus. A gen. of monkeys, group Cercopithecina, characterized by short tails and prominent eyebrows. M. Inuus is the Barbary ape or magot, the only monkey found in Europe.

Macao. A Portuguese seaport, on the Chinese island of Kwang-tung, W. of the estuary of the Canton River, 84 m. S. W. of Canton; pop. 38,726.

Macaroni, mak-a-rō′ni. A dough of fine wheaten flour made into tubular or pipe form, a favorite food among the Italians. A fop; an exquisite; a dandy. The short period that the macaronies led the fashion dates from 1770 to about 1775.

Macaroon, -rōn′. A small sweetcake.

Macauley, Thomas Babington, Lord. An eminent English historian, jurist and essayist, B. 1800, D. 1859.

Macaw, ma-kạ′. One of a gen. (Macrocercus) of the parrot tribe. They are magnificent birds, of different colors.

Macaw.

Macbeth. A Scottish Thane who assassinated King Duncan, 1049, and usurped the throne; B. 1002: killed in battle by Macduff, 1057.

Maccabees, mak′ka-bēz. In Scrip. the name of two books treating of Jewish history under the Maccabean princes, included in the Apocrypha, and accounted canonical by the R. C. Church.

Maccabees. A line of Hebrew priests and kings, who after driving the Syrians from Judea, 167 B. C., ruled abt. 126 years. The founder was Mattathias, who was s. by his three sons, Judas (surnamed Maccabeus), from whom the line was named, Jonathan and Simon; Hyrcanus, son of Simon, and Aristobulus, his son and successor, assumed the title of king; he was s. by his brother Alexander Jannæus. The latter's sons, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, involved the country in civil war, and the dynasty ended with Antigonus, son of Aristobulus II., with the Roman conquest. He left two children, Aristobulus and Mariamne, but the family became extinct on the death of the latter.

Maccouba, ′kō-ba. A snuff flavored with attar of roses. Spelled also Maccoboy.

Macchiavelli, Niccolo. An Italian statesman noted for political cunning and artifice; B. 1469, D. 1527.

MacClellan, George Brinton. An American general, B. in Penn. 1826. He was made commander-in-chief of the Federal army, June 21, 1861, and relieved Nov. 5, 1862. In 1864 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democrats for the Presidency, but was elected Governor of N. J., 1877.

MacDowell. Irwin. An American general, B. in O. 1818, D. 1882. He commanded the Federal troops at the first battle of Bull Run.

Mace, mās. A weapon in use in Europe as late as the 16th century, and still used among savage tribes.

Ancient War-maces.

It was a favorite weapon with knights, with the cavalry immediately succeeding them, and at all times with fighting priests, whom a canon of the Church forbade to wield the sword. An ornamented staff of copper, silver or other metal, resembling the warlike instrument, borne before magistrates and other persons in authority. The heavier rod used in billiards. A currier's mallet.

Mace-bearer, ′bar-er. A person who carries a mace before public functionaries.

Macedonian, mas-e-dō′ni-an. A follower of Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople, who, in the 4th century, denied the distinct existence and godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be merely a divine energy diffused through the universe.

Machete, mā-chā′tā. A Spanish implement, resembling a large chopping knife or cutlass, used for cutting canes, corn, vines, &c.

Mackenzie River. A large stream in British N. America, emptying into M. Gulf, an arm of the Arctic Ocean; total length 2,500 m.

Mackerel-midge, ′-mij. Motella or Couchia glauca, a minute fish little more than 1 inch in length.

Mackintosh, ′in-tosh. An overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber.

Mackintosh, James, Sir. A British statesman and litterateur; B. in Scotland, 1765; D. 1832.

MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice

Maurice. A French marshal of Irish descent; B. 1808, D. 1883. He won distinction in Algiers, the Crimea and the war with Germany, 1870–71, but was defeated at Wörth; made commander-in-chief on the establishment of the republic, and elected president to s. M. Thiers, 1873, resigning 1879.

Macmillanite, -mil'an-īt. One of a body also known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Macon, mā-con'. A celebrated red French wine.

MacPherson, James Birdseye. An American general; B. in O., 1828; killed in an action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Macrobiotidæ, 'ro-bī-ot''i-dē. A family of minute vermiform Arachnida, without respiratory organs, known to microscopists as sloth or bear animalcules, or water-bears. The most singular circumstance connected with them is their power of returning to life, like rotifers, when moistened, after having been for a considerable time in a dry and apparently lifeless state.

Macrocercus, -ro-ser'kus. A gen. of birds, Psittacidæ or parrot fam.; the macaws.

Macrocosm, 'ro-kozm. The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; opposed to microcosm, or the little world constituted by man.

Macrodactyli, -ro-dak'ti-lī. A fam. of birds, ord. Grallatores, comprising the coot, rail, water-hen, the jacana, &c.

Macrometer, -rom'et-er. A mathematical instrument to measure inaccessible heights and objects.

Macropus, 'ro-pus. A gen. of marsupial mammals, the type of the fam. Macropodidæ; the kangaroos.

Macrotone, -tōn. In Gram. a horizontal line placed over vowels to show that they have their long or name sound; as, ā in nāme, ē in mē, ī in līne, ō in hōme, ū in tūbe.

Macrura, -rų'ra. A fam. of stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans, including the lobster, prawn, shrimp.

Mactation, -tā'shon. The act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

Madagascar. A large island off the S. E. coast of Africa, in the Indian Ocean; area, 234,400 sq. m.; pop. abt. 5,000,000. Cap. Tantanarivo.

Madeira, ma-dē'ra. A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

Madeira. A Portuguese island off the N. W. coast of Africa; pop. 123,760. Cap. Funchal. M. (or Cayarí), a large river of S. America, emptying into the Amazon; length 2,000 m.

Madeira-nut, -nut. A species of walnut with a thin shell, from the island of Madeira.

Mademoiselle, mad-mwā-zel. The title given to a young unmarried lady in France; miss.

Madison, James. Fourth President of the U. S.; B. in Va., 1751; D. 1836. He was president two terms, 1808–16.

Madjoun, 'jųn. An intoxicating drug, made by the Turks from the pistils of the flowers of the hemp plant, ground and mixed in honey, with powdered cloves, nutmegs and saffron.

Madonna, ma-don'a. An Italian term of address equivalent to Madam. It is given specifically to the Virgin Mary, and hence pictures representing the Virgin are generally called madonnas.

Madoqua, mad'o-kwa. A very tiny antelope of Abyssinia, about as large as a rabbit, with legs the thickness of a lady's finger.

Madras. One of the three presidencies of British India, comprising most of the great peninsula of Hindustan and divided into 21 districts; it has over 1,700 m. of seacoast, but not a single good harbor; pop. abt. 26,000,000. M., cap. and principal city, is on the Coromandel coast, 870 m. S. W. of Calcutta; pop. 740,523.

Madrepore, 'rē-pōre. A coral-building polype, gen. Madrepora, the type of the fam. Madreporidæ. The term, however, is more generally applied to the polypidom itself than to the polype, and in this sense is equivalent to coral. Madrepores raise up walls and reefs of coral rocks with astonishing rapidity in tropical climates. The term is often applied to other branching corals than those of the gen. Madrepora.

Madrid. Cap. of Spain, on the Manzanares River, 40 m. N. E. of Toledo; pop. 439,720.

Madrigal, 'ri-gal. A little amorous poem. Also an elaborate vocal composition now commonly of two or more movements, and in five or six parts.

Madrilenian, ri-lē'ni-an. A native or inhabitant of Madrid, Spain.

Maelstrom, māl'strom. A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway, near the island of Moskoe. It is very dangerous in winter, and at times rages violently, so as to be heard several miles, and to ingulf small vessels which approach it.

Magdalen, mag'da-len. A reformed prostitute; an inmate of a female penitentiary. M. hospital or asylum, an establishment into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation.

Magdeburg. A strongly fortified and important commercial city of W. Prussia; pop. 88,600.

Magellan, Fernando. A Portuguese navigator, who, 1520, discovered and passed through the Straits of M. into the Pacific; b. 1470, killed by the natives of the Philippine Islands 1521. Straits of M., the channel dividing S. America from Tierra del Fuego, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; 300 m. long; the tide rises 50 feet in the straits.

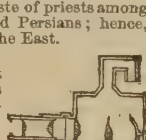
Maggiore, Lake (Locarna). A lake, 40 by 8 m., in N. Italy and S. Switzerland. Its islands and coast scenery are most romantic.

Magenta, ma-jen'ta. A brilliant blue-red color derived from coal tar. Called also Fuchsine.

Maggot, mag'ot. The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; a worm.

Magi, mā'ji. The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; hence, holy men or sages of the East.

Magic Lantern. An optical instrument which exhibits images considerably magnified.



Magic Lantern.

Magilp, ma-gilp'. A gelatinous compound used by artists as a vehicle for colors, produced by mixing linseed-oil and mastic varnish.

Magister, -jis'ter. Master; sir; an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of Doctor.

Magna Charta, mag'na kär'ta. The great charter of the liberties (Magna Charta Libertatum) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 19, 1215. Any fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

Magnate, 'nāt. One of the nobility or persons of rank forming the House of Magnates in the National representation of Hungary. A person of rank or distinction.

Magnesium, -nē'shi-um. The metallic base of magnesia. It may be obtained by decomposing chloride of magnesium by means of potassium. The chief salts are the carbonate, the chloride, the sulphate (Epsom-salt), the phosphates and the silicates, among which are such minerals as chrysolite, meerschaum, soapstone and serpentine.

Magnet, 'net. Loadstone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the magnetic poles of the earth when freely suspended, and of dipping or inclining in a perpendicular plane on being removed from the equator. These it communicates to iron or steel by contact. A bar or mass of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, an artificial magnet.

Horse-shoe Magnet.

Magnetite, -īt. A black oxide of iron, which sometimes possesses polarity, and is highly magnetic; magnetic iron ore.

Magnificat, -nif'i-kat. The song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i., 46—so called because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

Magnifico, -kō. A grandee of Venice. A rector of a German university.

Magpie, 'pī. A well-known British bird, the Pica caudata, type of the gen. Pica, belonging to the Corvidæ or crow fam. Celebrated for crafty instincts, power of imitating words, and the propensity to purloin and secrete glittering articles.

Magpie.

Magpie-moth, -moth. Lerene grossulariata, fam. Geometridæ, often called the gooseberry-moth.

Magus, mā'gus. A Magian; one of the Magi or ancient Oriental philosophers.

Magyar, mag'yär. One of an Asiatic race which invaded Hungary about the end of the 9th century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant race. The native tongue of Hungary. It belongs to the Ugrian family of the Turanian or agglutinate class of tongues.

Mahabharata, ma-hā-bhā'ra-ta. The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Rāmāyana. It is founded on, and contains a history of, the contest for suprem-

acy between the two great regal families of North India—the Pāndavas and Kurus or Kauravas—ending in the victory of the former. In reality, however, this narrative occupies but a fourth of the poem, the remainder being episodical and added at various times. The Mahābhārata thus becomes a sort of encyclopædia, embracing everything which it concerned a cultivated Hindu to know.

Mahadeva, -dē'va. A name of Siva, one of the Indian deities, from which the sacred Ganges is fabled to have sprung.

Maharajah, -ha-rā'ja. The title assumed by some E. Indian princes.

Maharmah, -hār'ma. A muslin wrapper worn over the head and across the mouth and chin by Turkish and Armenian ladies when they appear abroad.

Mahmoud. The name of two Turkish Sultans. M. II., b. 1785, s. his brother Mustapha IV., 1808, d. 1839. During his reign the Janissaries revolted and were exterminated, 1826, and the independence of Greece was secured through the alliance of Russia, France and England, the principal battle being the naval engagement at Navarino, 1827.

Mahout, -hōt. In the E. Indies, an elephant driver or keeper.

Mahratta, rat'ta. One of a race of Hindus inhabiting Central India, supposed to have migrated or to have been pushed thither from the north.

Maiden, mād'n. An ancient English instrument of capital punishment, somewhat resembling the guillotine.

Maiden.

Maigre-food, mā'gr-fōd. Food permitted to Roman Catholics on fast-days.

Mail, māl. Armor; a defensive covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds. A suit of armor comprehended a coat of mail, &c.

Chain-mail.

Ring-mail.

Mailed-cheeks, māld'chēks. The Sclerogenidæ or Triglidæ, a fam. of acanthopterygious fishes, having large bones in the head. Bull-heads are members of this family.

Main. (Maine or Mayn). A considerable river of Central Germany, emptying into the Rhine opposite Mentz; length 300 m.

Maine. A state of the American Union, bounded N. by the Dominion, E. by the Atlantic, W. by Vermont, S. by Massachusetts and the Atlantic, admitted 1820; area, 31,766 sq. m.; pop. 648,936. Chief cities, Augusta, cap., Portland, Bath, Bangor, Saco, Rockland and Belfast. Principal rivers, Kennebec, Penobscot, St. Croix, Sebasticook, Saco and Androscoggin. Lakes, Moosehead, Grand, Schoodic, Umbagog and Chesuncook. The Green Mountains extend along the W. and N. boundaries.

Maistree, mās'trē. In the E. Indies, a native domestic carpenter.

Maize, māz. Indian corn, the Zea Mays of botanists, a monœcious grass.

Maizena, -ē'na. The starch prepared from maize; corn-flour.

Maize.

Majesty, maj'es-ti. A title of emperors, kings and queens. Most Catholic M., the title of the kings of Spain. Most Christian M., a title borne by the former kings of France. Most Faithful M., the title of the kings of Portugal.

Majolica, ma-jol'i-ka. A kind of earth used for making dishes, vases, &c.; also the ware itself, resembling porcelain. Called also faïence.

Major, mā'jer. Milit., an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field officer.

Major-domo, -jer-dō'mō. A man who takes charge of the management of a household; a steward; also, a chief minister or great officer of a palace.

Major-general, -jen'er-al. A military officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

Majuscule, ma-jus'kūl. In Diplomatics, a capital letter; opposed to minuscule. M. writing, writing composed entirely of capital letters, as in old Latin manuscripts.

Maki, mā'ki. A subdivision of the Linnæan gen. Lemur, including the macaco, the mongooz and the vari. The ring-tailed maki (L. Catta) is of the size of a cat.

Ring-tailed Maki.

Malacca. A British settlement and military station on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula; pop. abt. 60,000. Straits of M., the channel between Sumatra and the Malay peninsula.

Malachi. In Scrip. a prophet supposed to have lived abt. 425 B. C., the book which bears his name being the last of the prophetic utterances before the appearance of John the Baptist, the immediate forerunner and contemporary of Jesus Christ.

Malachite, mal'a-kīt. A carbonate of copper found in solid masses of a beautiful green color. It takes a good polish and is manufactured into toys. Blue malachite or azurite contains a larger proportion of carbonic acid.

Malacology, mal-a-kol'o-ji. The science of molluscous or soft-bodied animals, including the knowledge of such animals, whether protected by shells or entirely naked, and their distribution into classes, sub-classes, orders, families, genera and species.

Malacostraca, -kos'tra-ka. The higher division of the Crustacea, including the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, &c., together with the wood-lice and sand-hoppers.

Malaga. A Spanish seaport on the Mediterranean, cap. of prov. of same name, noted for its fruits and wine; pop. 43,000.

Malapterurus, ma-lap'te-rū-rus. A gen. of small malacopterygious fishes, sec. Abdominales, fam. Siluridæ, possessed of a high degree of electrical power.

Malay, ma-lā'. One of the five principal divisions of mankind according to Blumenbach. They occupy the countries and islands between China and Hindustan.

Malay Archipelago (Eastern or Indian). A great number of islands in the China Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans, divided into 5 sections, and including Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Philippines, with hundreds of less size and importance; total pop. estimated at 8,000,000.

Malay Peninsula. A long and narrow section of Farther India, S. E. Asia, bounded E. by the Gulf of Siam and China Sea and W. by the Bay of Bengal and Strait of Malacca; pop. 228,400.

Malibran, Maria Felicia. An eminent French vocalist; B. 1808, D. 1836.

Malignant, -lig'nant. In English Hist. one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son in their struggle against Parliament; a Cavalier; so called by the Roundheads, or opposite party.

Malingerer, -ling'ger-er. Milit., a soldier who feigns himself sick.

Mall, mal. A public work; a level shaded walk.

Mallard, 'lard. The common wild duck.

Malleaceæ, -lē-ā'sē-ē. A fam. of lamellibranchiate mollusks, of which the gen. Malleus is the type, regarded by some as a sub-fam. of the Aviculidæ or pearl-oysters.

Malleation, -lē-ā'shon. The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

Mallet, 'let. A wooden hammer.

Mallophaga, -of'a-ga. An ord. of minute apterous insects, parasitic on birds; bird-lice.

Malmsey, mām'zi. A kind of grape; also, a sweet white wine made in Madeira of grapes which have been allowed to shrivel upon the vine

Malt, malt. Grain, usually barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, after which it is dried in a kiln, and then used in the brewing of porter, ale or beer, and in whisky distilling. Liquor produced from malt; beer.

Malta. An English island in the Mediterranean, which with Gozo adjacent covers an area of 115 sq. m.; pop. abt. 170,000. M. is the chief British station in S. Europe, and is both naturally and artificially one of the strongest places in the world. It is noted for its numerous sieges, that by the Turks, 1565, when held by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, costing the besiegers the lives of 50,000 men.

Malte-Brun, Conrad. An eminent geographer; B. in Jutland 1775, D. a citizen of France, 1826.

Maltha, mal'tha. A variety of bitumen, intermediate between liquid petroleum and solid asphalt.

Malthus, Thomas Robert. An English clergyman and political economist; B. 1766, D. 1834. He held that population increased faster than the necessaries of life, and opposed early marriages.

Malt-kiln, malt'kil. A heated chamber in which malt is dried to check the germination after steeping.

Maltose, 'ōs. Sugar produced from starch paste by the action of malt or diastase, having the same composition as glucose.

Malurinæ, mal-ū-rī'nē. A sub-fam. of dentirostral insessorial birds, of which the gen. Malurus is the type; the soft-tailed warblers.

Mamelukes, The. Male slaves orig-

finally brought from Circassia by Egyptian Sultans, who rose in 1258, assassinated Turan Shah, the Sultan, and ruled the country for a period of 263 years. Their power was broken by Selim I. Mehemet Ali completely destroyed their power, 1811, by treacherously slaughtering 470 of their leaders.

Mammalia, mam-mā'li-a. The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles her young on a secretion, peculiar to the class, furnished by the mammary glands of the mother, and known as milk.

Mammeliéres.

Mammeliere, -mel-yār. In Anc. Armor, one of two circular plates fastened to the surcoat right above the breasts. To these the helmet, sword, or dagger was secured by a chain.

Mammifer, 'mi-fer. An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal.

Mammillary, 'mil-a-ri. In Geol. ground studded with rounded breast-shaped projections.

Mammon, 'mon. The Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness.

Mammoth, 'moth. An extinct species of elephant, Elephas primigenius. It was covered with hair of three sorts, one of these stiff like bristles, a foot in length, another coarse and flexible, and the third a kind of wool. An entire carcass which had been preserved in the ice was discovered near the close of the last century on the banks of the Lena, Siberia, in such a perfect state that its flesh was eaten by dogs, wolves and bears. It was 9 feet high, about 16 feet in length, the tusks were 9 feet long. This is the only instance of a fossil animal preserved entire.

Mammoth Cave. The largest natural excavation known, in Edmonson Co., Ky., 130 m. S. W. of Lexington. It has been explored for a distance of 10 to 12 m.

Man, man. An individual of the human race; a human being. Particularly, a male adult of the human race, as distinguished from a woman or a boy. Blumenbach divides mankind into five varieties: Caucasian, skin white; Mongolian, olive; Ethiopian, skin and eyes black; American, skin of a red tint; Malay, varying from a light tawny to a deep brown. Huxley divides man into five groups—Australioid, Negroid, Mongoloid and the Xanthochroic and Melanochroic (fair and dark whites), but omits several races.

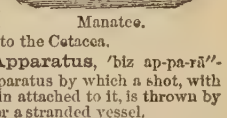
Man, Isle of. A British island off the W. coast, and almost directly opposite the boundary between Wales and Scotland; area, 280 sq. m.; pop. abt. 150,000, cap. Castletown. It is governed by its own legislature, called the House of Keys.

Manacle, 'a-kl. An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuffs; shackles.

Manakin, -kin. The name given to the dentirostral insessorial birds forming the sub-fam. Piprinæ. They are generally small and of brilliant plumage.

Man-ape, 'āp. An anthropoid ape, as the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang and gibbon.

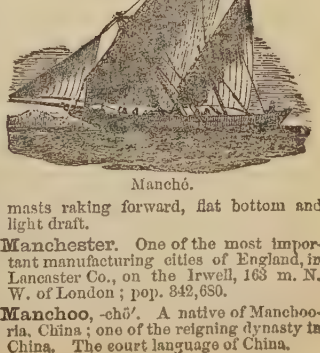
Manatee, -a-tē. The sea-cow, a gregarious aquatic mammal, gen. Manatus, ord. Sirenia, allied to the Cetacea.



Manatee.

Manby's Apparatus, 'biz ap-pa-rā''tus. An apparatus by which a shot, with a line or chain attached to it, is thrown by a mortar over a stranded vessel.

Manche, -shā'. An E. Indian boat with



Manché.

masts raking forward, flat bottom and light draft.

Manchester. One of the most important manufacturing cities of England, in Lancaster Co., on the Irwell, 163 m. N. W. of London; pop. 342,680.

Manchoo, -chō'. A native of Manchooria, China; one of the reigning dynasty in China. The court language of China.

Manco Capac. The first Peruvian inca believed to have lived abt. 1,000. He established the worship of the sun. A second inca of same name was cruelly put to death by Pizarro, 1544.

Mandarin, da-rēn'. The name given by Europeans to any Chinese magistrate or official, civil or military The Chinese equivalent is kwan, which means literally public servant. M. duck, a beautiful species, native of China, and regarded as an emblem of conjugal affection.

Mandibulate, -dib'ū-lāt. One of a sec. of insects, including all which retain the organs of mastication in their last or perfect stage of metamorphosis.

Mandlestone, 'dl-stōn. Amygdaloid; stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in a matrix.

Mandoline, 'dō-lin. A musical instrument of the guitar kind. A plectrum is used in the right hand, the fingers of the left stopping the strings on the fretted finger-board.

Mandrel, drel. In Mach. a straight bar of iron on which an article having a hole through it is fitted to be turned. The name is also given to any straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded, and to a plug around which metal and glass are cast.

Mandrill, dril. A species of monkey; the great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon, the Cynocephalus Maimon or Mormon, the largest, most formidable, ferocious and hideous of baboons. They are natives of the W. coast of Africa, where they associate in large troops, and plunder villages and cultivated fields with impunity.

Manducus, -dū'kus. In Greek and Rom. Antiq. a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing, used in processions, and in comedies to create merriment.

Manege, ma-nāzh'. A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship; also the art of breaking, training and riding horses.

Manes, 'nēz. The gods of the lower world; the benevolent infernal deities; the ghosts, shades or souls of deceased persons; the deified shades of the dead.

Mangaby, man ga-bi. A monkey (Cercopithecus fuliginosus), with naked white eyelids, belonging to the group of guenons, the white-eyed monkey.

Manganese, 'gan-ēz. A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse. One of its ores, black wadd, is remarkable for spontaneous inflammation when mixed with oil.

Manganite, -īt. One of the ores of manganese, the hydrated sesquioxide, used in the manufacture of glass.

Manhattan Island. The island on which New York City is principally located, at the junction of the Hudson and East Rivers with New York Bay, and cut off from the mainland by Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek; abt 8 m. in length, with a maximum breadth of abt. 2 m.

Manichean, -i-kē'an. One of a sect in Persia, founded in the 3d century by Manes or Manichæus, who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world.

Manichord, 'i-kord. A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, whose strings, like those of the clarichord, are covered with cloth to soften their sounds; also called the dumb spinet.

Manidæ, -dē. A family of edentate mammals, including only the scaly anteaters or pangolins.

Manikin, 'i-kin. A little man; a dwarf. An artificial anatomical preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting all parts of the body, upon which surgeons practice; called also a Phantom.

Manilio, ma-nil'i-ō. A ring or bracelet worn in Africa as an ornament for the arm or leg. A piece of copper shaped like a horseshoe, passing as money on the W. coast of Africa.

Manilla. Cap. of the Philippine islands, on the island of Luzon; pop. 116,370.

Manin, Daniele. A distinguished Italian patriot; b. in Venice, 1804; d. in exile at Paris, 1859.

Maniple, man'i-pl. In Roman Antiq. a company consisting of sixty common soldiers, two centurions and a standard-bearer. In the R. C. and some other Episcopal churches, one of the sacred vestments assumed by the bishop after the Confiteor in the mass, and by a priest after the stole and before the chasuble.

Manitou, man'i-tō. Among certain of the American Indians, a name given to whatever is an object of religious awe or reverence, whether a good or evil spirit or a fetish. Two manitous or spirits are spoken of by pre-eminence—the one the spirit of good, the other the spirit of evil.

Manlius. The name of three distinguished Romans. Marcus M. Capitolinus, consul in 392 B. C., successfully defended the city against the Gauls under Brennus,

but was afterward charged with treason by the patricians and executed, 381. Titus M. Capitolinus Torquatus, tribune in 359, dictator in 353 and again in 349 B. C. While consul, 340, he defeated the Latins, and condemned his own son to death for disobedience of orders; D. 334. Titus M. Torquatus, consul 235 B. C., and again 224; signally defeated the Carthaginians 215, and was made dictator 208; D. 202.

Manis, mā'nis. A gen. of edentate mammals covered with triangular scales with sharp edges, overlapping each other; also called Scaly Lizards, Scaly Ant-eaters, or Pangolins.

African Manis.

Mann, Horace. An eminent American statesman and philanthropist; B. in Mass., 1796; D. 1859.

Manna. In Scrip. a substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. What the substance was is unknown. In Phar. the sweet concrete juice obtained from a species of ash, Fraxinus Ornus.

Mannheim Gold, 'hīm gōld. A brass containing 80 parts copper and 20 zinc, used by jewelers to imitate gold.

Mannite, 'īt. A variety of sugar obtained from manna. It is also found in the juices of several species of cherry and apple, in various mushrooms, in some roots, such as that of celery, in the fermented juice of beet-root, carrots, onions, &c., and in some sea-weeds.

Manometer, ma-nom'et-er. An instrument to measure the alterations in the rarity or density of the air or of any gas.

Manta, man'ta. A flat fish, very troublesome to pearl-fishers.

Manticor, 'ti-kor. In Her. a monster with the face of a man, the body of a lion or tiger, long spiral horns and the tail of a scorpion. A large monkey or baboon.

Mantilla, -til'la. A woman's head-covering, which may be used as a veil, worn in Spain and the Spanish colonies. A light cloak or covering thrown over the dress of a lady.

Mantis-crab, -krab. A name given to crustacea, gen. Squilla.

Manton, 'ton. The name given to fowling-pieces made by the late Joseph Manton of London, a renowned maker.

Mantis, 'tis. A gen. of orthopterous insects, remarkable for their grotesque forms. M. religiosa, or praying-mantis, has received its name from the peculiar position of the anterior pair of legs, resembling that of a person's hands at prayer.

Praying-mantis.

Mantra, 'tra. In the E. Indies, a charm, incantation, prayer, invocation.

Mantua. Cap. of prov. of same name, N. Italy, strongly fortified, and noted as a strategic center; pop. abt. 30,000.

Manumission, -ū-mi'shon. The act of liberating a slave from bondage; emancipation.

Manumotor, 'ū-mō-ter. A small wheel-carriage so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction; a carriage for exercise.

Manx, mangks. The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man. It belongs to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic tongues, allied to the Irish and Gaelic.

Maori, ma'o-ri. One of the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

Map, map. A representation of the surface of the earth or any part of it, or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually drawn on paper or other material.

Map-mounter, 'mount-er. A workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes them, fixes them on rollers, &c.

Mara, mā'ra. In Norse Myth. a demon who torments men with frightful visions. A Patagonian rodent, the cavy.

Marabou-stork, -rā-bō'stork. The name given to two species of storks, the delicate white feathers beneath the wing and tail of which form the marabou-feathers.

Marabout, -bōt'. In N. Africa, among the Berbers, one of a body of saints or sorcerers held in high estimation.

Maracaibo. A seaport of Venezuela, 300 m. W. of Caracas; pop. 24,876.

Marai, ma-rā'. A sacred inclosure or temple among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

Maranatha, mar-a-nā'tha. The Lord

comes or has come: a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse.

Maraschino, -as-kē'nō. A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

Marat, Jean Paul. A notorious French demagogue and Jacobin leader; B. 1744, assassinated by Charlotte Corday July, 1793.

Marathon. A village of Greece on the E. coast of Attica, 20 m. N. E. of Athens, famous for the signal victory of Miltiades over the Persians under Xerxes, 490 B. C.

Marble, mär'bl. The popular name for any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. It is really limestone, or a stone which may be calcined to lime, a carbonate of lime; but limestone is a more general name, comprehending calcareous stones of an inferior texture. Arundel or Arundelian marbles, a collection of ancient sculptured marbles, purchased by Sir William Petty at Smyrna in 1624 for the Earl of Arundel, whose grandson presented it to the University of Oxford. The most curious and interesting portion is called the Parian Chronicle, from having been kept in the islands of Paros. In its perfect state the inscription contained a chronicle of the principal events in Grecian history from the time of the mythical or semi-mythical Cecrops (1582 B. C.) to the archonship of Diognetus (264 B. C.), but part of it is lost, and what remains is much corroded and defaced. Elgin marbles, a splendid collection of 92 basso-rilievos and fragments of statuary brought from the Parthenon at Athens to England by Lord Elgin in 1814, afterward purchased by the government, and now in the British Museum.

Marble-cutter, -kut-er. One who works in marble; an instrument or machine for cutting marble.

Marc, märk. The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, as of grapes, olives, &c.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. A distinguished Roman; B. 257 B. C., D. 194. Elected Consul 222, and prætor 216. He checked the victorious march of Hannibal, captured Syracuse 212, and defeated Hannibal at Canusium 209.

March, märch. The third month of the year. A frontier or boundary of a territory; a border; especially applied to the boundaries between England and Scotland and England and Wales, with the country adjacent.

Marcher, märch'er. The lord or officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory. The lords marchers of England were noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland.

Marchioness, mär'shun-es. The wife or widow of a marquis; a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.

Marcionite, 'shi-on-īt. A follower of Marcion, a Gnostic of the 2d century, who adopted the Oriental notion of the two conflicting principles of good and evil, and imagined that between these there existed a third power, neither wholly good nor wholly evil, the creator of the world and the God of the Jewish dispensation.

Marcobrunner, -kō-brụn'er. A celebrated Rhine wine

Marcosian, 'zi-an. A disciple of Marcus, an Egyptian, a judaizing Christian, about the 2d century.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. One of the ablest Roman emperors; B. 121, s. Antoninus Piso, 161, his associate being Lucius Verus. He was given the title "Germanicus" for his successes over the barbarians beyond the Danube; D. 180. The Christians were greatly persecuted during his reign, but it is claimed that he was not responsible for this.

Marcy, William L. A distinguished American statesman; B. in Mass., 1786; D. 1857. His mature life was spent in New York, of which State he was governor 3 times, and was also Secretary of War in President Polk's Cabinet, 1845, and Secretary of State in President Pierce's Cabinet, 1853–57.

Mare, mār. The female of the horse or of other species of the gen. Equus.

Mareca, mar'ē-ka. A gen. of palmiped birds, containing the widgeon.

Marengo. A village of N. Italy, 8 m. S. E. of the city of Alessandria, noted as the scene of the memorable victory, June 14, 1800, by Napoleon over the Austrians under General Milas.

Margarin, mär'ga-rin. A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from hog's lard and certain vegetable oils.

Margaritaceæ, -ri-tā''sē-ē. A fam. of lamellibranchiate mollusca containing many genera of much interest; the pearl-oysters.

Margay, 'gā. A Brazilian animal of the cat kind, the Felis M. or F. tigrina.

Margrave, 'grāv. Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now a title of nobility in Germany, &c.

Margravine, 'gra-vīn. The wife of a margrave.

Mariana, Juan da. An eminent Spanish historian; B. 1536, D. 1623.

Marid, mā'rid. In Mohammedan Myth. an evil jinnee or demon of the most powerful class.

Marigraph, mar'i-graf. A machine, of French invention, for registering the height of tides, &c.

Marikin, -kin. The Jacchus rosalia, a small S. American monkey, with fine silky hair, and furnished with a mane. Also called the Silky Tamarin.

Mario, Guiseppe (Marquis of Candia). An eminent Italian vocalist; B. 1808, D. 1882.

Mariolatry, mā-ri-ol'a-tri. The adoration of the Virgin Mary.

Marion, Francis. An American partisan general in the Revolutionary War; B. in S. C., 1732, D. 1795.

Marionette, mar'i-on-et". A puppet moved by strings.

Mariput, -put. The zoril, an animal of the gen. Viverra, a species of civet.

Mark, St. (Marcus). One of the four Evangelists, son of Mary, a devout Christian woman of Jerusalem. He accompanied Paul and Barnabas on their missionary tour, and according to tradition visited Egypt and W. Africa, suffering martyrdom abt. 60 or 62.

Markab, mär'kab. A star of the second magnitude in the northern constellation Pegasus.

Market-cross, 'ket-kros. A cross set up where a market is held. Most market towns in England and Scotland had, in early times, one of these, sometimes of elaborate construction.

Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of. The ablest general of his age; B. in England 1650, D. 1722.

Marl-stone, märl'stōn. Sandy, calcareous and ferruginous strata which divide the upper from the lower lias clays.

Marmora, Sea of. A small body of water between Europe and Asia, connected with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus, and with the Ægean Sea by the Dardanelles; length 135 m., width 45 m.

Marmoratum, mär-mo-rā'tum. A cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar, used by the ancients.

Marmortinto, 'mor-tin-to. A process employed to decorate walls, ceilings, &c., in imitation of marble.

Marmose, mär'mōs. A marsupial quadruped resembling the opossum, but smaller, being only about six inches in length exclusive of the tail.

Marmose.

Marmoset, 'mō-zet. A small American monkey, gen. Jacchus.

Marmot, 'mot. A rodent quadruped, gen. Arctomys, classed with the Muridæ or with the Sciuridæ. A. monax is the groundhog or woodchuck.

Marmot.

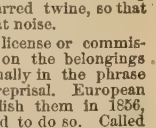
Maronite, mā'ron-īt. A follower of Maron, an inhabitant of Lebanon in Syria. The sect originated in the 6th century, and held at first the opinions of the Monothelites, though they now deny holding them. Since the 12th century they have several times submitted to the pope and joined the R. C. Church, without, however, giving up their peculiarities.

Maroon, ma-rōn. A name given to fugitive slaves in the W. Indian Islands and Guiana. A bright white light used for signals in the E. Indies. A brownish-crimson or claret color. A rocket having the case bound with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise.

Marque, märk. A license or commission to make reprisals on the belongings of a public enemy, usually in the phrase letters of marque and reprisal. European nations agreed to abolish them in 1856, but the U. S. refused to do so. Called also Letters of Mark, Letters of Mart.

Marquee, mär-kē. An officer's field tent. Any large tent or wooden structure erected for a temporary purpose.

Marquis, 'kwis. Originally, an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom; now a title of dignity in Britain next in rank to that of duke, the second of the five orders of nobility. Corresponding titles exist in France, Italy and Germany. The wife



Coronet of a Marquis.

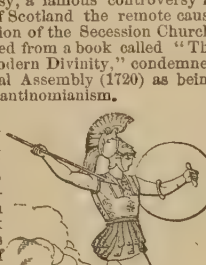
of a marquis is styled marchioness. The coronet of a marquis consists of a circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves and four balls or pearls on its edge; the cap crimson velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, turned up with ermine.

Marquetry, 'ket-ri. Inlaid work, consisting of thin pieces of fine woods of different colors, or colored marbles, precious stones, shells, ivory, &c., arranged so as to form various figures.

Marquisate, -āt. The seigniory, dignity or lordship of a marquis.

Marrow, mar'ō. The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones. M. controversy, a famous controversy in the Church of Scotland the remote cause of the formation of the Secession Church. It was so called from a book called "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," condemned by the General Assembly (1720) as being tainted with antinomianism.

Mars, märz A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Latins themselves with the Greek Ares. He was the god of war, and as such bore the epithet Gradivus; he was also the patron of agriculture, which procured him the title of Silvanus; and as the patron of the state he was called Quirinus. Mars is generally represented as of youthful but powerful figure, armed with the helmet, shield and spear. At other times he is bearded and heavily armed. The planet which comes next to the earth in order of distance from the sun.



Mars.

Marseilles. A S. French seaport, the most important commercial city on the Mediterranean, on the Gulf of Lyons, 60 m. N. W. of Toulon; pop. 825,780.

Marseillaise, mär-sā-yāz. The national song of the French Republic, written in 1792 by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer in the garrison at Strasburg

Marshal, 'shal. Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. Later, the chief officer of arms, whose duty was to regulate combats in the lists. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession and the like. In France, the highest military officer. In other countries of Europe a military officer of high rank, and called field-marshal. In the U. S. a federal civil officer in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. Earl M. of England, the eighth officer of state, made hereditary by Charles II. in the family of Howard, duke of Norfolk. Provost M., a military officer, exercising civil authority.

Marshall, John. An eminent American jurist, B. in Va. 1755, D. 1835. He was for 34 years Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Marsh-harrier, märsh'ha-ri-er. A British bird of prey, gen. Circus.

Marsipobranchii, mär-sip'ō-brang''-ki-ī. The order comprising the hag-fishes and sea-lampreys.

Marsupialia, -sū'-pi-ā''li-a. A group of mammalia, differing from all others in their organization. The kangaroo and opossum are familiar examples.

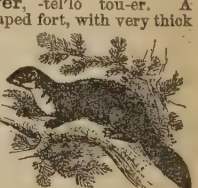
Marsupium, -um. The pouch in which marsupial mammals and the pipe-fish and sea-horses carry their young.

Virginian Opossum.

Martagon, 'ta-gon. A lily, Lilium Martagon, the bulbs of which are eaten by the Cossacks.

Martello Tower, -tel'lō tou-er. A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls, chiefly built to defend the English seaboard. The armament is a single heavy traversing gun.

Marten, -ten. A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, gen. Mustela or Martes, fam. Mustelidæ, the fur of which is in great demand.



Pine-marten.

Martini-Henry Rifle, -tē'nē-hen'ri ri'fl. A breech-loading rifle, the breech of which is the invention of Martini and the barrel that of Alex. Henry of Edinburgh. It will fire 25 shots a minute.

Martin. The name of 5 popes.

Martin, 'tin. A general name applied to various species of birds, gen. Hirundo or swallows.

Martin.

Martinet, 'ti-net. A military or naval officer who is an excessively strict disciplinarian.

Martinmas, 'tin-mas. The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November.

Martyr, 'ter. One who suffers persecution or death rather than renounce his opinions.

Martyrology, -ter-ol'o-ji. A history or register of martyrs.

Marut, ma-rut. In Hind. Myth. a god of the wind.

Marver, mär'ver. In glass-making, a plate of marble or cast-iron, with hollows in it for shaping work when blown.

Maryland. A State of the American Union, one of the original 13, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware, S. by the Atlantic, District of Columbia and Virginia, W. by the Virginias; area, 11,124 sq. m.; pop. 934,943. Principal cities, Annapolis, cap., Baltimore, Frederick, Havre-de-Grace, Chestertown, Elkton and Easton. Chief rivers, the Susquehanna, Patapsco, Patuxent, Nanticoke, Choptank and Chester. Mountains, Alleghanies and South Mountain, an offshoot of the Blue Ridge range.

Mascled, 'kld. Armor such as worn by the Norman soldiers represented in Bayeux Tapestry, composed of small lozenge-shaped metallic plates fastened on a leathern or quilted undercoat.

Mascled Armor.

Masculine, 'kū-lin. Gram., the masculine or male gender.

Mashallah, mash-al'la. A Turkish and Persian interjection: "Praised be Allah! or God."

Mask, mask. A visor; a disguise; a masquerade; a dramatic performance.

Maslach, mas'lak. A Turkish stimulant prepared from opium.

Mask.

Mason, mā'sn. A builder in stone or brick. A member of the fraternity of Free Masons.

Mason-bee, -bē. A name given to hymenopterous insects, genera Osmia and Chalcidoma, which construct their nests with sand or gravel.

Mason-wasp, -wosp. A name given to hymenopterous insects, gen. Odynerus, from their ingenuity in excavating their habitation in the sand.

Masoola-boat, ma-sō'la-bōt. A large E. Indian boat used on the Coromandel coast for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore.

Masora, -sō'ra. A Hebrew work on the Hebrew Scriptures, by several rabbins, between the 6th and 9th centuries. It supplies the vowel points, besides critical, grammatical and exegetical remarks.

Mass, mas. A service which forms an essential part of both the R. C. and Greek Churches, and in which the consecration of the sacramental bread and wine and communion take place.

Massachusetts. One of the 13 original States of the American Union, bounded N. by Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic, Connecticut and Rhode Island, W. by New York; area, 7,800 sq. m.; pop. 1,783,085. Principal cities, Boston, cap., Lynn, Lowell, Worcester, Newburyport, Salem, Beverly, New Bedford and Fall River. Chief rivers the Connecticut, Merrimack, Housatonic, Taunton, Nashua, Charles, Blackstone, Chicopee, Westfield and Deerfield. Mountains, the Hoosac and Taconic ranges. M. inaugurated the movement against "taxation without representation," which resulted in the independence of the colonies. M. Bay, a large arm of the Atlantic extending along the E. coast of the State, between Capes Ann and Cod.

Massena, Andre. (Prince d'Essling and Duc de Rivoli). One of Napoleon's most successful marshals, B. 1758, D. 1817. He resigned his command in Portugal, after the sanguinary but indecisive battle of Fuentes Onoro.

Masseter, 'se-ter. One of a pair of muscles which raises the under jaw.

Massilia, -sil'i-a. A small planet revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Mast, mast. The fruit of the oak, beech or forest trees; nuts.

Master, 'ter. One who is placed in authority; one who has others under his immediate control; correlative to slave, servant, &c. In the merchant service, the captain of a ship. In the navy, the officer who navigates the ship under the direc-

tion of the captain. He ranks with lieutenants. The head of or a teacher in a school. Formerly a respectful title of address, but now applied to a boy. A degree in colleges and universities, as M. of Arts. The title of the head of some societies or corporations, as the Grand M. of the Knights of St. John; the Master of a lodge of Free Masons, &c. The old masters, ancient painters of eminence. The little masters, certain German engravers of the 16th century, so called from the smallness of their prints.

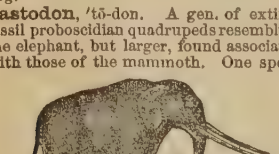
Master-singer, -sing-er. One of a society of German poets of the 15th and 16th centuries, who submitted their productions to judges, who marked the faults in them, he who had the fewest faults receiving the prize.

Mastiff, 'tif. A noble variety of dog of a very old English breed, valuable as a watch-dog.

Mastin.

Mastiff-bat, -bat. A name given to a bat, gen. Molossus, from its head resembling that of the mastiff-dog.

Mastodon, 'tō-don. A gen. of extinct fossil proboscidian quadrupeds resembling the elephant, but larger, found associated with those of the mammoth. One speci-



Mastodon restored.

men, nearly perfect, was found in Missouri in 1840. It is now in the British Museum; its dimensions are—extreme length 20 ft. 2 in., height 9 ft. 6½ in., tusks 7 ft. 2 in.

Mastology, -tol'o-ji. The natural history of animals which suckle their young.

Mat, mat. In copper-smelting, the alloy of copper, tin, iron, &c., otherwise called White-metal.

Mataco, 'a-kō. The three-banded armadillo; an edentate mammal, gen. Dasypus, remarkable for its power of rolling itself into a ball.

Matador, -dōr. The man appointed to kill the bull in Spanish bull-fights. When the bull is excited to fury by the attacks of the picadores and banderilleros, the matador steps forward and plunges his sword into the animal near the left shoulder-blade.

Matamata, mā-ta-mā'ta. A curious S. American tortoise, with a small carapace and exposed head and feet; the Chelys fimbriata.

Matamoras. The principal Mexican city on the Rio Grande, 40 m. from its mouth; pop. abt. 52,000.

Materialism, ma-tē'ri-al-izm. The doctrine which denies the existence of any spiritual substance, and holds that the mind is mere matter; opposed to spiritualism.

Materia Medica, -a med'i-ka. The branch of medical science which treats of the various substances employed in the practice of medicine, and their operation. A general term for all the substances employed in medicine.

Mathemeg, ma'h'e-meg. A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's Bay.

Mather, Cotton. An eminent American theologian of the Puritan school; B. in Mass., 1663; D. 1723.

Matin, mat'in. Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the R. C. Church.

Matin-dog, -dog. A large dog, allied to the Danish dog, but now scarcely seen except in France.

Matinee, -in-ā. An entertainment or reception held early in the day.

Matricide, 'ri-sid. The killing or murder of one's mother.

Matriculate, ma-trik'ū-lāt. One who is matriculated or enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society.

Matron, mā'tron. A married woman, especially an elderly married woman. A head nurse in a hospital. The female superintendent of any institution.

Matthew, St. (Levi). One of the 12 Apostles, son of Alpheus, and author of the first gospel; he was a revenue officer at Capernaum when called by Christ. Tradition says he lived at Jerusalem 15 years after the ascension, and suffered martyrdom in Persia.

Maty, mat'i. A native servant of all work in India.

Maud, mad. A gray woolen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland.

Maumletdar, mam'let-dār. In the E.

Indies, a person who superintends the collection of the revenue, the police, &c.

Maund, mand. In the E. Indies, a measure of weight varying from 25 to 82 lbs.

Maundy-Thursday. The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall.

Maurice of Nassau, Prince. Second son of William "the Silent," Prince of Orange; B. 1567, D. 1625. He s. his brother as Prince of Orange, 1621, after a most successful military career, which he began at the age of 20 as Captain-General of the United Provinces.

Mauritius (Isle of France). A British island in the Indian Ocean. Cap. Port Louis; pop. 350,000.

Maury, Matthew Fontaine. An American commodore; B. in Va., 1806; D. 1873. He was distinguished as a hydrographer and publicist. His war record was made in the Confederate service.

Mausoleum, ma-sō-lē'um. A magnificent tomb or stately sepulchral monument. A sepulchral edifice erected for the reception of a monument, or to contain tombs.

Maut, mat. An Egyptian goddess, the personification of Mother Nature, and the second person of the Theban trinity, corresponding to the Greek Demeter.

Mauve, mav. A beautiful purple dye obtained from aniline, the sulphate of a base called mauveine; also the color.

Mavis, mā'vis. The Turdus musicus, throstle or song-thrush of Europe. Its song is sweet and has considerable compass; it can be taught musical airs, and rarely to articulate words.

Mavis.

Mawworm, ma-werm. The Ascaris vermicularis, which infests the rectum of mankind, and occasionally visits the maw or stomach.

Maximilian, maks-i-mil'i-an. A Bavarian gold coin worth about $2.12.

Maximilian. The name of two German emperors. M. I., son of Frederick III., became king of the Netherlands 1477, through his marriage with Mary of Burgundy, and emperor 1494; D. 1519. Switzerland secured her independence during his reign. M. II. s. his father Ferdinand I., 1564; D. 1576. He relieved Hungary from Turkish domination.

Maximilian, Ferdinand Joseph. (Archduke of Austria.) Younger brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, B. 1832, executed in Mexico, June 17, 1867, having been persuaded by Napoleon III. to accept the sovereignty of that country, then occupied by the French troops. These being recalled the Mexicans rose under Juarez, and defeated and captured M., who was shot with two of his generals. His wife Carlotta, daughter of Leopold I., king of Belgium, lost her reason over the cruel fate of her husband, and is still living a hopeless but quiet maniac.

May, mā. The fifth month of the year.

Maya, 'a. In Hindu. Myth. the will or energy of the supreme being, personified as a female, by whom he created the universe.

May-bird, 'berd. The name given in Jamaica to a fine song-bird, the Turdus mustelinus. A name given to the bobolink or rice-bird.

May-day, 'dā. The first day of May, so called in England, in commemoration of the festivities which from a very early period were observed on that day. The chief features of the celebration are the gathering of flowers, crowning the May-queen, dancing round the May-pole, &c.

Mayence (Mentz). An important commercial city of the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, S. Germany, strongly fortified; pop. 54,362.

May-fly, 'flī. The popular name of the Sialis lutaria, a neuropterous insect. The name is also applied to various insects of the gen. Ephemera.

Mayor, 'er. The chief officer of a municipal corporation. M. of the palace, in France, originally the first officer of the royal household, then the first officer of state, under the Merovingian kings. Ultimately, in the year 752, Pépin the Short, mayor of the palace to Childeric IV., procured the deposition of that king, and himself ascended the throne, founding the Carlovingian dynasty.

Mayoress, -es. The wife of a mayor.

Mazarin, Jules, Cardinal. A French statesman, B. in Italy 1602, D. 1661. He s. Richelieu as Prime minister of Anne of Austria, queen regent, and is believed to have been privately married to her.

Mazeppa, Ivan Stepanovitch. A Polish adventurer, B. 1644. He was detected in an amour with the wife of a Po-

lish noble, and bound to the back of a wild horse which was turned loose and carried him to the country of the Cossacks, in which he rose to be their hetman or chief 1687. Discovered in a plot against Russian rule, he fled to Turkey, where he died in obscurity, 1709.

Mazology, -zol'o-ji. That department of zoölogy which treats of mammiferous animals.

Mazurka, ma-zŭr'ka. A lively Polish round dance in ⅜ or ¾ time.

Mazzini, Guiseppe. A distinguished Italian patriot and revolutionist, B. at Genoa 1807, D. 1872. Most of his mature life was spent in exile in England.

Meade, George Gordon. An American general; B. at Cadiz, Spain, 1816, D. in Penn. 1872. He commanded the Federal forces at the important battle of Gettysburg, Penn., and was second in command to Gen. Grant in the Richmond campaign.

Meadow-lark, me'dō-lärk. A songbird, oriole fam.; Sturnella magna.

Meadow-ore, -ōr. In Min. conchoidal bog-iron ore.

Meat-offering, mēt'of-er-ing. In Scrip. a sacrifice consisting of meat or food, or more strictly of flour and oil.

Mecca. The holy city of the Mohammedans, in Arabia, 270 m. S. E. of Medina, noted for the famous mosque of El Haram, 350 ft. long by 300 ft. wide, containing the venerated Caaba. M. was the birth-place of Mohammed. It formerly contained a pop. of over 100,000, but now has only abt. 25,000.

Mechanic, mē-kan'ik. One skilled in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, &c., into any kind of structure, machine or other object; one who follows a mechanical occupation for a living. Mechanics' institute, an institution for the instruction and recreation of persons of the artisan classes.

Mechanics, 'iks. A common name for the science which treats of motion and force. Practical mechanics, the application of the principles of mechanics to practical purposes, as the construction of machines, buildings, &c. Rational mechanics, that branch which treats of the theory of motion; kinematics.

Mechanography, mek-an-og'ra-fi. The art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art by the use of a machine.

Mechitarist, -it'ăr-ist. One of a sect of Armenians acknowledging the authority of the pope, but retaining their own ritual. They have printed the best editions of Armenian classics.

Mechlin, 'lin. A fine lace made at Mechlin or Malines in Belgium.

Medal, med'al. A coin, a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event, or as a reward of merit.

Medalet, -et. A small medal.

Medallion, mē-dal'yun. A large antique Roman medal struck to commemorate persons or events. In Arch. any tablet, bearing on it objects in relief, as figures, heads, animals, flowers, &c.

Medallurgy, -er-ji. The art of making and striking medals and coins.

Medea. In Myth. the wife of Jason, daughter of Æetes, King of Colchis, and niece of Cira, noted for her works of magic. She assisted Jason in his search for the Golden Fleece and accompanied him to Greece, where, being deserted by him, she killed her two sons.

Media. An ancient division of W. Asia N. of Persia, whose kings for abt. 100 years were sovereigns of the known world. It was conquered by Cyrus 560 B. C., and incorporated with Persia.

Medici. A noble Florentine family, founded by Giovanni de M. in the 14th century, and became extinct in the male line, 1737. Several of its members were distinguished as soldiers, others as statesmen and patrons of the arts.

Medicine, med'sin. Any substance used as a remedy for disease. The science and art of preventing, curing or alleviating diseases of the human body. M. seal or stamp, small, greenish, square stones found near old Roman towns and stations engraved with inscriptions used as seals by ancient physicians.

Medieval, -i-ē'val. One belonging to the middle ages.

Medievalist, -ist. One versed in the history of the middle ages; one who sympathizes with the spirit and principles of the middle ages.

Medina. A city of Arabia, the "Town of the Prophet," in the Hĕjaz, 100 m. N. E. of Yembo, its port on the Red Sea, ranking after Mecca in sacredness to the Mohammedans, its mosque containing Mohammed's tomb; pop. 17,360.

Medine, me-dēn'. A small coin and money of account in Egypt, the 40th part of a piastre.

Mediterranean Sea. The large body of water separating Europe from Africa and W. Asia; length 2,300 m., maximum breadth 1,200 m. It connects with the Atlantic at its west extremity by the Strait of Gibraltar, and on the E. with the Sea of Marmora by the Dardanelles.

Medjidie, mej'i-di. A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852, and conferred on many British and other officers of the Crimean War. A Turkish gold coin worth about $4.50.

Medrissa, mē-dris'sa. A high school or gymnasium in Mohammedan countries for the education of youth.

Medusa, me-dū'sa. In Myth. one of the three Gorgons, who is represented as originally a beautiful maiden, but as having her hair changed into serpents by Athene, which made her head so horrible that all who looked at it were turned to stone.

Medusidæ, 'si-dē. The jelly-fishes or sea-nettles; an ord. of Hydrozoa, co-extensive with the sub-class Discophora.

Medusa.

Meerschaum, mēr'-shum. A hydrated silicate of magnesium, consisting of 60.9 parts silica, 26.1 magnesium, and 12.0 water, occurring as a fine white clay. Found on the sea-shore in places in rounded lumps, it was supposed to be petrified sea-foam, hence its German name. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes.

Megaceros, me-gas'e-ros. An extinct genus of deer, whose remains occur in the bogs of Scotland and shell marl of Ireland below the peat or bog earth. Specimens of the horns have been found measuring 10 feet 4 inches, and from 10 to 12 feet between the tips.

Megacosm, meg'a-kozm. The great world; macrocosm.

Megalanea, -a-lā'nē-a. A gigantic extinct land-lizard, of Australia. Its length was about 20 feet.

Megalesian, -lē'si-an. In Roman Antiq. a magnificent festival, with games, celebrated at Rome in April, lasting six days, in honor of Cybele, the mother of the gods. The games were scenic and not circensian.

Megalotis, meg-a-lō'tis. A gen. of African digitigrade carnivorous mammals, Canidæ or dog family, characterized by the large size of their ears; the fennecs.

Megalosaurus, 'a-lō-sâ''rus. A gen. of fossil deinosaurian reptiles, 40 to 50 ft. in length, combining the characters of the monitors and crocodiles.

Megalosaurus Restored.

Megapodius, -pō'di-us. A gen. of rasorial birds, the most remarkable species being the Australian jungle-fowl, remarkable for erecting mounds of earth, stones, leaves, &c., 15 ft. high and 150 in circumference, in which, at a depth of 2 or 3 ft., it deposits eggs, leaving them to be hatched by the heat of the fermenting vegetable mass.

Megaptera, me-gap'ter-a. A gen. of whales, fam. Balænidæ, including the hump-backed whales.

Megarian, -gā'ri-an. A school of philosophy founded at Megara, in Greece, by Euclid, a disciple of Socrates. It was remarkable for the subtlety of its logic.

Megatherium, meg-a-thē'ri-um. A fossil gen. of edentate mammals, allied to the sloths, about 8 ft. high, and 12 to 18 ft. long.

Mehemet Ali. Pasha of Egypt, B. 1769, D. 1849. He was warlike and energetic, breaking the power of the Mamelukes by the massacre of their leaders, and conquered Syria. The viceroyalty was made hereditary in his family.

Meissonier, Jean Louis Ernest. A distinguished French painter, B. 1811.

Mekong, (Cambodia). A large river of S. E. Asia, emptying into the China Sea; length 1,300 m.

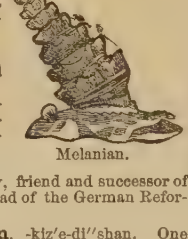
Melada, me-lā'da. Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans; a mixture of sugar and molasses.

Melanesian, mē-la-nē'si-an. A family of languages spoken by the inhabitants of numerous islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Melanism, mel'an-izm. In Physiol. an undue development of coloring material in the skin and its appendages; the opposite of albinism.

Melbourne. Cap. of Victoria, Australia, on Bay of Port Philip, the most important commercial city of the island continent; pop. 225,480.

Melanian. One of a family of mollusks having a turret or spire-shaped shell.



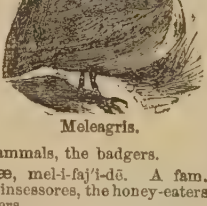
Melanian.

Melancthon, Philip. (Real name P. Schwarzerdt.) An eminent German theologian and reformer; B. 1497, D. 1560. He was the contemporary, friend and successor of Luther as the head of the German Reformation.

Melchisedician, -kiz'e-di''shan. One of a sect in the 3d century who affirmed Melchisedec to be Christ, or the Holy Ghost, and paid him divine adoration.

Melchite, melk'it. One of an Eastern sect of Christians who, while adhering to the Greek Church, acknowledge the authority of the pope. The name is also given to such members of the Greek community as are Roman Catholics.

Meleagrinæ, mel'-ē-agri''nē. A subfam. of the Phasianidæ, or pheasant family, comprising the turkeys and guinea-fowl.



Meleagris.

Meles, mē'-les. A gen. of plantigrade mammals, the badgers.

Meliphagidæ, mel-i-faj'i-dē. A fam. of tenuirostral insessores, the honey-eaters or honey-suckers.

Melisuginæ, -sū'ji-nē. A sub-fam. of tenuirostral, passerine birds, fam. Trochilidæ, the straight-billed humming-birds.

Melitæa, -tē'a. A gen. of butterflies, fam. Nymphalidæ.

Mellivora, me-liv'ō-ra. A gen. of the Melidæ or badger family.

Melodeon, lō'dē-on. A wind-instrument furnished with metallic free reeds and a key-board; a variety of the harmonium. Called also Reed-organ.

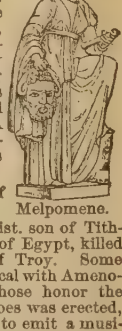
Meloe, mel'ō-ē. A gen. of coleopterous insects, fam. Cantharidæ; the oil-beetles.

Melolontha, -ō-lon'tha. A gen. of lamellicorn beetles, of which the common cock-chafer is an example.

Melopiano, -pi-ă-nō. An invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a piano-forte.

Melotype, -tīp. A photographic process in which the dark chamber is dispensed with.

Melpomene, -pom'ē-nē. In Class. Myth. the muse who presides over tragedy, daughter of Zeus and Mnemosyne. She is generally represented as a young woman, with vine leaves surrounding her head, and holding a tragic mask. A small planet revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.



Melpomene.

Melrose, 'rōz. Honey of roses.

Memnon. In Heroic Hist. son of Tithonos and Eos, and King of Egypt, killed by Achilles at the siege of Troy. Some writers consider M. identical with Amenophis II. of Egypt, in whose honor the colossal statue near Thebes was erected, which was long believed to emit a musical sound when touched by the first beam of the rising sun.

Memphis (Moph of Scrip.) A famous city of ancient Egypt, on W. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S. of modern Cairo; now in ruins. M., a city of Shelby Co., Tennessee, on the Mississippi, 209 m. S. W. of Nashville; pop. 33,592.

Menagerie, me-naj'er-i. A yard or place in which wild animals are kept. A collection of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition.

Menai Straits. A channel of the Irish Sea, bet. N. Wales and the Island of Anglesea. It is crossed by a suspension bridge and by the Britannia tubular bridge; length 14 m.

Mendelssohn, Moses. An eminent German philosopher of Jewish descent; B. 1729, D. 1786.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix. A distinguished German composer; B. 1809, D. 1847. His first successful opera was written when he was but 18 years of age.

Mendicant, men'di-kant. A beggar; especially, a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.

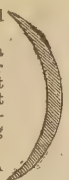
Mene, mē'nē. A Chaldaic word signifying numeration.

Menelaus. In Heroic Hist. King of Sparta and husband of Helen, whose abduction by Paris led to the Trojan war. After the fall of Troy the pair were rewedded.

Mengretian, men-grē′shi-an. One of a sect in the Greek Church.

Menhaden, -hā′den. A salt-water fish, fam. Clupeidæ, or herrings.

Meniscus. A moon-shaped body.



Menis-cus.

Mennonite. 'non-īt. One of a sect of Anabaptists named after Simon Menno, a Friesland priest of the 17th century, who did not believe in original sin, and objected to taking oaths or making war.

Menopome, men′ō-pōm. A tailed amphibian vertebrate, ord. Urodela, peculiar to the fresh waters of N. America, which seems to form a connecting link between the pennibranchiate amphibians and the salamander. It is variously called hellbender, mud-devil, ground puppy, young alligator and twees.

Menura, me-nū′ra. A singular gen. of birds forming the insessorial fam. Menuridæ. The only species known is the lyrebird.

Mephitis, -fī′tis. A gen of carnivorous animals, remarkable for the disagreeable odor which they emit; the skunk.

Merchant-bar, mer′chant-bār. A bar of iron in a finished state for the merchant; iron after the puddled bars have been piled and reheated and rolled.

Merchant-captain, -kap-tān. The master of a merchantman.

Merchantman, -man. A ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war.

Merchant-tailor, -ta-ler. A tailor who furnishes materials for the garments which he makes.

Mercury, 'kū-ri. In Myth. the name of a Roman divinity, identified later with the Greek Hermes. As representing Hermes he was regarded as the son of Jupiter and Maïa, and was looked upon as the god of eloquence, of commerce and of robbers. He was also the messenger, herald and ambassador of Jupiter. As a Roman divinity he was merely the patron of commerce and gain.

Mercury.

Mercury. Quicksilver, a metal whose specific gravity is greater than that of any other, except the platinum metals, gold and tungsten, being 13.56, or thirteen times and a half heavier than water. It is the only metal which is liquid at common temperatures. Mercury is used in barometers to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere, and in thermometers to determine the temperature of the air. In Astron. the planet that revolves round the sun within the orbit of the planet Venus and next to it.

Mere. A pool or lake.

Meregoutte, mār-gụt. The first running of wine, oil, &c., before any pressure has been used.

Merganser, mer-gan′ser. A migratory arctic waterfowl, gen. Mergus.

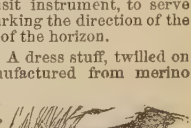
Merganser.

Meridian, me-rid′i-an. Mid-day; noon. In Geog. an imaginary circle on the surface of the earth passing through both poles, and through any other given place, the plane of it thus dividing the globe into two hemispheres. Every place on the globe has its meridian, and when the sun arrives above this circle it is mid-day or noon. Longitude is measured between the meridians. In Astron. a similar imaginary circle of the celestial sphere, passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of any place. Magnetic Meridian, one of the great circles which pass through the assumed magnetic poles.

Meridian-mark, -märk. A mark placed at a convenient spot several miles from an observatory, and due south of the place of the transit instrument, to serve as a means of marking the direction of the true south point of the horizon.

Merino, -rē′nō. A dress stuff, twilled on both sides, manufactured from merino wool.

Meriones, -ri-ō′nēz. A gen. of N. American rodent mouse-like mammals, fam. Dipodidæ. M. hudsonicus is the jumping-mouse.



Meriones.

Merlangus, mer-lang′gus. A gen. of fishes, fam. Gadidæ, including the whiting and pollack.

Merlin, ′lin. A hawk, gen. Falco, about the size of a blackbird, but very bold.

Merlin.

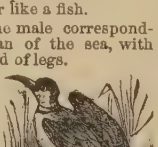
Merlin, Ambrosius. A noted Anglo-Saxon prophet and sooth-sayer, whose name appears frequently in the legendary history of the 5th century, associated with that of King Arthur.

Merlucius, -lū′shi-us. A gen. of teleostean fishes, cod fam.

Mermaid, ′mād. A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish.

Merman, ′man. The male corresponding to mermaid; a man of the sea, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

Meropidæ, mē-rop′i-dē. A fam of insessorial birds, of which the bee-eater (Merops) is the type.


Merops.

Merostomata, -rō-stom′a-ta. An ord of Crustaceæ, including forms often of gigantic size, comprising the king-crabs or Limuli, and the extinct Pterygoti and Eurypteri.

Merovingian, -vin′ji-an. A term applied to the earliest dynasty of Frankish kings of Gaul. The dynasty gave place to the Carlovingians in 752. A term applied to the written characters of certain MSS. in French libraries, of the Merovingian period.

Merry-thought, mer′i-that. The furcula, or forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is sportively broken by two unmarried persons, one pulling at each end, the longest part being taken as an omen that the one who gets it will be married first; the wish-bone.

Mersey. A river of England, which forms a broad estuary at Runcorn, 12 m. above Liverpool; it is navigable to Manchester, 31 m. from Runcorn.

Merycotherium, mē′ri-ko-thē″ri-um. A gen. of huge fossil mammals, akin to the Bactrian camel, occurring in the drift of Siberia.

Mesartin, mes-ar′tin. The well-known double star of the constellation Aries, said to have been the first recognized star of that kind.

Mesched. An important commercial city of Persia, 455 m. N. E. of Teheran, noted for containing the splendid tomb of the Sultan Haroun-al-Raschid; pop. 78,-000.

Mesmer, Friedrich Anton. A German physician and philosopher; b. 1713, d. 1815. M. was the author of the system of Animal Magnetism or Mesmerism.

Mesmerism, mez′mer-izm. The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another, and produce certain phenomena by virtue of a supposed emanation, called Animal Magnetism, proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on.

Messalian, mes-sa′li-an. One of a sect of heretics of the 4th century who professed to adhere to the strict letter of the gospel, specifically refusing to work, and quoting this passage: "Labor not for the food that perisheth."

Messiad, -sī′ad. A poem with the Messiah for its hero; specifically, a modern German epic poem written by Klopstock, relating to the sufferings and triumphs of the Messiah.

Messiah, -sī′a. Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour of the world.

Messidor, -si-dor. The 10th month of the year in the calendar of the first French Republic, commencing June 19 and ending July 18.

Messieurs, -yerz. Sirs; gentlemen; used in English as the plural of Mr., and generally contracted into Messrs.

Mestee, mes-tē. The offspring of a white and a quadroon. Written also Mustee.

Mestizo, -zō. The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

Metabola, me-tab′o-la. In Entom. insects that undergo metamorphosis.

Metacarpus, met-a-kär′pus. The hand between the wrist and fingers.

Metagelatine, -jel′a-tin. In Photog. a substance used as a preservative in the collodion process.

Metagenesis, -jen′e-sis. In Zoöl. the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect state; alternation of generation.

Metal, 'al. An elementary opaque body or substance, having a peculiar luster connected with its opacity called metallic; insoluble in water; solid (except mercury) at ordinary temperatures, generally fusible by heat; a good conductor of heat and electricity; capable, when in the state of an oxide, of uniting with acids and forming salts; and having the property when its compounds are submitted to electrolysis, of invariably appearing at the negative pole of the battery. There are 51 substances classed as metals.

Metallochromy, -lok'ro-mi. The art or process of coloring metals.

Metallography, -og'ra-fi. An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances; the science of metals.

Metalloid, -oid. In Chem. a term applied to all the non-metallic elementary substances, 13 in number: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron and silicon.

Metallurgy, -er-ji. The art of working metals.

Metamorphist, -a-mor'fist. One of a sect of sacramentarians of the 15th century, who affirm that the body with which Christ rose to heaven was wholly deified, having lost all its humanity.

Metaphrast, 'a-frast. A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

Metastasio, Pietro Bonaventura. An eminent Italian poet, B. 1698, D. 1782.

Metazoa, -a-zō'a. One of the two great sections into which Huxley divides the animal kingdom, the other being the Protozoa.

Metempsychosis, me-tem'si-kō''sis. Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body, a doctrine held by Pythagoras and his followers, and still prevailing in India.

Metemptosis, met-em-tō'sis. In Chron. the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the proemptosis, or the addition of a day every 300 years and another every 2400 years.

Meteor, mē'tē-er. A transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere or in a more elevated region; an aerolite; a shooting-star.

Meteorolite, -ol-it. A meteoric stone; a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which falls to the earth from space. Called also aerolite.

Meteorologist, 'o-jist. A person who studies the phenomena of meteors or keeps a register of them.

Metheglin, -theg'lin. A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

Methodist, meth'od-ist. One of a sect of Christians founded in England in the 18th century by John Wesley, so called from the fact that the name was applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow-students at Oxford, on account of the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their observance of religious duties.

Methuselah. In Scrip. son of Enoch, who lived before the Deluge, reaching the age of 969 years.

Metic, mē'tik. In ancient Greece, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place.

Metif, 'tif. A half-breed between a white and a quadroon.

Metis, 'tis. One of the asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Metra, met'ra. An ingenious pocket instrument, combining a thermometer, clinometer, goniometer, level, magnifying lens, measure for wire gauze, plummet, platina scales, anemometer, &c., by which the temperature, direction and dip of rocks, the angles of cleavage and crystallization, the level of workings, the latitude, &c., can be determined.

Meter, mē'ter. A French measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches, the standard of linear measure, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the N. pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.

Metrochrome, met'rō-krōm. An instrument for measuring colors.

Metrograph, -graf. An apparatus on a railway engine which measures and records the rate of speed at any moment, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

Metronome, -nōm. An instrument consisting of a pendulum, set in motion by clockwork, for the purpose of determining, by its vibrations, the movement of musical compositions.

Metronymic, -rō-nim'ik. A name derived from a mother or other female ancestor, as opposed to patronymic.

Metropolitan, -pol'i-tan. A bishop hav-

ing authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop. In the Greek Ch. the title of a dignitary intermediate between patriarchs and archbishops.

Metternich, Clemens Wenzel, Prince von. An eminent Austrian statesman and diplomat; B. 1773, D. 1859.

Metz. A city of prov. of Alsace-Lorraine, at the junction of the Moselle and Seille, 80 m. S. W. of Strasburg. It is strongly fortified, and was surrendered to the Germans, 1871, by Marshal Bazaine; pop. 60,000.

Meum, mē'um. Mine; that which is mine; commonly used in the phrase "meum and teum," meaning what belongs to one's self and what belongs to any one else.

Mexico. An extensive republic (former empire) of N. America, bounded N. by the U. S., E. by the U. S. and Gulf of Mexico, S. by Central America, and W. by the Pacific; area 773,144 sq. m.; pop. abt. 11,000,000. Principal cities, Mexico, cap., Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Mazatlan, Acapulco, San Blas, La Puebla and Jalapa; of these Vera Cruz and Tampico are considerable seaports. Chief rivers, the Rio Grande del Norte, on the E. boundary; Colorado, Bravo del Norte, Grande de Santiago and Conchas. Lakes, Mexico, Parras and Chapula. Mountain ranges, the Cordilleras and Sierra Madre. The volcanic mtn. Popocatapetl is 17,783 ft. above sea level. M., the cap., is the oldest city of America; pop. 250,000.

Mexico, Gulf of. A large body of water bet. N. and S. America, connecting with the Atlantic by the Florida channel, and with the Caribbean Sea by the channel of Yucatan; length 1,200 m.; average width 650 m.

Meyerbeer, Giacomo. (Jacob Meyer Beer). An eminent German musician and composer, of Jewish extraction; B. 1794, D. 1863. At the age of 9 he was one of the first pianists of Berlin.

Mezzotinto, met-zō-tin'tō. A particular manner of engraving on copper or steel in imitation of painting in Indian ink.

Miako (Meaco). A city on the island of Niphon, Japan, 240 m. W. of Jeddo, the residence of the Mikado; pop. abt. 410,000.

Mica, mī'ka. A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible laminæ or scales having a shining and almost metallic luster. The laminæ are easily separated, and are sometimes not more than the 800,000th part of an inch in thickness. They are employed in Russia for window panes, and in coal-burning stoves as reflectors.

Micah. In Scrip. a canonized book of the Old Testament, written by M., a minor prophet in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah.

Michael. In Scrip. the archangel mentioned as having the Hebrews under his special guardianship. A name borne by 8 emperors of the East.

Michael-Angelo Buonarotti. Italy's greatest and most versatile artist, excelling as an architect, painter and sculptor; B. in Tuscany 1474, D. 1563. He designed St. Peter's at Rome 1505, and superintended its completion 1546.

Michaelmas, mik'el-mas. The feast of St. Michael, the archangel, Sept. 29.

Michelet, Jules. A distinguished French historian; B. 1798, D. 1874.

Michigan. A State of the American Union, admitted 1837, bounded N. by Lake Superior, E. by Lakes Huron and St. Clair, Canada, S. by Ohio and Indiana, W. by Lake Michigan and Wisconsin; area, 56,243 sq. m.; pop. 1,636,937. Principal cities, Lansing, cap., Detroit, chief commercial metropolis, Bay City, Niles, Marquette, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Kalamazoo, and Grand Haven. Chief rivers, Au Sable, Huron, Saginaw, Raisin, Kalamazoo, Grand, Manistee, Muskegon, Menominee, and St. Joseph. It borders on Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior. The Porcupine Mountains are in the extreme N. end of the State. M. Lake, the second in size of the great chain of 5 inland lakes; length 360 m.; width from 80 to 100 m. It is 600 ft. above sea level.

Microlestes, mī'krō-les-tēz. A gen. of extinct marsupials, containing the earliest known mammalian inhabitant of our planet. It occurs at the upper part of the upper trias, and appears to have been most nearly related to the banded ant-eater of New South Wales.

Micropantograph, -pan'tō-graf. An instrument for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. Called also Micrograph.

Microphone, -fōn. An instrument to augment small sounds. By some arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed to a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall.

Microphotography, -fō-tog''ra-fi. A photographic process by which an object is diminished in size, and yet its exact form retained.

Microscope, -skōp. An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies objects, and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye.

Microscope.

Microscopium, -skō'pi-um. The Microscope, a southern constellation, situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius. It contains 10 stars.

Microsthene, 'kros-thēn. A member of one of the four groups into which Dana divides mammals. The Microsthenes include the bats, insectivora, rodents, &c.

Midas. In Myth. a Phrygian King who was endowed by Bacchus with the power of changing anything he touched into gold. This affecting his food, on appeal to Bacchus he rid himself of his wonderful power by bathing in the Pactolus, the sands of which were turned to gold.

Middle Ages, The. A period in European history generally considered as beginning about the date of the destruction of the Roman empire and extending to the Reformation, or opening with the invasion of France by Clovis, 486, and ending with the capture of Naples by Charles VIII., 1496—or about 10 centuries. The first half of the period is known as the Dark Ages.

Midgard, mid'gärd. In Scand. Myth. the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge.

Midge, mij. The ordinary English name given to numerous minute species of Tipulidæ, resembling the common gnat.

Midget, mij'et. Canadian name for the sand-fly.

Midsummer, mid'sum-er. The middle of summer, the summer solstice, about the 21st of June. M. day is the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist; commonly reckoned June 24.

Mid-wicket, 'wik-et. In cricket, one of the fielders standing about half-way between the batsmen. Mid-wicket on stands to the right of the batsman who is striking, mid-wicket off to his left.

Midwife, 'wif. A woman that assists other women in child birth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art.

Mifflin, Thomas. An American statesman and general; B. in Penn., 1744, D. 1800. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and governor of his native State 9 years.

Mihrab, mēh'rab. An ornamented recess in the exterior wall of a mosque, having the mimbar or pulpit to the right. The people pray in front of the mihrab, which always marks the direction of Mecca; and in it a copy of the Koran is kept. A similar praying place is found in the Jewish synagogue, containing a copy of the law, and pointing out the direction of Jerusalem.

Mikado, mi-kä'dō. The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the empire.

Milan. Cap. of prov. of same name, N. Italy, formerly cap. of Lombardy, 79 m. N. E. of Turin; pop. abt. 200,000

Mile, mil. A measure of distance. The English statute mile contains 8 furlongs, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. The square mile is 640 acres. The ancient Scottish mile was 1.127 English miles; the Irish mile, 1.273 English miles; the German short mile is 3.S97 English miles, the German long mile 5.753. Geographical or nautical mile, the 60th part of a degree of latitude, or 6,079 feet nearly.

Milesian, mi-lē'zhi-an. A native of Ireland, whose inhabitants, according to Irish tradition or legend, are descended from Milesius, a King of Spain, whose two sons conquered the island 1,300 years before Christ, establishing a new nobility.

Mill, mil. A money of account of the U. S. of the value of a tenth of a cent.

Mill-bar, 'bär. Rough bar-iron as distinguished from merchant-bar, which is finished ready for sale.

Mill-cake, kāk. A cake of gunpowder before it is subjected to granulation.

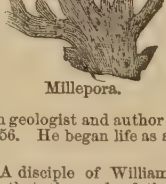
Millefiore Glass, 'le-fi-ō''re glas. Ornamental glasswork made by fusing together tubes of glass enamel, usually imbedded in flint-glass.

Millenarian, le-nā'ri-an. One who believes in the millennium, and that Christ will reign on earth with his saints a thousand years before the end of the world; a chiliast.

Millennium, len'i-um. A word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx. 1-5, when Satan will be powerless, and millenarians believe, Christ will reign on earth with his saints.

Milleped, 'le-ped. A name common to the fam. Iulidæ, ord. Myriapoda, from the number of their feet. The most common is the Iulus sabulosus, the young of which when hatched have only three pairs of legs, the remainder being gradually acquired till they number about 120 pairs.

Millepora, -lep'o-ra. A gen. and family of reef-building branching corals, so named from their numerous minute distinct cells or pores perpendicular to the surface.



Millepora.

Miller, Hugh An eminent Scottish geologist and author; B. 1802, suicided 1856. He began life as a stone mason.

Millerite, 'er-īt. A disciple of William Miller, who taught that the end of the world and the coming of Christ's reign on earth were soon to take place.

Mill-furnace, 'fer-nās. In iron-works, a furnace in which the puddled metal is reheated before being again rolled.

Milliard, -il-ärd. A thousand millions.

Milligram, i-gram. In French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to a cubic millimeter of water, or to .0154 of a grain.

Milliliter, -lī-ter. A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to .06103 decimals of a cubic inch.

Millimeter, -mē-ter. A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a meter; equal to .03937 of an inch.

Milling-tool, 'ing-tōl. A small indented roller used to mill or nurl the edges of the heads of screws, &c.

Million, 'yon. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, represented by the figures 1,000,000.

Millionaire, -är. A man worth a million of money; a man of great wealth.

Mill, James. An eminent British political economist and historian; B. 1773, D. 1836. M., John Stuart, his son, was also an original thinker and prolific writer on economic and social subjects; B. 1806, D. 1873.

Mill Springs. A locality in Wayne Co., Ky., noted for the defeat, Jan. 19, 1862, of the Confederates under Gen. Crittenden, by the Federals under Gen. G. H. Thomas, Gen. Zollicoffer of the Confederate army being among the killed.

Millstone, 'stōn. A stone used for grinding grain. The stone best suited for this purpose is called buhrstone, or burr-stone.

Milne-Edwards, Henri. An illustrious French naturalist; B. 1800, D. 1879.

Miltiades. The distinguished Athenian general who defeated the Persians at Marathon, and saved his country; later he was tried for misconducting the war, convicted and died in confinement; B. abt. 560, D. 489 B. C.

Milton, John. An eminent English poet; B. 1608, D. 1674.

Milwaukee. Cap. of co. of same name, on Lake Michigan, and the commercial metropolis of Wisconsin; pop. 115,587.

Mill-wright, 'rīt. A mechanic or wright whose occupation it is to construct the machinery of mills.

Milreis, 'rēs. A Portuguese coin worth a thousand reis, or about 57 cents.

Milvus, 'vus. A gen. of raptorial birds, fam. Falconidæ; the kites.

Minaret, min'a-ret. A slender lofty turret rising by stories, surrounded by balconies, common in Mohammedan mosques, used by the priests for summoning from the balconies the people to prayers, answering the purpose of belfries in Christian churches.

Minarets.

Mincio. A river of N. Italy, only 38 m. long, emptying into the Po 12 m. S. E. of Mantua, but noted for the numerous battles along its banks, both in ancient and modern wars. Bonaparte, 1796, and Charles Beauharnais, 1814, defeated the Austrians on the M.; 1848, Charles Albert Albert, king of Sardinia, forced Radetzky to cross the M., and in the Franko-Italian war against Austria, 1859, it was the principal strategic base of operations.

Minden. A fortified town of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Weser, noted for the defeat in its vicinity, Aug. 1, 1759, of the French under Marshal Contadés, by the allied German-English army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; pop. 18,462.

Mineralogist, -er-al'o-jist. One who is versed in the science of minerals, or who treats of the properties of mineral bodies.

Minerva, mi-ner'va. In Rom. Myth. one of the three chief divinities to whom a common temple was dedicated on the Capitoline hill, Jupiter and Juno being the other two. She was a virgin, daughter of Jupiter, and was identified by the Romans with the Greek goddess Athene, the goddess of wisdom, of war and of the liberal arts, and was represented, like her, with a grave and noble countenance, armed with helmet, shield and spear, wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis, with a border of serpents, and the head of Medusa in the center.

Mingrelian, ming-grē'li-an. One of a sect of Greek Christians inhabiting Mingrelia, who, among other peculiarities, refrain from baptizing their children till their eighth year. They are followers of Cyrillus and Methodius.

Minie-ball.

Minie-ball. A rifle-bullet invented by Capt. Minie, of France.

Minim, 'im. One of a reformed order of Franciscans, founded by St. Francis of Paula in Calabria in 1473. The smallest liquid measure, about equal to one drop. The fluid drachm is divided into 60 minims.

Miniver, 'i-ver. The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also the fur itself.

Mink, mingk. A semi-aquatic quadruped allied to the polecat and weasel. It exhales a strong odor of musk, and its fur is in considerable request.

Minnesinger, min'ne-sing-er. One of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the 12th and 13th centuries, composed chiefly of knights, nobles, princes and even emperors. They often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Their songs are mostly in the Swabian dialect, which was the court language. They gave way to the mastersingers of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Minnesota. A State of the American Union, admitted 1857, bounded N. by Manitoba, E. by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, S. by Iowa, W. by Dakota Territory; area, 83,531 sq. m., pop. 780,773. Principal cities, St. Paul, cap., St. Anthony, Stillwater, Red Wing, Minneapolis, Fort Snelling and Mankato. Chief rivers, the Mississippi, Minnesota, Red River of the North, St. Croix and St. Louis. Lakes, Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion and Winibigosh.

Minniwakan, Lake (**Devil Lake**). A sheet of brackish water in Dakota Territory, without visible outlet; area, 750 sq. m.

Minnow, -ō. A species of cyprinoid fish the Leuciscus phoxinus, the smallest British species. In America the name is given to the Phoxinus lævis.

Minnow

Minos. In Myth. king and lawgiver of Crete, afterwards made a judge in Hades. Also a King of Crete who compelled the Athenians to send him yearly 9 boys and 7 girls to be devoured by the Minotaur.

Minotaur, min'ō-tar. In Greek Myth. a monster fabled to have had the body of a man with the head of a bull, and to have fed on human flesh, on which account Minos shut him up in the labyrinth of Dædalus, and at first exposed to him criminals, but afterwards youths and madens yearly sent from Athens as a tribute. He was slain by Theseus.

Mint-mark, mint'märk. A private mark put upon coins in the mint, for the purpose of identification.

Minute-gun, min'it-gun. A gun discharged at intervals of a minute in token of mourning or as a signal from a vessel in distress.

Minute-man, -man. A soldier enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to start at a minute's notice.

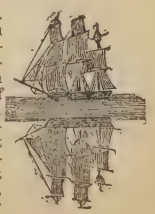
Miocene, mī'ō-sēn. In Geol. the second of the four subdivisions of the tertiary strata, the oldest being the eocene.

Miohippus, -ō-hip'pus. A fossil genus of pachyderms, Fam. Equidæ, about the size of a sheep.

Mir, mēr. A communal division in Russia.

Mira, mī'ra. A singular star of the third magnitude, in the neck of Cetus. It appears and disappears periodically seven times in six years.

Mirage, mi-räzh'. The name given to an optical illusion, occasioned by the refraction of light through contiguous masses of air of different density. The mirage is commonly vertical, that is, presenting an appearance of one object over another, like a ship above its shadow in the water.


Mirage.

Mirabeau, Honore Gabriel de Riquetti, Comte de. A distinguished French orator and statesman; B. 1749, D. 1791.

Mirza, mer'za. The common title of honor in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual. When appended to the surname it signifies prince.

Miscegenation, mis'sē-je-nā''shon. Mixture or amalgamation of races.

Miserere, mi-zē-rē'rē. The name of a psalm in the R. C. Church service. A projecting bracket on the under side of a hinged seat in a stall of a church; the seat and bracket together.

Misericordia, miz'e-ri-kor''di-a. A narrow-bladed dagger used by a knight in the middle ages against a wounded adversary, when giving him the mercy or finishing stroke.

Mishna, mish'na. A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture, divided into six parts.

Misogamist, mi-sog'am-ist. A hater of marriage.

Misogynist, 'i-nist. A woman-hater.

Missal, mis'al. The R. C. mass-book.

Missionary Ridge. An elevation bet. Lookout Mountain and W. Chickamauga Creek, Ga., noted for the defeat of the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, Nov. 25, 1863, by the Federals under Gen. Grant.

Mississippi. A State of the American Union, admitted 1817; seceded 1861; re-admitted 1869; bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico, W. by Louisiana and Arkansas; area, 47,156 sq. m.; pop. 1,131,597. Principal cities, Jackson, cap., Vicksburg, Natchez, Columbus, Port Gibson, Holly Springs, Bayou Sara and Grenada. Chief rivers, the Mississippi, Tennessee, Yazoo, Big Black, Pearl and Tombigbee. M. River (Father of Waters), a river of the U. S., abt. midway between the Atlantic and Rocky Mountains; second to the Amazon, the largest of the world; rising in N. Minnesota and flowing through or between 10 states to the Gulf; length 4,400 m.

Mister, 'ter. Sir; master; the common title of address to an adult male, now always written in the abbreviated form Mr.

Missolonghi. A Greek seaport in Ætolia, on the Gulf of Patras, 24 m. W. of Lepanto, noted for its long siege by the Turks during the Greek war of independence, and as the place where Lord Byron died, 1824; pop. about 8,200.

Missouri. A State of the American Union, admitted 1822; seceded 1861; readmitted 1868; bounded N. by Iowa, E. by Illinois and Kentucky, S. by Arkansas, W. by Kansas, Nebraska and Indian Territory; area, 65,350 sq. m; pop. 2,168,380. Principal cities, Jefferson City, cap., St. Louis, Springfield, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Chief rivers, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Grand, Charlton, Osage and Salt. Mountains, the Ozark range. M. River, the most important feeder of the Mississippi, which it joins bet. Alton, Ill., and St. Louis; length, 3,130 m.

Mistletoe, miz'l-tō. The Viscum album, order Loranthaceæ, a plant growing parasitically on various trees, celebrated on account of the religious purposes to which it was consecrated by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe. Traces of the superstitious regard for the mistletoe still remain in Germany and England, as kissing under it at Christmas.

Mistletoe.

Mistral, mis'tral. A violent cold northwest wind experienced in districts bordering on the Mediterranean, destroying crops, fruit, &c., and a terror to sailors.

Mitchel, Ormsby MacKnight. An eminent American astronomer and General; B. in Ky., 1810; D. while in command of the Dept. of the South, in the Federal service, 1862.

Mite, mīt. A name common to numerous small, in some cases microscopic, animals, class Arachnida, division Acarida, including the cheese, flour, itch, garden, wood, spider and water mites.

Mithras, mith'ras. The principal deity of the ancient Persians, the god or genius of the sun.

Mithridates the Great. King of Pontus, who overrun all Asia Minor, but was defeated by Pompey and suicided; reigned from 120 to 63 B. C.

Mnemonics, nē-mon'iks. The art of improving the memory.

Mnemosyne, -mos'i-nē. In Greek Myth. the goddess of memory, and mother of the Muses by Jupiter.

Moabite, mo'ab-it. One of a tribe of pastoral people inhabiting the mountainous region east of the Dead Sea, whose

worship was polluted by many abominable rites, including that of human sacrifice. Their name is extinct, and they are not now distinguished from other Arabs.

Moaria, mō-ā′ri-a. The hypothetical S. Pacific continent, of which Australia and New Zealand are the largest fragments. Its assumed existence is used to account for peculiarities in the present distribution of man and other animals and plants.

Mobby, mob′i. The juice expressed from apples and peaches, and distilled to make brandy.

Mobee, mo-bē′. A fermented liquor in the W. Indies, made from sugar, ginger and snake-root.

Mobile. The principal commercial city of Alabama, cap. of county of same name, on M. Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of M. River; pop. 29,132. M. River, formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, 50 m. N. of the city of M.

Mobsman, mobz′man. A member of the swell mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman.

Moccasin, mok′a-sin. A shoe made of deer skin without a stiff sole; the customary shoe worn by the N. American Indians. A very venomous N. American serpent. Called also Water-viper.

Mocking-bird, mok′ing-berd. An American bird, type of the gen. Mimus, thrush family (Turdidæ or Merulidæ). It imitates the cries or notes of almost every species of animal. Its own notes form a beautiful and varied strain.

Mocking-bird.

Modalist, mōd′al-ist. One who regards the three persons of the Trinity as different modes of being, not as distinct persons.

Moderate, mo′der-āt. A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which arose early in the 18th century, and claimed moderation in doctrine, discipline and church government. The difference of opinion led to the disruption, May 18, 1843.

Modiste, -dēst. A female who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in ladies' apparel; a milliner or dressmaker.

Mœso-Goth, mē′sō-goth. One of that section of the Goths who settled in Mœsia on the lower Danube, and devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits.

Modillion, mō-dil′yon. In Arch. a carved bracket used in the cornice of the Corinthian, Composite and Roman Ionic orders.

Modillion.

Mœso-Gothic, ′ik. The language of the Mœso-Goths. In it we have the earliest written example of a Teutonic dialect, part of the Scriptures having been translated by Ulfilas, bishop of the Mœso-Goths, in the 4th century.

Mogul, mō-gul′. Lit. a Mongolian. The Great M., the popular name for the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babir in the 16th century, which terminated in 1806.

Mohair, ′hār. The hair of the Angora goat. Cloth made of the hair of the same animal; camlet. A wool and cotton cloth, an imitation of mohair.

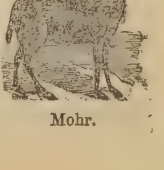
Mohammed (Mahomet). The Arab founder of Islamism; B. at Mecca, 569; D. at Medina, 632. He belonged to the Koreish tribe, and was 40 years old when he professed to have received a divine command to introduce a reformed religion, in which the Unity of God and the renunciation of false gods were the fundamental points. The name was also borne by four Turkish Sultans, M. II. (the Great) being the conqueror of Constantinople and a large portion of Central Europe.

Mohammedan, -ham′med-an. A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion; one who professes Mohammedanism.

Mohawk. A river of Central N. Y., emptying into the Hudson 10 m. N. of Albany; length, 135 m.

Mohawks. A tribe of N. American Indians, one of the confederated Iroquois, living along the Mohawk River, in New York. They now live in W. Canada and are fairly civilized.

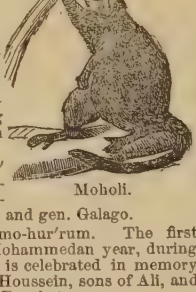
Mohr, mōr. A W. African species of antelope, gen. Gazella, much prized on account of producing the bezoar-stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine.



Mohr.

Mohur, mō′her. A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees.

Mohegans (Mohicans). A once prosperous tribe of the Algonquins, occupying W. New England and E. New York at the time of the first European settlement. They were almost destroyed by the Iroquois, the small remnant becoming identified with other tribes.



Moholi.

Moholi, mo-hō′li. A quadrumanous mammal, lemur fam. and gen. Galago.

Mohurrum, mo-hur′rum. The first month of the Mohammedan year, during which a festival is celebrated in memory of Hossein and Houssein, sons of Ali, and nephews of the Prophet.

Moidore, moi′dōr. A gold coin of Portugal, valued at about $6.50.

Mokah, mō′kä. The title of a doctor of laws in Turkey.

Molar, ′ler. A grinding tooth; a double tooth.

Molasses, mō-las′ez. The uncrystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar.

Mole, mōl. A small insectivorous animal, gen. Talpa, fam. Talpidæ, which forms a road just under the surface of the ground. The Cape mole, or changeable mole, is remarkable as being the only mammal that exhibits the splendid metallic reflection which is thrown from the feathers of many birds.

Molecule, mol′ē-kūl. The smallest quantity of any elementary substance or compound which is capable of existing in a separate form. It differs from atom, which is not perceived, but conceived.

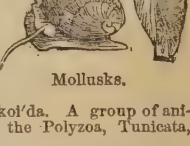
Mole-rat, mōl′rat. A name given to rodents, gen. Spalax, which live in the earth and burrow in it like moles, the S. typhlus has only the traces of eyes.

Moliere. Jean Baptiste Poquelin. An eminent French wit and dramatist; B. 1622, D. 1678.

Moline, mō′lin. The crossed iron sunk in the center of the upper millstone, for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone; a mill-rynd.

Mollah, mol′a. An honorary title accorded to any one in Turkey who has acquired respect from purity of life, or who exercises functions relating to religion or the sacred or canon law. It is not conferred by authority, but from public respect, and is nearly equivalent to master, excellency. Ulemas are mollahs.

Mollusca, -lus′ka. An animal sub-kingdom, comprising those soft-bodied animals which are usually provided with an exoskeleton or shell.

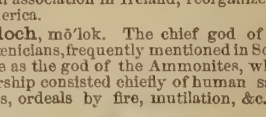


Mollusks.

Molluscoida, -koi′da. A group of animals comprising the Polyzoa, Tunicata, and Brachiopoda.

Molly Maguire, ′li ma-gwīr″. The name assumed by members of a secret illegal association in Ireland, reorganized in America.

Moloch, mō′lok. The chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, &c. A



Moloch-lizard.

gen. of Australian lizards. M. horridus is one of the most ferocious-looking, though one of the most harmless, of reptiles.

Molokan, -lō′kan. Milk-drinkers; a Russian sect which forbid making the sign of the cross or the use of images, consider all wars unlawful, and observe the laws of Moses respecting meat.

Molossus, -los′us. A gen. of bats; the bull-dog or mastiff bat.

Moluccas, The. (Spice Islands.) A group belonging to Holland in the Malay Archipelago.

Momotinæ, ′mot-ī-nē. The motmots, a sub-fam. of fissirostral birds, fam. Coraciadæ, allied to the jays and crows.

Momus, ′mus. In Greek Myth. the god of raillery and ridicule.

Mona, ′na. A monkey, gen. Cercopithecus, sometimes called the variegated monkey, because its fur is varied with gray, red, brown and green.

Monaco. A principality and city under French protection in S. France, noted for its gambling facilities, the Prince obtaining his revenue from the license or percentage of the gaming tables. It was founded in the 10th century by the family

of Grimaldi, who still retain the sovereignty.

Monad, mon'ad. An ultimate atom or simple substance without parts. An imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz, according to whom every monad is a soul, and a human soul is only a monad of elevated rank.

Monadelphia, -a-del'fi-a. The 16th class in Linnæus' sexual system of plants. In Zoöl. that division of the mammalia in which the uterus is single. It comprises all mammals with the exception of the marsupials and monotremes.

Monadelph.

Monandria, -an'dri-a. The 1st class in Linnæus' sexual system of plants.

Monarchian, -ark'i-an. One of a sect of early heretics who held that the Father, Son and Holy Ghost were the same person; a Patripassian. They assumed this name in the 2d century.

Monastery, 'as-ter-i. A house of religious retirement or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, usually applied to houses for monks. Among Christians monasteries for men were founded in Upper Egypt about the year 305 by St. Antony. About the middle of the same century female monasteries were instituted. Monastic vows were not, however introduced till the 6th century, by St. Benedict. The monastic life is practiced among the Brahmans and Buddhists, and has been so from pre-Christian times.

Monasticon, 'ti-kon. A book giving an account of monasteries, convents and religious houses.

Monday, mun'dā. The second day of the week.

Mondjourou, mond-jö-rö'. The Indian shrew, called also Sondeli or Indian Muskrat, a native of Hindustan. It emits a powerful scent of musk.

Monera, mo-nē'ra. A name proposed by Haeckel for certain minute marine organisms, the lowest group of the Rhizopoda. They are at the very base of the animal kingdom, or form a kingdom, Regnum Protisticum, between animals and vegetables.

Money, mun'i. Coin; stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities. Bank notes, notes of hand, letters of credit, accepted bills on mercantile firms, &c., all representing coin, are called money, or paper money, and are used as a substitute for it.

Monge, Gaspard, Comte de Peluse. The most eminent geometer and natural philosopher of modern times; B. at Beaune, France, 1746, D. 1818.

Mongolia. A large country of N. E. China, in the center of which is the immense sand desert Ta-Gobi; 1200 m. by 600.

Mongolidæ, mon-gol'i-dē. One of the three great divisions into which Dr. Latham divides the family of man, the other two being the Atlantidæ and Japetidæ. It is the largest, and takes its name from the Mongols, who are considered the type.

Monitor, 'i-ter. The popular name for a class of shallow, semi-submerged, heavily-armed iron-clad steam-vessels, invented by Ericsson, carrying either one or two revolving turrets, each containing one or more enormous guns.

Monitoridæ, -i-tor'i-dē. The monitors, a fam. of saurian reptiles, allied to the true lizards.

Monk, mungk. One of a community of males inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to celibacy and religious exercises.

Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle. A distinguished English general; B. 1608, D. 1670. He fought on both sides in the war with Charles I., and finally restored the crown to Charles II.

Monk-bat, 'bat. Molossus fumarius, a species of bat in Jamaica, the males of which are often found in great numbers together.

Monkey, mung'ki. A name used in its wider sense for all the quadrumana, except the lemurs and allies, including monkeys proper, apes and baboons. In its more restricted sense it designates the long-tailed members of the order.

Diana Monkey.

Monkey-jacket, -jak-et. A sailor's close-fitting-jacket, generally made of pilot cloth.

Monkey-wrench, -rensh. In Mech. a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted to the size of the nut.

Monk-seal, mungk'sēl. A species of seal in the Mediterranean, type of the gen. Pelagius or Monachus. It seems to have been the seal best known to the ancients.

Monmouth, James Fitzroy, Duke of. The natural son of Charles II., b. 1649. He claimed the throne on the death of his father, but was defeated, made prisoner and executed by order of King James II., 1685.

Monocarp, mon'ō-kärp. A plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.

Monoceros, -os'e-ros. A one-horned creature; a unicorn; a sea-monster with one horn, probably the sword-fish. The Unicorn, a constellation containing 38 stars.

Monochrome, 'ō-krōm. A painting with one color, relieved by light and shade.

Monodon, 'ō-don. The sea-unicorn or narwhal, fam. Delphinidæ, a cetaceous mammal which has a horn-like tusk projecting from its head.

Monogamist, mo-nog'a-mist. One who upholds monogamy or the practice of marrying only once. One who has a single wife, as opposed to a bigamist or polygamist.

Monogeny, noj'e-ni. The doctrine that the human race has sprung from a single species; the essential specific unity of the human species.

Monogram, mon'ō-gram. A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name.

Monolith, -lith. A pillar or column formed of a single stone, as the obelisks and columns of Egypt.

Monomania, -ō-mā'ni-a. That form of mania in which the mind of the patient is absorbed by one idea, or is irrational on one subject only.

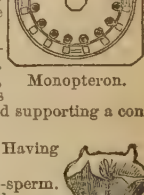
Monometallism, -met'al-izm. The fact of having only one metal as a standard in the coinage of a country; theory or belief in the advantages of a single metallic standard.

Monomyaria, -mī-ā''ri-a. A group of mollusca, consisting of bivalves whose shell is closed by a single adductor muscle, as the oyster and pecten.

Monongahela. A river of S. W. Penn., which unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburgh and forms the Ohio.

Monophyodont, -ō-fī'o-dont. Mammals in which only a single set of teeth is ever developed. The sloths, armadillos, orycteropus, ornithorhynchus, and the true cetacea are examples. All other mammals generate two sets, the first deciduous, the second permanent.

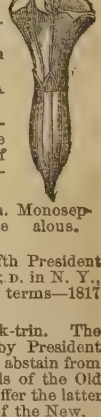
Monophysite, mo-nof'i-sīt. One of the adherents of Dioscorus, bishop of Alexandria, who was condemned for the same heresy with Eutyches, A. D. 451. They maintained that in Jesus Christ the human and divine natures were so united as to form one nature only.



Monopteron.

Monopteron, mo-nop'ter-on. In Arch. a temple without walls, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof.

Monosepalous. Having only one sepal.



Monosepalous.

Monosperm, mon'ō-sperm. A plant of one seed only.

Monostich, -stik. A poem consisting of one verse only.

Monosyllable, -sil-a-bl. A word of one syllable.

Monotessaron, -ō-tes'sa-ron. A Scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four evangelists; a harmony of the four evangels.

Monotheism, 'ō-thē-izm. The doctrine of the existence of one God only.

Monroe, James. The fifth President of the U. S.; b. in Va., 1758; d. in N. Y., 1831. He was President two terms—1817–25.

Monroe-doctrine, 'ro-dok-trin. The doctrine first propounded by President Monroe, that America should abstain from intermeddling with the broils of the Old World, while it would not suffer the latter to interfere with the affairs of the New.

Monseigneur, -sen-yer. A French title of honor given to princes, bishops and other high dignitaries. Before the Revolution the Dauphin of France was styled Monseigneur, without any addition.

Monsieur, mu-see-yer. A title given to the eldest brother of the King of France. The common title of courtesy in France, answering to the English Sir and Mr.; abbreviated Mons., M.; plural Messrs., MM.

Monstrance, mon'strans. In R. C. Church the glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people.

Monstrance.

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de. A distinguished French essayist; B. 1533, D. 1592.

Montana. A territory of the American Union, bounded N. by British N. America, E. by Dakota, S. by Wyoming, W. by Idaho; area, 143,776 sq. m.; pop., 39,159. Principal cities, Virginia City, cap., Helena, Bannock and Benton City. Chief rivers, the Missouri and Yellowstone. Mountains, N. Rocky range.

Montanist, 'tan-ist. A follower of the heresiarch Montanus, a Phrygian of the 2d century, who pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles.

Mont Blanc. A peak of the Savoy Alps, the highest in Europe, 15,777 ft. above sea level.

Montcalm de St. Veran, Louis Joseph, Marquis de. A French general; B. 1712; killed, simultaneously with his gallant antagonist, Gen. Wolfe, on Quebec Heights, 1759.

Mont Cenis. A summit of the Graian Alps, celebrated for the passage of Bonaparte's army, 1811, and more recently for the railway tunnel through the heart of the mountain, 8 m. in length.

Mont-de-piete, -de-pē-ā-tā. The name given to a class of establishments for advancing money to the poor at a reasonable rate of interest. They originated in Italy under the patronage of the papal government in the 15th century, to countervail the exorbitantly usurious practices of the Jews. They have spread to other countries, as France and Spain.

Monte, 'tā. A Spanish gambling game played with dice or cards.

Monte-bank, -bangk. A gaming-table or establishment where monte is played.

Mortem, 'tem. The name given to an ancient English custom, till 1847 prevalent among the scholars of Eton, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus (L. ad montam, whence the name) near the Bath road, and exacting money for salt, as it was called, from all persons present, or passers-by. The sum was given to the captain, or senior scholar, and used in defraying his expenses at the university. It has been known to approach nearly £1,000.

Montenegro. (Kara-Dagh, the "Black Mountains.") One of Turkey's semi-independent provinces, bounded N. by Bosnia and Herzegovina, E. by Bosnia, S. by Albania, W. by Dalmatia; area, 1,700 sq. m.; pop. abt. 230,000; cap. Cettigne.

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de. A distinguished French author; B. 1689; D. 1755.

Montevideo. Cap. of Uruguay, S. America, on the estuary of the La Plata, 125 m. N.E. of Buenos Ayres; pop. 144,726.

Montezuma II. Emperor of Mexico, and last of the Aztec dynasty; B. 1470, crowned 1502; killed while a prisoner to Cortez, 1520.

Montgolfier. -gol-fyā. A balloon filled with atmospheric air dilated by heat. Mram, a hydraulic ram by which the fall of a column of water is caused to elevate a portion of itself to a height greater than that of its source.

Montgomery, Richard. An American general of the Revolution, B. in Ireland, 1736; killed at the assault on Quebec, 1775.

Month, munth. One of the twelve parts of the calendar year; a period of time nearly corresponding to one revolution of the moon round the earth; called distinctively a calendar month. The period between change and change of the moon, reckoned as twenty-eight days; a lunar month.

Montmorenci. One of the oldest and and most celebrated families of France, the head of which was long known as the premier baron of Christendom; it gave France 6 constables and 11 marshals.

Montreal. A city of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, on an island in the St. Lawrence, 180 m. S. W. of Quebec; pop. 138,264.

Moodir, mō'dēr. The Turkish governor of a city or district.

Moon, mōn. The orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth, whose borrowed light is reflected to the earth and serves to dispel the darkness of night. Its mean

distance from the earth is about 237,000 miles; its diameter is 2,160 miles and its magnitude about 1-49th of that of the earth. It completes its revolution round the earth in a mean or average period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds, which constitutes the sidereal month. The satellite of any planet.

Moon-blink, 'blingk. A temporary evening blindness occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.

Moonstone, 'stōn. A variety of adularia worked by lapidaries. By reflected light it presents a pearly play of color not unlike that of the moon.

Moon-year, 'yēr. A lunar year; the time required for twelve revolutions of the moon, 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 37 seconds.

Moor, mōr. A native of the coast of Africa, called by the Romans Mauretania; the country of dark-complexioned people; Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.

Moorcock, 'kok. The male of the red-grouse. The female is called the moor-hen.

Moorcock.

Moorhen, 'hen. The gallinule or water hen; the female of the red-grouse.

Mooring-block, 'ing-blok. A peculiar anchor used in some ports for riding ships by.

Moorhen.

Moorish, 'ish. A style of architecture which the Moors of Spain and other Mohammedan nations have employed in mosques and other public edifices. Called also Moresque, Saracenic or Arabian architecture. Many interesting examples of this style of architecture remain at various places in Spain, the finest of all being the Alhambra at Granada.

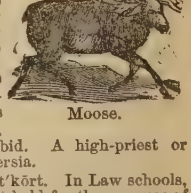
Mooring-block.

Moore, Thomas. An eminent Irish poet, the "Bard of Erin;" B. 1779, D. 1852.

More, Thomas, Sir. An eminent English statesman and philosopher, B. 1480, beheaded on a false charge of treason by order of Henry VIII., 1535.

Moreau, Jean Victor. A French general, B. 1763, killed in the battle of Dresden, on the side of the allied forces, 1813.

Moose, mōs. An animal, gen. Cervus, C. Alces, the largest of the deer kind, growing sometimes to the height of 17 hands, and weighing 1,200 lbs.; the European variety is known as the elk.



Moose.

Moostabid, 'ta-bid. A high-priest or chief mollah in Persia.

Moot-court, mōt'kōrt. In Law schools, a meeting or court held for the purpose of discussing points of law or arguing and deciding fictitious cases.

Moot-hill, 'hil. A hill of meeting on which the ancient Saxons held their great courts.

Moplah, mop'lā. A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar, descended from Arabs or Moors and native women.

Moravian, mō-rā'vi-an. A native or inhabitant of Moravia. One of a religious sect, called the United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss. Called in Germany Herrnhuter, from Herrnhut, their first settlement.

Morelschiki, -rel-shik'i. A sect of Russian fanatics whose leading idea is to mortify the flesh for the sake of saving the soul and have recourse to self-mutilation, torture and death. Called in English Immolators.

Moresque, mō-resk'. A style of ornamentation for flat surfaces named after the Moors, but really developed by the Byzantine Greeks. Called also Arabesque.

Morganatic, mor-gan-at'ik. A term applied to a semi-matrimonial alliance between a monarch, or one of the highest nobility, and a lady of inferior rank. In Germany such unions are called left-handed marriages, because in the ceremony the left hand is given. If the male be of sovereign rank, the children of the female do not inherit the father's sovereignty, but they are considered legitimate in most other respects.

Morgay, 'gā. The small-spotted dog-fish, or bounce, a species of shark.

Morgue, morg. A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

Moribund, mor'i-bund. A dying person.

Morin's-apparatus, 'inz-ap-pa-rā''tus. A simple apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It shows that the velocity increases as the square of the time, or as 1, 4, 8, 16, &c.

Morion, 'i-on. A metal helmet, somewhat like a hat in shape, often with a crest or comb over the top, and without beaver or visor.

Morion.

Mormon, 'mon. A member of a sect founded in the U. S. in 1830 by Joseph Smith. The distinguishing peculiarities of the sect are—the belief in a continual divine revelation through the inspired medium of the prophet at the head of their church, the practice of polygamy, and a complete hierarchical organization. They occupy the Territory of Utah, with Salt Lake City as their capital, and are largely scattered throughout adjoining Territories. They call themselves the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The government and leading statesmen are considering ways and means by which their polygamous practices may be suppressed.

Morning-star, morn'ing-stār. The planet Venus when it rises before the sun. In Milit. Antiq. a weapon of offense used from the Conquest till the time of Henry VII. It consisted of a wooden ball containing iron spikes at the end of a pole, to which it was sometimes suspended by a chain. It was also termed a Holy-water Sprinkler.

Morocco, mo-rok'ō. A fine leather made from the skins of goats, tanned with sumach, dyed and grained, the last process being that which gives it its well-known wrinkled appearance. The art of preparing it is said to have been derived from the Moors.

Morocco. An empire of N. Africa, bounded N by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, E. by Algeria, S. by the Desert of Sahara, W. by the Atlantic; area 219,390 sq. m.; pop. abt. 9,000,000. It has three capitals, Fez, Morocco and Mequinez, the Sultan residing at Fez; other principal cities, Tangier and Mogador. The Sebu is the only considerable river, and the Atlas the sole mountain range.

Morpheus, mor'fūs. In Greek Myth. the god of sleep and dreams.

Morphia, 'fi-a. The narcotic principle of opium, a vegetable alkaloid. In small doses it is powerfully anodyne; in large doses it causes death, with narcotic symptoms.

Morphology, -fol'o-ji. That department of science which treats of the laws, form and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals.

Morris, 'is. A dance borrowed from the Moors, usually performed with castanets, by a single person; a morisco. A fantastic dance, supposed to be of Moorish origin, and for long an important element of holiday amusement in England.

Morris. A curious fish, allied to the eels, gen Leptocephalus. Its body is so compressed as to resemble tape.

Morris, George P. An American poet and journalist; B. in Penn. 1802, D. in N. Y. 1864.

Morse-alphabet, mors'al-fa-bet. In Teleg. a system of symbols used in messages where Morse's self-recording instrument, called the indicator, is employed.

Mortar, mor'ter. A vessel of metal, stone or glass, in which substances are pulverized, or dissolved by beating or trituration with a pestle, much used by apothecaries and chemists. A short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, &c. A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

Mortar.

Mortar-vessel, -ves-el. A strongly-built gun-boat, the armament of which is usually a single mortar; a bomb-vessel; a bomb-ketch.

Mosaic, mō-zā'ik. A kind of inlaid work formed by an assemblage of little pieces of enamel, glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colors, cut and disposed on a ground of cement in such a manner as to form designs, and to imitate the colors and gradations of painting. M. gold, an alloy of copper and zinc, called also ormolu; also a sulphide of tin, the aurum musivum of the ancients. M. woolwork, rugs, &c., made of variously col-

Mosaic.

ored threads, arranged so that the ends show a pattern.

Moschus, mos'kus. The musk-deer, a gen. of ruminating animals, allied to the antelopes. The M. moschiferus yields the perfume called musk.

Moscow (**Moskwa**). Cap. of a Russian government of same name, on the M. river, 400 m. S. E. of St. Petersburg; pop. about 420,000. It was the ancient cap. of Muscovy (Russia).

Moselle, mō-zel'. A white French wine.

Moses. In Scrip. the Hebrew law-giver and leader of the Israelites from Egypt; B. in Egypt abt. 1568 B. C.; D. on Mount Pisgah, at the age of 120 years.

Moskwa. A river of Moscow, Russia, emptying into the Aka; length 200 m. The bloody battle of Borodino, from a village in the vicinity, was fought on its banks, 1812, bet. the French and Russians, in which the total loss was upward of 80,000 men; the Russians were defeated.

Moslem, moz'lem. A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

Mosque, mosk. A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. A class of mosques are set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many there are hospitals and public kitchens for the benefit of the poor.

Mosquito, mos-kē'tō. A name applied to several species of the gen. Culex and allied genera of insects, extremely annoying to both man and beast.

Mosto, 'tō. Must; a preparation used for "doctoring" wines of inferior qualities.

Motazilite, mō-taz'il-īt. One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who denied predestination. They appeared a few generations after Mohammed.

Moth, moth. The popular name of a numerous and beautiful division of lepidopterous insects, the best known species being the silk worm moths and the clothes-moths, gen. Tinea.

Mother-of-pearl. The hard silvery brilliant internal or nacreous layer of shells, particularly the oyster family, often variegated with changing purple and azure colors, extensively used in the arts and in the manufacture of handles for knives, buttons, toys, snuff-boxes, &c.

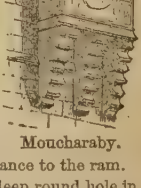
Motley, John Lothrop. An eminent American historian; B. in Mass., 1814; D. in England, 1877. He was Minister to Austria, 1861–67, and to Great Britain, 1869–71.

Mot-Mot, mot'mot. A beautiful S. American fissirostral bird, gen. Momotus or Prionites.

Moton, mō'ton. A small plate covering the armpits of a knight, used when plate-armor was worn.

Motor, 'ter. A source or originator of mechanical power; a moving power, as water, steam, &c.

Moucharaby, mō-shūr-a-bi. In Arch. a balcony with a parapet and machicolations, projected over a gate, originally to defend the entrance.



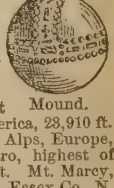
Moucharaby.

Moufflon, mōf'lon. The Ovis or Caprovis Musimon, an animal of the sheep kind, inhabiting Corsica, Sardinia and Greece. It is about the size of a small fallow-deer and bears a strong resemblance to the ram.

Moulin, mō-lin. A deep round hole in a glacier, into which the water accumulated in the rills is precipitated.

Moultrie, William. An American general; B. in S. C. 1731; D. 1805. He was governor of his native State, 1785.

Mound, mound. In Her. a ball or globe, part of the regalia of an emperor or king, and the sign of sovereign authority, enriched with precious stones, and surmounted by a cross.



Mound.

Mount. An isolated mountain, or one of unusual height; abbreviated Mt. Mt. Aconcagua, the highest peak of the Andes, S. America, 23,910 ft. Mt. Blanc, highest of the Alps, Europe, 15,777 ft. Mt. Kilimandjaro, highest of the Moon, Africa, 21,000 ft. Mt. Marcy, highest of the Adirondacks, Essex Co., N. Y., 5,467 ft. Mt. Mitchell, highest of the Black, N. C., 6,732 ft. Mt. Rainer, highest of the Cascade, Washington Ter., 12,184 ft. Mt. St. Elias, Alaska, 17,000 ft. Mt. Shasta, an isolated peak, highest in California, 17,500 ft. Mt. Tyndall, highest of the Sierra Nevada, California, 14,200 ft. Mt. Washington, highest of the White, in N. H., 6,226 ft.

Mountain, moun'tin. A mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the adjacent land; an elevated mass higher than a hill. The highest peak in the world

is Mt. Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 ft. above sea level. The M., the extreme democratic party in the first French revolution.

Mountain-barometer, -ba-rom'-et-er. A barometer adapted for measuring the height of mountains.

Mountain-cat. The wild-cat.

Mountain-cock. The male of the capercailzie.

Mountain-green, -grēn. A carbonate of copper ; malachite.

Mountain-soap, -sōp. A mineral of a pale brown color, so named from its soapy feel. It is used in crayon painting.

Mountebank, 'ti-bangk. Any boastful and false pretender ; a charlatan ; a quack.

Mount Vernon. A locality in Fairfax Co., Va., the seat of Gen. Washington's ancestral home and where his remains are entombed. This is now public property, purchased by subscription in 1858.

Mouse, mous. A small rodent quadruped, the Mus musculus ; also other rodents of the same gen.

Mouzah, mouz'a. In the E. Indies a village with its ancient township.

Mowing-machine, mō'ing-ma-shēn. An agricultural machine, resembling in its main features a reaping-machine, employed to cut grass, clover, &c.

Moxa, moks'a. A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of certain species of Artemisia, used for the gout, &c., by burning it on the skin.

Mozambique. A territory in S. E. Africa, belonging to Portugal ; area 283,500 sq. m. ; pop. 315,000. Cap. M. ; pop. 6,000. M. Channel, a wide strait in the Indian Ocean, bet. the Island of Madagascar and Mozambique ; length 1,000 m., mean breadth, 450 m.

Mozart, Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus. An eminent German composer, B. 1756, D. 1791. He gave musical exhibitions before the courts of Vienna and Munich at the age of 6.

Mucivora, mū-siv'ō-ra. A family of dipterous insects, comprehending those which feed on the juices of plants.

Mucus, 'kus. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the lining membranes of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, &c.

Mud-bath, mud'bath. A kind of bath connected with some mineral springs, consisting of mud, transfused with saline or other ingredients, recommended for rheumatism, &c.

Mud-burrower, 'bu-rō-er. The popular name for crustaceans of the gen. Callianassa, from their burrowing habits.

Mud-eel, 'ēl. The siren, a species of amphibian, so called on account of its elongated form and mud-loving habits.

Mud-fish, 'fish. A fish, ord. Dipnoi. gen. Lepidosiren.

Mud-hen, 'hen. The common name of the American coot, and also of the Virginian rail.

Mud-sill, 'sil. The base or lowest sill of a structure, as of a bridge, laid at the bottom of a river, &c.

Mud-turtle, 'ter-tl. A name given to the soft tortoises and terrapins.

Mud-valve, 'valv. In steam-engines, an orifice with steam-tight covering in the bottom of a boiler through which the sediment is removed.

Mud-worm, 'werm. An invertebrate animal, group Limicolæ, ord. Oligochæta, class Annelida.

Muezzin, mu-ed'zin. A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to proclaim the ezam or summons to prayers five times a day—at dawn, at noon, 4 P. M., sunset and nightfall, from the balcony of a minaret.

Muffle, muf'l. The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

Mufflon, 'lon. The wild sheep or musmon.

Mufti, 'ti. The high-priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans ; a doctor of Mohammedan law.

Muggent, mug'ent. A species of wild fresh-water duck.

Muggletonian, -l-tō'ni-an. One of an English sect that arose in the 17th century, the founders being John Reeve and Ludovic Muggleton, who claimed to have the spirit of prophecy.

Mugilidæ, mū-jil'i-dē. Fishes of the mullet tribe, ord. Acanthopterygii.

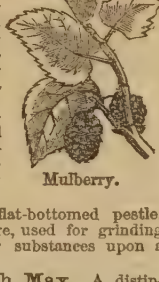
Mulatto, -lat'tō. The offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro.

Muliebrity, mū-li-ē'bri-ti. Womanhood ; the state of puberty in a female. Womanishness ; effeminacy.

Mulla, mul'a. In Hindustan, a Mohamdan learned in the law ; a schoolmaster.

Mullagatawny, -ga-ta''ni. An E. Indian curry-soup.

Mulberry, -ber-re. The fruit of the genus Morus.


Mulberry.

Mule, mūl. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. But the name is applied to any animal produced by a mixture of different species. A spinning machine.

Muller, 'er. A flat-bottomed pestle, with a rounded edge, used for grinding pigments and other substances upon a slab.

Muller, Friedrich Max. A distinguished German philologist; B. 1823, D. 1881.

Mullet, 'et. A name common to two groups of acanthopterygian fishes, viz., the fam. Mugilidæ or gray mullets, and the fam. Mullidæ or red mullets. In Her. a figure resembling the rowel of a spur, with five points in English and six in French, the filial distinction of a third son.

Mullion, 'yon. In Arch. a vertical division between the lights of windows, screens, &c. One of the divisions between the panels in wainscoting.

Mullion.

Mulquf, 'kuf. A very ancient ventilating device, which has been in use in Egypt 3000 years.

Mulse, muls. Wine boiled and thickly sweetened with honey.

Multipede, 'ti-ped. An animal that has many feet, such as a centipede.

Multiplication, -pli-kā''shon. A compendious method of performing addition, called simple when the terms are abstract numbers, and compound when the multiplicand is a concrete number. M. table, a table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onward to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12.

Multiplying-wheel, -pli-ing-whēl. A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery.

Multoca, -tō'ka. The Turkish code of law, consisting of precepts from the Koran, traditional injunctions of Mohammed, and decisions of early caliphs.

Multum, 'tum. In brewing, an extract of quassia and licorice, used for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

Multungula, -tung'gū-la. The division of Perissodactyle Ungulate quadrupeds, in which each foot has more than a single hoof, as the rhinoceros, each of whose feet has three toes, each in a separate hoof.

Mum, mum. A species of German malt liquor, made of the malt of wheat, with the addition of a little oat and bean meal.

Mumbo-Jumbo, 'bō-jum'bō. A god of certain negro tribes whose image is clad in fantastic clothing.

Mummer, 'er. One who mumms or masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; a masker; a masked buffoon.

Mummy, 'i. A dead body embalmed and dried. An immense number have been found in Egypt, consisting not only of human bodies, but of bulls, apes, ibises, crocodiles, fish, &c. The term is likewise given to human bodies preserved in other ways, either by artificial preparation or by accident.

Mummychog, -chog. A small fish of the carp kind.

Mummy-cloth, -kloth. The cloth in which mummies are swathed.

Mundil, 'dil. A turban richly embroidered with gold and silver.

Mungo, mung'gō. Artificial short-staple wool, formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woolen fabrics. Shoddy is a similar material obtained from coarser fabrics.

Mungoose, mun'gōs. The E. Indian name for a species of quadruped, one of the ichneumons kept in many houses to rid them of reptiles, rats, mice, &c.

Munich. Cap. of Bavaria, S. Germany, on the Isar; pop. 214,600.

Munster. A prov. of Ireland, originally a Milesian kingdom, containing cos. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford; bounded N. by Connaught, E. by Leinster, S. and W. by the Atlantic.

Muntin, 'tin. The central vertical piece that divides the panels of a door.

Muntjac, munt'jak. A small species of deer, a native of Java. The male has short horns, the female none.

Munger, Thomas. A German fanatic; B. 1478, executed 1526. In 1525 he joined the Anabaptists, collected a body of 40,000

followers and committed numerous excesses before being defeated and captured by the Landgrave of Hesse.

Muntz's Metal, munts'ez met-al. An alloy of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc, used for sheathing ships and other purposes.

Murænа, mū-rē'na. A gen. of apodal, malacopterygious fishes, fam. Murænidæ, resembling the eel.

Mural, mūr'al. Pertaining to a wall. M. circle, an instrument which has superseded the mural quadrant, susceptible of much more accurate divisions and less liable to derangement than quadrants, the principal fixed instrument in all great public observatories. Its chief use is to measure angular distances in the meridian. M. crown, a golden crown, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and lodged a standard. M. painting, a painting executed in distemper colors.

Mural Circle.

Mural Crown.

Murat, Joachim. A marshal of France, and for four years King of Naples, considered by Napoleon I., his brother-in-law, the finest cavalry soldier in Europe; B. 1771, shot by his Neapolitan subjects after trial by court-martial, 1815.

Murchisonia, mer-chi-sō'ni-a. A genus of fossil gasteropodous mollusks, fam. Pleurotomariidæ.

Murchison, Roderick Impey, Sir. An eminent British geologist; B. 1792, D. 1872.

Murex, mū-rex. A genus of gasteropod mollusks resembling the whelk. They were in high esteem from the earliest ages on account of the purple dye that some of them yielded.

Murfreesboro'. Cap. of Rutherford Co., Tenn., 30 m. S. E. of Nashville, noted for the sanguinary battles Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863, between the Federals under Gen. Rosecrans and Confederates under Gen. Bragg; the latter being defeated, with a loss of 11,000; Federal loss, 12,000.

Muriate, 'ri-āt. The old name for chloride.

Muricite, -sīt. Fossil remains of the Murex.

Muridæ, mū'-ri-dē. A sub-order of rodents, including the different species of rats and mice, the jerboas, mole-rats, lemmings, hamsters, &c.

Murina, -rī'-na. A fam. of rodent quadrupeds, of which the gen. Mus is the type, sub-ord. Muridæ, including the hamsters, mice, voles, mole-rats, &c.

Murillo, Bartolome Esteban. An eminent Spanish painter; B. 1618, D. 1682.

Murk, merk. Refuse or husks of fruit after the juice has been expressed; marc.

Muroe. A bird; the razor-bill.

Murray, James Stuart, Earl of. A natural son of King James V. of Scotland, B. 1533. He was chief Minister of his half sister, Mary Queen of Scots, and became regent on her deposition; assassinated, 1570.

Murrhine, 'in. A delicate ware, made of fluor-spar or fluoride of calcium, brought from the East. Vases of this ware were used in Rome as wine-cups, and were believed to have the quality of breaking if poison were mixed with the liquor they contained.

Murza, mer'za. The hereditary nobility among the Tartars.

Mus, mus. A gen. of rodents, including rats and mice.

Musaph, -af'. The book containing the Turkish laws.

Musca, 'ka. A southern constellation, situated between the Southern Cross and the south pole, consisting of 6 stars.

Muscadel, -del. The name given to several kinds of sweet and strong Italian and French wines. The grapes which produce these wines. Called also Muscat.

Muscat. The principal seaport of E. Arabia, held by the Portuguese from 1507 till 1648, when it reverted to the Arabs; pop. 74,000.

Muscology, -kol'o-jī. That part of botany which investigates mosses; a discourse or treatise on mosses.

Muscovado, -kō-vā'dō. Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining.

Muscovite, 'kō-vīt. A native of Muscovy or ancient Russia.

Muscovy-glass, -vi-glas. Muscovite, a variety of mica brought from eastern Russia.

Musculite, 'kū-līt. A petrified mussel or shell.

Muse, mūz. In Greek Myth. one of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, the inspiring goddesses of song, and according to later ideas divinities presiding over the different kinds of poetry, the sciences and arts. Their original number was three, but afterward they are always spoken of as nine in number: Clio, the muse of history; Euterpe, of lyric poetry; Thalia, of comedy, and of merry or idyllic poetry; Melpomene, of tragedy; Terpsichore, of choral dance and song; Erato, of erotic poetry and mimicry; Polymnia or Polyhymnia, of the sublime hymn; Urania, of astronomy, and Calliope, of epic poetry.

Museum, mū-zē'um. A repository of things that have an immediate relation to literature, art or science; a cabinet of curiosities; a collection of objects in natural history.

Music-box, 'zik-boks. A small instrument, having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up.

Music-recorder, -rē-kord-ėr. The name given to several devices for recording music as it is played on any sort of keyed instrument, as the organ or piano-forte; a phonograph or phonautograph.

Music-smith, -smith. A workman who makes the metal parts of piano-fortes, &c.

Musk, musk. A substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of a musk-deer (Moschus moschiferus). It is originally a viscid fluid, but dries into a brown pulverulent substance. Its chief use is as a perfume. An artificial musk is obtained by the action of nitric acid upon the oil of amber.

Muskallonge, mus'kal-lonj. A large variety of pike.

Musk-cavy, musk'kā-vi. A W. Indian rodent mammal, gen. Capromys, fam. Muridæ; its feet emit a strong smell of musk.

Musk-deer, 'dēr. The male of the Moschus moschiferus, an animal that inhabits Central Asia, and produces the well-known perfume; it is about three feet in length. The gland or bag which contains the musk is about the size of a hen's egg. The pigmy musk-deer, also called kanchil and chevrotain, inhabits some of the Asiatic islands, and is considerably smaller.

Musk-deer.

Musk-duck, 'duk. A species of duck, often erroneously called the Muscovy-duck (Cairina moschata). It has a musky smell.

Musk-ox, 'oks. The Ovibos moschatus, a ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe of N. America. The flesh is pleasant to the taste, but smells strongly of musk, the odor of which is also diffused from the living animal.

Musk-ox.

Musk-rat, 'rat. An American rodent quadruped allied to the beaver, the Fiber zibethicus, the only known species of the genus. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The fur is used by hatters. Its popular name in America is musquash, the Indian name; called also musk-beaver. An aquatic insectivorous animal, secreting a substance of a strong musky smell, found in S. Russia and the Pyrenees; the desman. Sorex murinus, an Indian species of shrew which secretes a powerful musky odor.

Musnud, mus'nud. In Persia and India a throne or chair of state.

Musophagidæ, mū-sō-faj'i-dē. The plantain-eaters, a fam. of insessorial birds.

Muspelheim, mus'pel-hīm. In Scand. Myth. the abode of fire, which at the beginning of time existed in the south. Sparks were collected from it to make the stars.

Musquaw, mus'kwa. A name for the common black bear of America.

Mussel, 'el. A lamellibranchiate mollusk, gen. Mytilus, fam. Mytilidæ. The name is also given to mollusks, gen. Lithodomus, date-shells or stone-borers.

Musset, Louis Charles Alfred de. An eminent French poet; B. 1810, D. 1857.

Mussulman, 'ul-man. A Mohammedan; a true believer in Mohammed; a Moslem.

Mustang, mus'tang. The wild horse of the pampas and prairies of America, a descendant of horses of Spanish importation.

Mustelidæ, mus-tē'li-dē. A fam. of quadrupeds, comprehending the otters, ermines or stoats, sables, martens, ferrets, minks, skunks, polecats and weasels.

Mustapha. The name of four Turkish sultans; M. I. s. his brother Ahmed I., 1617; strangled by order of Amurath IV., 1639. M. II. s. Achmet II., 1695; deposed and D. 1703. M. III. s. Osman III., 1757; D. 1774. M. IV. s. Selim III., 1807; deposed and assassinated by his brother Mahmoud, 1808.

Mutage, mū'tāj. A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes.

Mutchkin, much'kin. A liquid measure in Scotland, the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

Muttra (Mathura). A city of Bengal, British India, on the Jumna. It is the reputed birthplace of the god Krishna; pop. 65,000.

Muzarab, mụ'za-rab. One of the Christians formerly living under the sway of the Moors in Spain.

Myadæ, mī'a-dē. A fam. of lamellibranchiate mollusks, including the genera Mya, Corbula, Neæra, Thetis, &c., many species of which are fossil as well as recent; gaping bivalves.

Mycelium, -sē'li-um. The cellular filamentous spawn of fungi, the equivalent of the root of flowering plants.

Mycetes. 'tēz. A gen. of platyrhine American apes; the howling monkeys.

Mycology, -kol'o-ji. That department of botany which investigates fungi; a treatise on the fungi.

Mygale, 'ga-lē. A gen. of aquatic insectivorous animals, of which the Russian muskrat is the best known species; the desman. A gen. of hairy spiders of which the bird-catching spider is the type.

Mylabris, mī-lā'bris. A gen. of vesicatory beetles, fam. Cantharidæ.

Mylodon, 'lō-don. An extinct edentate animal, allied to the megatherium. Its

Skeleton of a Mylodon.

remains have been found in the upper tertiaries of S. America. It was a clumsy animal as large as a hippopotamus.

Myliobatidæ, 'lī-ō-bat''i-dē. A fam. of cartilaginous fishes, ord. Selachii, including the eagle-rays.

Mylitta, -lit'a. A Babylonian goddess, the impersonation of procreation. Her worship spread over Assyria and Persia.

Mynheer, min-hēr'. The ordinary title of address among Dutchmen, corresponding to our sir, Mr.

Myodes, mī'ō-dēz. A gen. of rodent mammals, fam. Muridæ, containing the lemmings.

Myodynamiometer, -di-nā'mi-om''et-er. An instrument for measuring the comparative muscular strength of man or other animals.

Myopia, -ō'pi-a. Short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

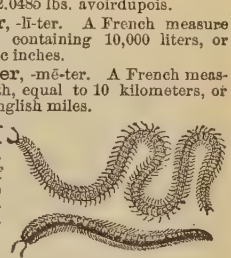
Myoxidæ, -oks'i-dē. Dormice, a fam. of rodent mammals.

Myriagram, mir'i-a-gram. In the French system, a weight of 10,000 grams, or 22.0485 lbs. avoirdupois.

Myrialiter, -lī-ter. A French measure of capacity, containing 10,000 liters, or 610,280 cubic inches.

Myriameter, -mē-ter. A French measure of length, equal to 10 kilometers, or 6.2138257 English miles.

Myriapoda, -i-ap'o-da. The lowest class of articulate animals, including centipeds and millipeds.



Myriapoda.

Myriarch, 'i-ärk. A Greek commander of 10,000 men.

Myriare, -ār. A French land measure of 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square meters, equal to 247.1143 acres.

Myriologue, -ō-log. In modern Greece, an extemporary funeral song, composed and sung by females.

Myrioscope, -skōp. An ingenious variation of the kaleidoscope.

Myrmecobius, mer-mē-kō'bi-us. A gen. of Australian marsupials. M. fasciatus is the banded ant-eater, having 54 teeth.

Myrmecophagidæ, -faj'i-dē. The hairy or true ant-eater, a fam. of edentate mammals confined to S. America; they have no teeth.

Myrmidons. In Greek Myth. a people of Phthiotis, originally ants, but transformed into men by Jupiter; Peleus and Achilles were among their notable kings.

Myrrh. The gummy resinous exudation of Balsamodendron Myrrha, ord. Amyridaceæ, a healing stimulant. A common name for a plant of the genus Myrrhis.

Myrrh.

Mysis, mī'sis. The opossum-shrimps, a gen. of crustaceans, ord. Stomapoda.

Mystagogy, mis'ta-go-ji. The principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue; the interpretation of mysteries.

Mystery, 'ter-i. Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe. A species of dramatic composition much in vogue in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history. A term applied to certain rites and ceremonies in ancient Greek and Roman religions, only known to and practiced by those initiated by certain preparatory ceremonies.

Mythology, mith-ol'o-ji. The science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the different myths of different people; a treatise on myths. A system in which is embodied the convictions of a people in regard to their origin, divinities, heroes, founders, &c.

Myxine, miks'in-e. The hags, a gen. of cyclostomous fishes, remarkable for their slippery integument.

N

N IS the 14th letter and the 11th consonant of the alphabet. Its ordinary sound as in not, sun, is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the palate at or close behind the root of the upper teeth, and sending a voiced sound through the nose. It differs from m in the fact that the tongue and roots of the teeth are brought together instead of the lips, that is, it is a dental nasal instead of being a labial nasal. As a numeral N signifies 900, and with a stroke over it, 9,000. As an abbreviation, N. stands for north; N. B. for nota bene, note well; N. P. for notary public, &c.

Nabob, nā'bob. The title of the governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul empire; a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under the soubahs or viceroys.

Nacarat, nak'a-rat. A pale red color with an orange cast. A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by ladies to give their countenance a rosea te hue.

Nacodar, na-kō-dăr'. The captain of an Arab vessel.

Nacre, nā'ker. Mother-of-pearl.

Nadab, 'dab. The high-priest of the Persians.

Nadir, 'der. That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon.

Nadir Shah. A Turkish chief, B. 1688; given command of the Persian army, 1729; he defeated the Turks, and in 1739 usurped the Persian throne. Overrunning Afghanistan and capturing Delhi, 1738–9, he massacred 120,000 of the inhabitants of that city; assassinated, 1747.

Nævus, nē'vus. A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark. N. maternus, a mother's mark; a mark on the skin of a child.

Naga, nā'ga. An ancient race who appear to have invaded India about six centuries before the Christian era. A term applied to a number of tribes living on the borders of Assam, Munnipoor and Burmah. A class of mendicants in Hindustan going naked and carrying arms. In Hind. Myth. a deified serpent.

Nagasaki. A seaport city of Japan, on the island of Kiou-Siou, 600 m. S. W. of Yeddo; pop. 75,000.

Nagor, nā'gor. A species of antelope, the gazelle of Senegal.

Nagpoor. Cap. of prov. of same name, Hindustan; pop. 121,000.

Nahum. In Scrip. one of the 12 minor prophets, who lived about 718 B. C. The book bearing his name predicts the destruction of Nineveh.

Naiad, nā'yad. In Greek and Rom. Myth. a water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs, represented as beautiful.

Naididæ, -id'i-dē. The family or group of water-worms, ord. Oligochæta.

Naik, 'ik. In India, a sepoy corporal, ranking below a havildar or sergeant.

Naja, 'ja. A gen. of serpents, fam. Elapidæ. Colubrine section of the Ophidæ, among the most dangerous of all the venomous snakes. The best known examples are the cobra de capello of India and the N. haje of Egypt, which is identified by many writers with the asp employed by Cleopatra to bring about her death.

Namaz, na-maz'. The common prayer of a Turk.

Namur. Cap. of a province of same name, Belgium, at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre, 33 m. S. E. of Brussels. It is strongly fortified, but was captured by the French, 1692, 1701, 1746; pop. 25,000.

Nandu, nan'dū. The S. American ostrich, gen. Rhea.

Nankin. A large inland city of China, formerly cap. of the empire, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, noted for the famous porcelain tower, built 1431, and costing 400,000 taels ($1,800,000); pop. abt. 425,000.

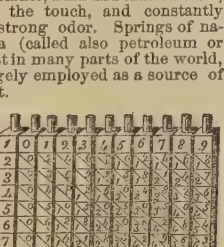
Nantes. A seaport of W. France, on the Loire, 210 m. S. W. of Paris; it has an extensive foreign commerce, and is noted as the place from which Henry IV., 1598, issued the "Edict of Nantes," granting full religious rights to his Protestant subjects. The edict was revoked, 1685, by Louis XIV. Pop. 129,347.

Nape-crest, nāp'krest. A gen. of W. African birds, allied to the plantain-eaters.

Napha-water, nā'fa-wą-ter. A fragrant perfume distilled from orange flowers.

Naphtha, nap'tha. A variety of bitumen, thin, volatile, fluid and inflammable, unctuous to the touch, and constantly emitting a strong odor. Springs of native naphtha (called also petroleum or rock-oil) exist in many parts of the world, and it is largely employed as a source of artificial light.

Napier's Bones, nā-pērz' bōnz. A contrivance devised by John Napier, for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division. It consists of a number of rods made of bone or other convenient material, the face of each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compartment, subdivided by a diagonal line into two triangles.



Napier's Bones or Rods.

Naples. Cap. of province of same name, S. Italy, formerly cap. of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, on Bay of N., at foot of Mt. Vesuvius, 118 m. S. E. of Rome; pop. 423,600.

Napoleon, -pō'lē-on. A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or about $3.75. A game played with cards.

Napoleon. The name of three French emperors, only two of whom enjoyed royal honors. N. I. (Napoleon Bonaparte) b. in Ajaccio, 1769, and rose from a lieutenant of artillery, 1785, to brigadier-general, 1793; to command of the army, 1795; created First Consul for 10 years, 1799; assumed the title of emperor, May 18, 1802, and was crowned King of Italy, in Milan, May 26, 1805. Under a coalition of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Great Britain, he was forced to abdicate April 11, 1814, retiring to the Island of Elba; escaping Feb. 26, 1815, he repaired to Paris, welcomed by the people, and joined by the soldiers; defeated at Waterloo, June 18, he abdicated in favor of his son, N. II., a child of four years of age, and surrendered to the English, who banished him to the isolated island of St. Helena, where he d. May 5, 1821, his remains being transferred to Paris, 1840. N. married Josephine, widow of Alexandre de Beauharnais, 1796, but divorced her, 1809, because she bore him no children, and married Marie-Louise, Archduchess of Austria, 1810; she bore him a son, March 19, 1811, who was called King of Rome. N. II. (François Bonaparte) son of the former, never reigned, but on the abdication of his father, returned with his mother to the court of his grandfather, Francis, Emperor of Austria, who bestowed upon him the title of Duke of Reichstadt; d. 1832. N. III. (Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte), 3d son of Louis Bonaparte, brother of N. I., and for a time King of Holland, and Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine by her first husband; b. 1808. Assuming to be the successor of N. II., he made two unsuccessful attempts at inciting a popular revolution, the last, 1840, being punished by a sentence of life imprisonment in the fortress of Ham; escaping 1846, under the republican amnesty of 1848 he returned to France, and was elected to the Assembly

and shortly after President; in 1851 he usurped supreme power as Dictator, and by a plebiscite, 1852, was elected emperor, assuming the title N. III. Declaring war against Germany, 1870, he was defeated and made a prisoner, 1871, retiring to England on his release, where he D. Jan. 9, 1873. He married Eugènie Maria de Guzman, Comtesse de Têba, a Spanish lady, 1853, and left an only child, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, B. 1856; killed in S. Africa, where he was serving as a British officer, 1882.

Napu, na-pö. A very small, but elegant musk-deer, inhabiting Java and Sumatra, remarkable for having the smallest blood-corpuscles of any animal yet known.

Naraka, när'a-ka. In Hind. Myth. a name corresponding to our hell. It consists of twenty-eight divisions, each inhabited by a peculiar class of sinners, and each the scene of a different kind of torture.

Narcissus.

Narcissus, när-sis'sus. A genus of bulbous-rooted plants.

Narg'hile, 'gi-le. A kind of smoking apparatus used by the Turks and others, in which the smoke is passed through water.

Narwhal.

Narwhal, 'whal. The Monodon monoceros, a cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas, averaging from 12 to 20 feet in length; also called Sea-unicorn, Unicorn-fish, or Unicorn-whale. It yields valuable oil.

Nasalis, na-zā'lis. A gen. of monkeys, containing the curious Bornean long-nosed kahau; called also Proboscis Monkey.

Naseberry, nāz'ber-i. The fruit of Achras Sapota, ord. Sapotaceæ. It is as large as a quince, and one of the richest and most agreeable of W. Indian fruits.

Nashville. Cap. of Tenn., on the Cumberland, 230 m. N. E. of Memphis; pop. 43,350.

Nasicornia, nā-zi-kor'ni-a. The fam. of perissodactyle mammals to which the rhinoceros belongs.

Nasua, 'sū-a. A gen. of S. American plantigrade Mammalia, ord. Ursidæ. The coati or coatimondi is the best-known species.

Natantes, -tan'tēz. A fam. of Araneidæ or spiders, which live entirely upon or beneath the water.

Natation, na-tā'shon. The art or act of swimming.

Natatores, nā-ta-tō'rēz. An order of swimming birds, divided into four families—Brevipennatæ, including the penguins, auks, guillemots, divers and grebes; Longipennatæ, comprising the gulls, terns and petrels; Totipalmatæ or Steganopodes, the pelicans, cormorants, gannets frigate-birds, darters, and others; Lamellirostres, the ducks, geese, swans and flamingoes.

Natal. An English colony in S. E. Africa; area 16,150 sq. m.; pop. abt. 350,000. Cap. D'Urban; pop. 19,500.

Nathan. In Scrip. a prophet who conveyed the divine rebuke to King David after his adulterous intrigue with Bathsheba.

Nattes, nat'tēz. A name given to an ornament used in the decoration of surfaces in the architecture of the 12th century, from its resemblance to the interlaced withs of matting.

Nature-printing, nā'tūr-print-ing. A process by which objects, such as plants, ferns, lace, &c., are impressed on a lead plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing.

Nauplius-form, na'pli-us-form. In Physiol. the earliest stage in the development of many Crustacea.

Nauropometer, -ro-pom'e-ter. An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea.

Nautch-girl, nach'gerl. In the E. Indies, a native dancing-girl.

Nautilidæ, na-til'i-dē. A family of cephalopodous mollusks, constituting with the Ammonitidæ or ammonite fam. the ord. Tetrabranchiata.

Navarch, nā'värk. In Greek Antiq. the commander of a fleet.

Navarino. A city of Greece, on the Ionian Sea, 6 m. N. of Modon, in the vicinity of which, Oct. 20, 1827, the Turco-Egyptian fleet of 70 sail, under Ibrahim Pacha, was defeated and destroyed by the combined fleets of Russia, France and England, under Admiral Codrington.

Navarre. Formerly an independent Kingdom of Spain, now one of the Basque provinces, bounded N. by France, the

Pyrenees constituting the line, E. by Aragon, S. by Old Castile, W. by the Atlantic; pop. 343,700. Cap. Pampluna.

Nazarene, naz-a-rēn'. An inhabitant of Nazareth. A name given to Christ, and to the early converts to Christianity, in contempt.

Nazareth. In Anc. Geo. a town of Galilee, Palestine, 6 m. N. W. of Mt. Tabor, historically famous as the birthplace of Christ; it is now called Nasirah; pop. 3,200.

Nazarite, 'a-rīt. A Jew who by certain vows and acts devoted himself to the peculiar service of Jehovah for a certain time or for life.

Neagh, Lough. The largest lake in Ireland, in Ulster; area 150 sq. m.

Neander, Johann August Wilhelm. An eminent German ecclesiastical historian and essayist; B. 1789, D. 1850. He was of Jewish descent.

Neap-tide, nēp'tīd. Low tide.

Nearctic, nē-ärk'tik. One of the six regions into which zoölogists divide the surface of the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life. The Nearctic region extends throughout America down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Neat, nēt. Cattle of the bovine gen., as bulls, oxen and cows. N.'s-foot oil, an oil obtained from the feet of neat.

Nebalia, nē-bā'li-a. A gen. of entomostracous crustacea, ord. Phyllopoda.

Nebo, Mt. In Scrip. the mountain in Moab, from which Moses saw the Promised Land, and where he died; identified as Mt. Attarus, 10 m. N. of the Arnon.

Nebraska. A State of the American Union, admitted 1867, bounded N. by Dakota Ter., E. by Iowa and Missouri, S. by Kansas and Colorado, W. by Wyoming; area 75,905 sq. m.; pop. 452,402. Principal cities, Lincoln, cap., Omaha, Nebraska City, Columbus and Grand Island. Chief rivers, Missouri, Nebraska (Platte), Niobrara, Republican Fork of Kansas, Elkhorn and Loup Fork of Platte.

Nebris, neb'ris. A fawn's skin worn by hunters and others. In works of art it is the characteristic covering of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns and satyrs.

Nebuchadnezzar. King of Babylon; B. abt. 626 B. C., S. his father Nabopolassar 609, captured Jesusalem 606 and carried away many captives, including the prophet Daniel; afterward took Tyre and reduced Egypt; D. 562 B. C.

Necker, Jacques. An eminent French financier and statesman; B. in Switzerland 1732, D. 1804. He was father of the celebrated Madame de Staël.

Necrology, nek-rol'o-ji. A register of persons who die within a certain time; an obituary or collection of obituary notices.

Necromancy, 'rō-man-si. The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. The art of magic.

Necrophaga, -rof'a-ga. A group of clavicorn beetles, comprehending those which feed on dead and decomposing animal substances.

Necrophilism, 'il-izm. An unnatural and revolting love or appetite for the dead, manifested in various ways, as living beside dead bodies, exhuming corpses to see them, kiss them, or mutilate them; some times developing into cannibalism.

Necrophobia, -rō-fō'bi-a. A horror of dead bodies. Exaggerated fear of death, a symptom occurring in persons suffering from certain diseases.

Necrophorus, -rof'o-rus. A gen. of coleopterous insects, called burying-beetles, from the peculiar instinct which they exhibit of burying the dead bodies of small animals, such as moles, mice, frogs, &c., as a receptacle for their eggs and larvæ.

Necropolis, -rop'o-lis. Ancient cemeteries, which in the neighborhood of some cities are very extensive, and filled with magnificent remains. The name has also been given to modern cemeteries in or near towns.

Nectar, 'tär. In Greek Myth. the drink of the gods, which was imagined to contribute much toward their eternal existence. Any very sweet and pleasant drink.

Nectariniadæ, 'ta-rin-ī"a-dē. A fam. of insessorial birds, comprising the honey-suckers.

Nee, nā. Born: a term sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate the family to which she belongs.

Needle-gun, nē'dl-gun. A breech-loading rifle whose cartridge is exploded by the stroke of a needle or small spike. This fire-arm is now superseded.

Negrito, ne-grī'tō. A name given by Spaniards to the Alfourous, diminutive, negro-like tribes, inhabiting the Philippine Isles and contiguous islands, not exceeding 4 feet 8 inches in height. Negrito in modern ethnology includes all peoples re-

sembling the negro more than the Malayo-Polynesians.

Negro, nē′grō. One of that division of mankind characterized by their black skin, and hair of a woolly or crisp nature, native of a limited area in the African continent. The term negro is loosely applied to other colored races and to mixed breeds.

Negro-cachexy, -ka-keks-i. A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the W. Indies and Africa.

Negro-fly, -fli. The Psila rosæ, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining black color; also called the Carrot-fly.

Negus, ′gus. A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon-juice.

Nehemiah. In Scrip. a patriotic Hebrew, B. at Babylon during the captivity, but gaining the favor of Artaxerxes Longimanus, King of Persia, and of Esther his queen, obtained the privilege abt. 444, B. C., of restoring Jerusalem to its condition before being captured by Nebuchadnezzar. He s. Ezra in the government of Judea, and was the author of the book called after him.

Neith, nā′ith. An ancient Egyptian goddess, worshipped especially at Saïs, and having some of the characteristics of the Greek Athene.

Nelson, Horatio, Viscount. The most famous of English admirals, B. 1758, killed at the battle of Trafalgar, 1805, in the moment of victory over the French.

Nematelmia, nem-a-tel′mi-a. The division of Scolecida comprising the round-worms, thread-worms, &c.

Nematoda, -tō′da. An ord. of entozoa, comprising the parasitic Ascaris lumbricoides, the Oxyuris and the trichina; the last gives rise to a dangerous disease known as trichiniasis. The non-parasitic comprise 200 known species.

Nemausa, nē-ma′sa. A small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Nemea, nē′mē-a. An ancient city in Argolis, Greece. In Myth. the Nemean lion ravaged Greece till slain by Hercules. Nemean games or festivals, the same in character as those of Olympia, celebrated at Nemea every second year.

Nemertida, nē-mer′ti-da. The ribbon-worms, a division of the ord. Turbellaria, sub-kingdom Annuloida, some of the species of which attain a length of 30 or 40 feet, which they can suddenly contract to 8 or 4 feet.

Nemesis, nem′ē-sis. In Myth. a female Greek divinity, regarded as a personification of the righteous anger of the gods, inflexibly severe to the proud and insolent. According to Hesiod she was the daughter of night.

Nemocera, nē-mos′er-a. A group of dipterous insects, comprising the gnats or mosquitoes and crane-flies.

Nemoglossata, ′mō-glo-sā″ta. A tribe of hymenopterous insects, including those which have a long filiform tongue, as the bee tribe.

Neocomian, -ō-kō′mi-an. In Geol. the lowest of the cretaceous deposits, the lower green-sand and wealden.

Neo-Latin, -ō-la-tin. New Latin, a term applied to the Romance languages as having grown immediately out of the Latin. Latin as written by modern authors.

Neologist, -ol′o-jist. One who introduces new words or phrases into a language. An innovator in any doctrine or system of belief, especially in theology.

Neophron, ′ō-fron. A gen. of birds of the vulture family, known as the Alpine or Egyptian vulture, Pharaoh's chicken and white crow.

Neophyte, -fīt. A new convert or proselyte. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

Neoplatonist, -ō-plā′ton-ist. A mystical philosopher of the school of Ammonius Saccas and Plotinus in the 3d to 5th century, who mixed some of the tenets of ancient Platonists with other principles, drawn from various sources, particularly from the theosophy of the East.

Neotropical, -trop′ik-al. A term applied to one of the six regions into which zoölogists divide the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life. It includes C. America south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec and S. America.

Neph, nef. In Egypt. Myth. an ancient divinity worshiped in Ethiopia and the Thebais, represented as having a ram's head with curved horns. Written also Nouf.

Nepidæ, nep′i-dē. One of the families into which Hydrocorisæ are divided; the water-scorpions.

Nepotism, nē′pot-izm. Favoritism shown to nephews and other relations; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of merit.

Nereidæ, -rē′i-dē. A fam. of dorsibranchiate annelids of which Nereis is the type gen.; the sea-centipeds.

Neptune, nep'tūn. The chief marine divinity of the Romans, hence identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes they transferred to their own god. In works of art he is usually represented as armed with a trident, and the horse and the dolphin are his symbols. A planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, and the remotest from the sun yet known in the solar system.

Neptune.

Nereid, nē'rē-id. In Myth. a sea nymph. They are represented as riding on sea-horses, sometimes with the tail of a fish. They numbered 50, were the daughters of Nereus, and constantly attended Neptune.

Nereid.

Nero, Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus. An infamous emperor of Rome from abt. 54 to 68. He was the adopted son and s. of the Emperor Claudius, and among his crimes was the murder of his wife and mother.

Neroli, ne-rō-li. The essential oil obtained from the flowers of the bitter orange by distillation.

Nescience, nē'shi-ens. The state of not knowing; want of knowledge; ignorance.

Nesselrode, Charles Robert, Count von. A distinguished Russian statesman, b. in Spain, of German descent, 1780, d. 1862.

Nestor, nes'tor. A gen. of the parrot family, connecting the parrots and cockatoos.

Nestor. In Heroic Hist. a Greek hero of the Trojan war, son of Neleus, grandson of Neptune, and king of Pylos and Messenia. His wise and able reign extended over three generations.

Nestorian, nes-tō'ri-an. An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the two natures in Christ were not so blended and united as to be undistinguishable. The term is still applied to Christians of Persia and India, the remains of the Nestorian sect.

Nethinim, neth'in-im. Among the Jews, servants of the priests and Levites, employed in the meanest offices about the temple.

Nettapus, net'a-pus. A gen. of web-footed birds, allied to the barnacle-geese, of small size, containing the pigmy and the Madagascar goose.

Nettle, net'tl. A stinging plant of the gen. Urtica.

Nettle.

Neufchatel. A canton of Switzerland, bounded N. and E. by Berne, S. by Vaud and W. by France; area 281 sq. m.; pop. abt. 100,000 The name is also given to a town; (pop. abt. 11,000) cap. of the canton, and to a lake (Yverdun) surrounded by the cantons of N., Berne, Fribourg and Vaud; area, 90 sq. m.

Neurology, nū-rol'o-ji. That part of anatomy which treats of the nerves.

Neuroptera, -rop'ter-a. An order of rapacious insects, including the dragon-flies, caddis-flies, may-flies, white ants, ant-lion, &c.

Neuvaines, 'vānz. In the R. C. Ch. prayers offered up for nine successive days to obtain the favor of Heaven.

Neva. A Russian river, 40 m. long, constituting the chief means of communication between Central Russia and the Gulf of Finland.

Nevada. A State of the American Union, admitted 1864; bounded N. by Oregon and Idaho Ter., E. by Utah, S. by Arizona and W. by California, the Sierra Nevada Mountains being the line; area, 112,900 sq. m.; pop. 62,266. Principal cities, Carson City, cap., Virginia City, Humboldt City, Aurora and Lander City. Chief rivers, Humboldt, Truckee, Walker and Carson. Mountains, Sierra Nevada, Augusta, Mammoth and Humboldt ranges. Lakes, Tahoe, Humboldt, Walker and Pyramid.

Newark. Cap. of Essex Co., N. J., and one of its chief manufacturing cities, on the Passaic, 47 m. N. E. of Trenton; pop. 136,508.

New Brunswick. A division of the

Dominion of Canada; bounded N. by the provinces of Bonaventure and Remouski, E. by Gulf of St. Lawrence and Prince Edward's Island, S. by Bay of Fundy, W. by Maine, connected with Nova Scotia on the S. E. by an isthmus; area, 27,030 sq. m.; pop. 321,238. Principal cities, Fredericton, cap., and St. John, the commercial emporium. Chief rivers, Miramichi, Restigouche and St. John. Bays, Chaleur, Miramichi, Chignecto and Passamaquoddy.

New Caledonia. A French island and penal colony in Australia; area, 6,054 sq. m.; pop. 68,000. Chief cities, Port Balade and Port St. Vincent.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A thriving seaport of Co. Northumberland, England, on the Tyne, 54 m. E. of Carlisle; pop. 151,678.

Newel, ′el. In Arch. the upright cylinder or pillar round which in a winding staircase the steps turn, and are supported from the bottom to the top.

Ancient Stair and Newel.

New England. The N. E. section of the U. S., comprising the 6 States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Newfoundland. A British island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Labrador by the Straits of Belle Isle; area 40,200 sq. m.; pop. 173,856. Cap. St. John's. Rivers, Exploit and Humber.

Newfoundland Dog. A well-known and fine variety of the water dog, native to Newfoundland, where they are employed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, &c. It is remarkable for sagacity, patience and good nature.

New Hampshire. A State of the American Union, one of the original 13; bounded N. by the Dominion, E. by Maine, S. by Massachusetts, W. by Vermont, a small section in the S. E. touching the Atlantic; area, 9,280 sq. m.; pop. 346,991. Chief cities, Concord, cap., Portsmouth, Manchester, Bristol, Nashua, Haverhill and Gorham. Principal rivers, Connecticut, Merrimac and Androscoggin, Lakes, Winnipiseogee, Ossipee and Umbagog. Mountains, White, with outlying ranges called Grand Monadnock, Kearsarge and Moosehillock.

New Haven. Cap. of county of same name, and formerly one of the capitals of the State of Connecticut, a thriving port, 76 m. N. E. of N. Y. City; pop. 62,882.

New Hebrides. A group of 7 islands in Polynesia, Pacific Ocean; area, 2,500 sq. m.; pop. abt. 200,000.

New Jersey. One of the original 13 States of the American Union; bounded N. by New York, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Delaware Bay, W. by Pennsylvania; area, 8,320 sq. m.; pop. 1, 31,116. Principal cities, Trenton, cap., Jersey City, Newark, Camden, Paterson, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Burlington, Orange and Beverly, with the popular seaside resorts Long Branch, Cape May and Atlantic City. Chief rivers, Delaware, Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan, Rahway, Navesink, Great and Little Egg Harbor. Mountains, Kittatinny and Highland ranges.

Newport. A city and watering-place in Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay, 28 m. S. E. of Providence; also a semi-capital of the State; its harbor is well fortified; pop. 15,693.

News-letter, nūz′let-er. The name given to small printed sheets, issued weekly in London about the time of Charles II., the news for which was collected from coffee-house gossip, in contradistinction to the "London Gazette," then the only authorized newspaper, which contained little besides proclamations and advertisements. It was the predecessor or original of the modern newspaper.

New South Wales. A S. E. Colony of Australia, formerly a British penal colony; area 323,437 sq. m.; pop. 764,620. Principal cities, Sydney, cap., and Adelaide. Chief rivers, Lachlan, Macquarie, Peel, Hunter, Clarence and Murrumbidgee. Bays, Botany and Moreton.

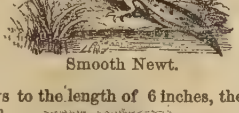
Newton, Isaac, Sir. An illustrious English astronomer and philosopher; B. 1642, D. 1727.

New York. One of the original 13 States of the American Union, bounded N. by Canada and Lake Ontario, E. by Conn., Mass. and Vt., S. by the Atlantic, N. J. and Penn., W. by Lake Erie and Canada; area 47,000 sq. m.; pop. 5 082,871. Principal cities, Albany, cap., New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Troy, Rochester, Utica and Syracuse. Chief rivers, Hudson, East,

Mohawk, Niagara, Delaware, Susquehanna, Genesee and Oswego. Lakes, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, on the borders, Oneida, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Seneca, Chautauqua and George. Mountains, Adirondacks and Highlands (Catskills) of the Hudson, and N. range of the Alleghanies. N. Y. City, the commercial metropolis of N. America, covering the island of Manhattan, and extending across Harlem River, at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers, and head of N. Y. Bay; pop. 1,216,899.

Newt, nūt. One of a gen. of small tailed batrachians, fam. Salamandridæ. The warty newt grows to the length of 6 inches, the smooth newt to the length of 3½ or 4. They cast their skins very frequently, and when they lose one of their members—a leg, the tail, or even an eye—a new one is soon produced.

Smooth Newt.



Warty Newt.

New Zealand. A group of 3 British islands in the S. Pacific, with a number of islets; area 106,260 sq. m.; pop. abt. 300,000. Cap. Wellington. Principal ports, Mongonui, Wangarei, Auckland, Bay of Islands and Wellington.

Ney, Michel. (Prince de la Moskowa and Duc de Elchingen.) One of Napoleon's bravest and most successful generals, who fought his way up from the ranks; B. 1769, shot for treason, in having joined the emperor on his return from Elba, 1815. He commanded the Old Guard at Waterloo, and had three horses killed under him.

Niagara. A river dividing W. New York and Canada, and connecting lakes Erie and Ontario, a section of the St. Lawrence, 12 m. long, celebrated for its magnificent falls, 164 feet in height.

Niare, ni-ār′. The native name of the wild ox or buffalo of W. Africa; the Cape buffalo.

Nicæa. (Anciently Helicore.) A city of Bithynia, Asia Minor, noted as the seat of two church councils (325-378), at the former of which the "Nicene Creed" was promulgated.

Nicaragua. A republic of C. America, bounded N. by Honduras, E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific; area 57,000 sq. m.; pop. 560,700. Principal cities, Managua, cap., Greytown and St. Leon. Chief rivers, San Juan, Bluefields and Segovia. Two ranges of the Andes extend along the Pacific coast line.

Nice. A Mediterranean seaport of France, formerly belonging to Sardinia; pop. 54,720.

Nicephorus. The name of 3 Byzantine emperors.

Niche, nich. A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or some other ornament.

Nicholas. The pontifical name assumed by 5 popes. Also the name of the emperor of Russia, 3d son of Paul I., B. 1796, S. his brother Alexander I., 1825, D. 1855, during the Crimean war.

Nick, nik. Originally, a goblin or spirit of the waters, but in modern usage applied only to the Evil One, generally with the addition of Old.

Nickel, ′el. A white metal of great hardness, difficult to be purified, always magnetic, and when pure malleable and ductile. It unites in alloys with gold, copper, tin and arsenic, which it renders brittle. With silver and iron its alloys are ductile.

Nickel-plating, -plāt-ing. The surfacing of metals with nickel by means of a heated solution or the electro-bath, for the purpose of rendering them less liable to oxidation by heat or moisture.

Nickel-silver, -sil-ver. An alloy composed of copper 60, zinc 17½, and nickel 22½.

Nicolaitan, -ō-lā′i-tan. One of a sect in the early Christian Church, so named from Nicolas, a deacon of Jerusalem. They inclined to licentious and pagan practices.

Nicotiana, ni-kō′shi-ā′′na. The tobacco gen. of plants. The species generally grown as tobacco are N. tabacum and N. macrophylla. N. persica, a native of Persia, is much more fragrant and agreeable than the common tobacco.

Nicotianin, -a-nin. A concrete oil extracted from the leaves of tobacco. It affords nicotine.

Nictitation, nik-ti-tā′shon. The act of winking, a natural and instinctive action

for the purpose of moistening and cleaning the eyes.

Niello, ni-el'lō. A method of ornamenting metal plates practiced in the middle ages, which gave rise to copper-plate engraving.

Niflheim, nēfl'hīm. In Scand. Myth. the region of endless cold and everlasting night, ruled over by Hela.

Niger. A large river of W. Africa; length 2,300 m.

Nigger, nig'er. A negro; in depreciation or derision. A vulgar term often applied to other colored races, more particularly to the natives of the E. Indies.

Night-glass, nīt'glas. A telescope so constructed as to concentrate light, so as to enable objects to be seen at night.

Night-hawk, 'hak. A species of goat-sucker, fam. Caprimulgidæ.

Night-heron, 'he-run. A species of Nycticorax, a gen. of Grallatores or wading birds, fam. Ardeidæ (herons and cranes).

Nightingale, 'in-gāl. A small dentirostral passerine bird, gen. Luscinia, fam. Luscinidæ or Turdidæ, and nearly allied to the water-ouzels; often called in poetry Philomela or Philomel. The nightingale sings at night, and its famed chant is the love-song of the male, which ceases when the female has hatched her brood.

Nightingale.

Nightshade, nīt'shād. The English name of various species of plants, chiefly of the gen. Solanum, a berry-bearing poisonous herb.

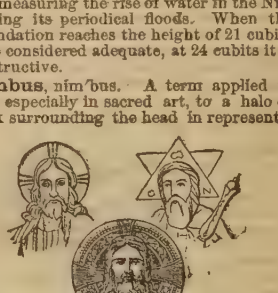
Nightshade.

Nihilist, nī'hil-ist. A member of a Russian secret society, the adherents of which mostly acknowledge materialism as their philosophical creed, but are chiefly characterized by their social and political aims. Their leading idea is that no considerable advance can be made by mankind without an entire reconstruction of society, the chief features of which are the principle of common property in land, and of communistic principles generally. They hesitate at no crime to further their cause, and assassination is one of their approved weapons.

Nile. A large and celebrated river of Africa, the fertilizer of Egypt; length 4,500 m.

Nilometer, -lom'et-er. An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical floods. When the inundation reaches the height of 21 cubits it is considered adequate, at 24 cubits it is destructive.

Nimbus, nim'bus. A term applied in art, especially in sacred art, to a halo or disk surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages; as also to a disk or circle sometimes depicted round the heads of emperors and other great men. The nimbus of God the Father is represented as of a triangular form, with rays diverging from it all round; the nimbus of Christ contains a cross more or less enriched; that of the Virgin Mary consists of a circlet of small stars, and that of angels and saints is a circle of small rays. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form it indicates that the person was alive at the time of delineation.



The Nimbus.

Nine, nīn. One more than eight or one less than ten. The nine worthies, famous persons often alluded to by old writers and classed together, like the seven wonders of the world, &c. They included three Gentiles (Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar); three Jews (Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus); and three Christians (Arthur of Britain, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon).

Nine. The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three. The Nine,

a name given to the Muses on account of their number.

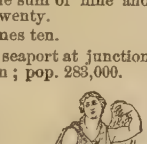
Nine-killer, nīn'kil-er. The popular name of the red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Britain and the northern butcher-bird of America, from the belief that the bird catches and impales nine of the animals on which it feeds before it begins its meal.

Nineteen, 'tēn. The sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.

Ninety, 'ti. Nine times ten.

Ningpo. A Chinese seaport at junction of rivers Yaou and Kin; pop. 283,000.

Niobe, nī-ō-bē. In Greek Myth. the daughter of Tantalus, and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, King of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Diana by boasting over their mother Leto, who had no children but those two. She was punished by having all her children put to death, and she herself was metamorphosed by Jupiter into a stone which shed tears during the summer.



Niobe.

Niobite, 'o-bīt. One of a sect of Monophysite heretics founded by Stephanus, surnamed Niobes, an Alexandrian rhetorician or sophist.

Nipter, nip'ter. The ceremony of washing the feet practiced in the Greek and some other churches on Good Friday, in imitation of the act of our Saviour. In monasteries the abbot and twelve monks took part in the ceremony.

Nirvana, nir-vā'na. According to the teaching of Buddhism, the condition of one who has attained to the highest state to which a sentient being can reach. One who has attained this condition will at death pass entirely out of existence.

Nisan, ni'zan. The first month of the sacred and seventh of the Jewish civil year, answering nearly to our March. It was originally called Abîb.

Niter, 'ter. A salt, called also saltpeter, and in the nomenclature of chemistry nitrate of potassium or potassic nitrate. It is chiefly employed in chemistry as an oxidizing agent and in the formation of nitric acid. Its chief use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder.

Nitrogen, 'trō-jen. That element which is the basis of nitric acid, and the principal ingredient of atmospheric air, constituting about four-fifths of common air, the rest being principally oxygen. It is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion, neither acid nor alkaline, and possesses neither taste nor smell.

Nitro-glucose, -trō-glū'kōs. An organic substance produced by acting upon finely powdered cane-sugar with nitro-sulphuric acid.

Nitro-Glycerine, -glis'er-in. A compound produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine. It is a light yellow, oily liquid, and a most powerful explosive agent.

Nivose, nē-vōz. Snow month: the name given in the French revolutionary calendar to a winter month, beginning December 21 and ending January 19.

Nix, niks. In Teut. Myth. the common name of all water-spirits good and bad. The Scotch water-kelpie is a wicked nix.

Nizam. A state of S. India, under British protectorate; area, 95,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 12,000,000. Cap. Hyderabad.

Noah. In Scrip. a patriarch, 9th in descent from Adam, B. abt. 2950 B. C. He was 600 years old when the deluge destroyed all the race except his family, who were saved in the ark by following the divine direction; D. at the age of 950.

Noachidæ, nō-ak'i-dē. The immediate families or tribes descended from Noah, or from Shem, Ham or Japheth.

Noble, nō'bl. A person of rank above a commoner. In Numis. an English gold coin, value 6s. 8d., struck in the reign of Edward III. The noble having increased in value to 10s., a coin of the former value or a noble was issued by Henry VI. and Edward IV., and called an angel.

Noctilionidæ, nok-til'i-on''i-dē. A fam. of insectivorous cheiroptera (bats), destitute of nasal appendages.

Noctiluca, -ti-lū'ka. A mnue gen. of phosphorescent animals, the luminosity which appears at the surface of the sea during the night being chiefly due to them.

Noctilucin. 'sin. The semi-fluid substance in phosphorescent animals which causes light.

Noctograph, 'tō-graf. A writing frame for the blind. An instrument which records the presence of watchmen on their beats.

Noctuary, 'tū-a-ri. An account of what passes in the night; the converse of a diary.

Noctule, 'tūl. The largest British species of bat.

Nocturn, 'tern. An office of devotion, formerly used in the R. C. Ch. at midnight. It now forms part of the matins, which service is divided into three nocturns, each of which consists of three (or more) psalms and three lessons.

Nocturnæ, -ter'nē. A sec. of raptorial birds, including but one family, the Strigidæ or owls.

Nocturne, 'tern. A painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night light.

Noetian, nō-ē'shi-an. A follower of Noetus in the 3d century, condemned at the Council of Ephesus for denying the distinct personality of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Nom, non. Name. N. de guerre (lit. war-name), a fictitious name assumed for a time. N. de plume (lit. pen-name), a signature assumed by an author.

Nomad, nō'mad. One of a race or tribe of people whose chief property is in their flocks, and who have no fixed place of abode.

Nomarch, nom'ārk. The governor or chief magistrate of a nome or province, as in modern Greece.

Nome, nōm. A province or other political division of modern Greece and ancient Egypt.

Nomen, nō'men. One of the three names generally given to an ancient Roman. It distinguished the gens or clan.

Nonagenarian, non'a-jen-ā''ri-an. A person between ninety and a hundred years old.

Non compos mentis, kom'pos men'tis. Not of sound mind; not having the regular use of reason.

Nones, nōnz. In the Rom. calendar, the 5th day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July and October, so called as falling on the ninth day before the ides. The office for the ninth hour; one of the breviary offices of the R. C. Ch.

Nonillion, nō-nil'li-on. The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power; a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed; or according to the French system of numeration, a unit with thirty ciphers.

Nonpareil, -pa-rel'. A size of printing type, a little larger than ruby and smaller than minion; the type in which this book is printed.

Noology, nō-ol'o-ji. The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.

Noon, nōn. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock.

Nootka-dog, nōt'ka-dog. A large variety of dog domesticated by the natives of Nootka Sound, remarkable for its wool-like hair, which holds together like a fleece, and is made into garments.

Nopalry, nō'pal-ri. A plantation of nopals for rearing cochineal insects, containing 50,000 plants.

Noraghe, -rā'gā. One of a class of ancient monuments, probably sepulchral, very numerous in the island of Sardinia.

Noria, 'ri-a. A hydraulic machine used in Spain, Syria, Palestine and other countries for raising water.

Norimon, nor'i-mon. A Japanese palanquin.

Norma, 'ma. A square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons and other artificers to make their work rectangular. A pattern; a gauge; a templet; a model. The Rule, a southern constellation, containing 12 stars.

Norman, 'man. A name given primarily to a Scandinavian, but now applied to a native or inhabitant of Normandy, which takes its name from a body of Scandinavians who settled here in the 10th century. N. architecture, the round-arched style, a variety of the Romanesques, introduced at the Norman Conquest from France into Britain. N. French, the language spoken by the Normans at the Conquest, the language of English legal precedure till the reign of Edward III.

Normandy. An ancient province of N. France, now the depts. of Manche, Orne, Calvados, Eure and Seine Inférieure. In 1066 William I., Duke of N., invaded England, and established a Norman dynasty, uniting the two countries, a union which was finally dissolved by Charles VII. of France, who expelled the English 1450.

Norna, 'na. In Scand. Myth. one of the three Fates, past, present and future, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdandi and Skuld. There were numerous inferior Norns, each individual having one who determined his fate.

Norroy, 'oi. The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

Norse, nors. A name for the language of Norway. Old N., the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and still with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic.

Norseman, 'man. A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

North, north. One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, at the left hand when one faces the east.

North Carolina. One of the original States of the American Union, bounded N. by Va., E. by the Atlantic, S. by S. C., W. by Tenn.; area 50,704 sq. m.; pop. 1,399,750. Principal cities, Raleigh, cap., Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton, Beaufort, Charlotte and Elizabeth. Chief rivers, Neuse, Pamlico, Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Cape Fear, Yadkin and Catawba. Mountains, Blue Ridge and Alleghanies.

North Pole, north' pōl. That point of the heavens toward the north which is 90 degrees every way distant from the equinoctial, or the upper extremity of the imaginary axis on which the celestial sphere is supposed to revolve. The northern extremity of the earth's axis.

North Sea (German Ocean). A large section of the Atlantic, N. of Continental Europe, extending from the Straits of Dover to the Shetland Islands, and inclosed by Norway, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and Great Britain; length, 700 m., maximum width, 420 m. It connects with the Atlantic by the English Channel and Pentland Frith, and with the Baltic by the Skager-rack.

North-star, 'stär. The north polar star, the star alpha of the constellation Ursa Minor. It is close to the true pole, consequently never sets, and is therefore of great importance to navigators in the northern hemisphere.

Northwest, -west'. The point in the horizon equally distant between the north and west. Northwest passage, a northern passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific, discovered in 1850-1 by Sir R. M'Clure.

Norway. A country of N. Europe, in the W. section of Scandinavia, forming with Sweden a kingdom; bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by Sweden, S. by the N. Sea and Skager-rack, W. by the Atlantic; area 121,779 sq. m.; pop. 2,314,000. Principal cities, Christiania, cap., Bergen, Drontheim, Drammen and Stavanger. Chief rivers, Glommen and Tana. Mountains, Kiolen (Great Scandinavian) chain, dividing N. from Sweden.

Nosology, nō-sol'o-ji. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Nostalgia, nos-tal'ji-a. A vehement desire to revisit one's native country; homesickness.

Notation, no-tā'shon. The act or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters A system of signs or characters used in any art or science for expressing briefly facts connected with that art or science, as in arithmetic and algebra, for expressing numbers and quantities.

Notidanus, -tid'a-nus. A gen. of sharks closely akin to the Lamnidæ.

Notobranchiata, -tō-brang'ki-ā''ta. A division of Annelida which carry their gills on the back. A division of gasteropods, including part of the nudibranchs.

Notodontidæ, -don'ti-dē. The toothbacks, a fam. of moths belonging to Lepidoptera.

Notonectidæ, -nek'ti-dē. A fam of Hydrocorisæ or water-bugs, containing the gen. Notonecta, which swim on their backs, and from their peculiar aspect are called boat-flies.

Notornis, -tor'nis. A gen. of grallatorial or wading birds, nearly allied to the coots.

Nototherium, -thē'ri-um. A gigantic fossil gen. of herbivorous kangaroo-like marsupials which existed during the pliocene period in Australia.

Notturno, no-ter'nō. In Music, originally a synonym of serenade; now applied to a piece of music in which the emotions, particularly those of love and tenderness, are developed.

Noun, noun. In Gram. a name; a word that denotes any object whether animate or inanimate, material or immaterial.

Novaculite, no-vak'u-lit. A variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening edge-tools; razor-stone; Turkey-hone.

Novargent, nov-är'jent. A substance used for re-silvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxide of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium.

Nova Scotia. A peninsular division of the Dominion of Canada, bounded N. by Northumberland Strait, separating it from Prince Edward's Island, and E. and S. by

the Atlantic, W. by New Brunswick and the Bay of Fundy; area, 18,670 sq. m.; pop. abt. 500,000. Principal cities, Halifax, cap., Liverpool, Annapolis, Sherbrooke, Windsor and Pictou. It has numerous small rivers and fine bays. Mountains, North and Cobquid ranges.

Novatian, nō-vā'shi-an. In Church Hist. one of the sect founded in the 3d century by Novatianus of Rome and Novatus of Carthage, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

November, -vem'ber. The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

Nowel, nou'el. In founding, the inner portion of the mold for castings of large hollow articles, answering to the core of smaller castings.

Noyade, nwȧ-yȧd. The act of putting to death by drowning; specifically, a mode of executing victims during the reign of terror in France, practiced by Carrier at Nantes in 1789. The prisoners were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, precipitating the condemned into the water.

Nuance, nų-ȧns. Each of the different gradations by which a color passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; shade. A delicate degree of difference perceived by any of the senses, or by the intellect; as, nuances of sound, of expression, &c.

Nubecula, nū-bek'ū-la. In Astron. one of two remarkable clusters of nebulæ in the southern hemisphere, known also as the Magellanic clouds.

Nubia. A country of N. E. Africa, now a province of Egypt, bounded N. by Egypt, E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia and Kordofan, W. by the Libyan Desert; area est., 360,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 500,000.

Nucifraga, -sif'ra-ga. A gen. of insessorial birds; the nut-crackers.

Nudibranchiata, -di-brang'ki-ā''ta. An ord. of mollusks, class Gasteropoda, having no shell in their adult state.

Null, nul. One of a series of decorative beads much used for spindles and rolls for articles of furniture.

Nullah, 'lä. In Hindustan, a bed of a rivulet, or the rivulet itself.

Nugget, nug'et. A lump; a mass; especially a large lump of native gold.

Numbering-machine, num'ber-ing-ma-shēn'. A machine for impressing consecutive numbers on account-books, coupons, railway tickets, bank-notes, &c.

Numbers, 'berz. The title of the 4th book of the Pentateuch; so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites.

Numb-fish, 'fish. The torpedo, a fish of the ray family, popularly so called from the numbing effects of its electric shocks.

Numenius, nū-mē-ni-us. The gen. to which the curlews are referred, longirostral fam.

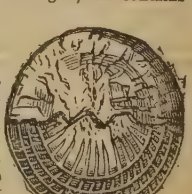
Numeral, nū'mer-al. A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, &c., or the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, C, &c. In Gram. a word expressing a number, as one, two, three, &c.

Numero, -ō. Number. The figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished; abbreviated to No.

Numida, 'mi-da. A gen. of gallinaceous birds, including the guinea-fowls.

Numismatics, -mis-mat'iks. The science of coins and medals. The word coin is now applied to pieces of metal struck for the purpose of circulation as money; while medal signifies pieces of similar metal not intended for circulation as money, but struck and distributed in commemoration of some person or event. Ancient coins, however, are often termed medals. The parts of a coin or medal are, the obverse or face, containing generally a figure, and the reverse, containing various figures or words. The words around the border form the legend, those in the middle or field the inscription; the lower part is the basis or exergue, and contains the date, &c.

Nummulite, num'ū-lit. A name common to members of a class of fossil polythalamous foraminifera, having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money. They occur so abundantly in some parts of the miocene formation that the name of nummulitic limestone is given to the strata. The pyramids of Egypt are constructed of stone composed of nummulites.


Nummulite.

Nun, nun. A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.

Nunnery, 'er-i. A house or cloister in which females, under a vow of chastity and devoted to religion, reside during life.

Nut-cracker, nut'krak-er. An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts. The name of an insessorial bird, generally referred to the crow family, and so placed as to approximate either to the woodpeckers or starlings.

Nut-hatch, 'hach. The common name of birds, gen. Sitta.

Nutmeg, 'meg. The kernel of the fruit of Myristica moschata or fragrans.

Nutmeg.

Nut-oil, 'oil. An oil obtained from walnuts, superior to the best linseed oil for delicate pigments.

Nutpe, 'pē. An Egyptian divinity, sister and wife of Seb, and mother of Osiris and Isis, and as such called the mother of the gods. She corresponds to the Greek Rhea.

Nyassi (Maravi). A large lake in S. Central Africa, discovered, 1861, by Dr. Livingstone, and since traversed by Stanley; length abt. 300 m.; width from 20 to 60 m.

Nyaya, nyā'ya. A system of Hindu philosophy, which, amidst a mass of wholly unintelligible doctrines, embodies that of the transmigration of souls, and which makes the highest attainable good of man consist in the emancipation from the destiny of being born again after death.

Nycthemeron, nik-them'ē-ron. The natural day of 24 hours.

Nycticebus, -ti-sē'bus. The kukang or slow-paced loris, the typical animal of Nycticebidæ.

Nyctipithecus, 'ti-pī-thē''kus. A gen. of American monkeys, fam. Cebidæ, of which one species is the well-known douroucouli. They represent the lemur tribe.

Nyctophilus, -tof'il-us. A gen. of bats, fam. Vespertilionidæ, sub-fam. Rhinolophinæ.

Nylgau, nil'gą. The Portax picta or tragocamelus, a large species of Central Asiatic antelope. Spelled also Neelghau, Nilghau.

Nymph, nimf. In Myth. one of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined as beautiful maidens, not immortal, but always young, considered as tutelary spirits of localities, and also of races and families. Those who presided over rivers, brooks and springs were called Naiads; those over mountains, Oreads; those over woods and trees, Dryads and Hamadryads; those over the sea, Nereids.

Nympha, nim'fa. The pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia of an insect; the second state of an insect passing to its perfect form.

Nymphalidæ, -fal'i-dē. A fam. of butter-flies, among which are included those bearing the English names of the peacock, painted lady, Camberwell beauty, red admiral, &c.

Nymphomany, -fō-mā-ni. Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females.

Nymphotomy, -fot'o-mi. In Surg. the excision of the nymphæ; the circumcision of the female.

Nyroca, ni-rō'ka. A gen. of ducks, containing the pochard.

O

O IS the 15th letter and the 4th vowel in the alphabet. The sound originally represented by this letter was no doubt a pure vowel sound, such as that in mortal, but in English it has seven distinct sounds and shades of sound, as in note, tobacco, not, mortal, move, wolf, comfort, and the several words in which the O is sounded as in these. O is the usual character for a cipher or nought; it was also sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and with a dash over it for 11,000. In Old Music, O was a mark of triple time from the notion that the tenary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O. An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, appeal or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address.

O. A common prefix in Irish surnames, and equivalent to Mac, son of, in Gaelic and many Irish names.

Oannes, ō-an'ēz. The Chaldean sea-god, described as having the head and body of a fish, and also a human head and feet. In the daytime he lived with men to instruct them in the arts and sciences, but at night retired to the ocean.

Oast, ōst. A kiln to dry hops or malt.

Obadiah. In Scrip. a book of a single chapter of 21 verses, credited to the prophet O., of whom, however, nothing is known.

Oban, ō'ban. The principal gold coin of Japan, worth a little more than $20.

Obeah, o-bē'a. A species of magical art or witchcraft practiced among the African negroes. The practicer is called an obeah-man or obeah-woman. Written also Obi.

Obelisk, ob'ē-lisk. A column of a rectangular form, diminishing toward the top, generally finishing with a low pyramid. The proportion of the thickness to the height is nearly the same in all obelisks, that is, between one-ninth and one-tenth; and the thickness at the top is never less than half, nor greater than three-fourths of the thickness at the bottom. Egypt abounded with obelisks, which were of a single block of stone; and many have been removed thence to Rome, Paris, London and one to Central Park, N. Y. City. They seem to have been erected to record the honors or triumphs of monarchs.

Oberon, 'er-on. In mediæval myth. the king of the fairies. The name is identical with Auberon or Alberon, the first syllable of which is the old German word alb, Icel. álfr, elf or fairy. His consort was Titania or Mab. A satellite of Uranus.

Obi (Oby). A river of Siberia, emptying into the Arctic Ocean; length, 2,700 m.

Obit, 'it. Funeral solemnities. The anniversary of a person's death, or a service or observance held on the anniversary of his death.

Obituary, o-bit'ū-a-ri. A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead. An account of persons deceased, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

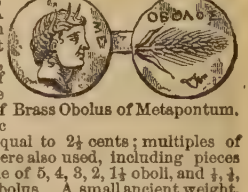
Object-glass, ob'jekt-glas. In a telescope or microscope, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eye-piece.

Oblate, 'lāt. Eccles. A secular person, who, in the middle ages, devoted himself, his dependants and estates, to some monastery, into which he was admitted as a lay brother. A member of a congregation of secular priests who live in community, devoting themselves to the cure of souls under a bishop. Oblates were first introduced into the diocese of Milan by St. Charles Borromeo in the 16th century, and the congregation, as thus instituted, was introduced into England by Archbishop Manning.

Oblation, -lā'shon. Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offspring; a sacrifice.

Oboist, ōb'ō-ist. A player on the oboe; a hautboyist.

Obolus, ob'o-lus. A small coin of ancient Greece, latterly of silver, the sixth part of an Attic drachma, equal to 2¼ cents; multiples of this coin were also used, including pieces of the value of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1½ oboli, and ½, ¼, ⅛ of an obolus. A small ancient weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachm.


Brass Obolus of Metapontum.

Obsequy, sē-kwi. A funeral rite, ceremony, or solemnity.

Obsidian, -sid'i-an. Vitreous lava, or volcanic glass, a glassy mineral, either impure orthoclase or lava which has become glassy by rapid cooling; generally placed among the felspars. Obsidian consists of silicate of alumina with iron, and lime or potash or soda according to the species of felspar involved. In Mexico and Peru cutting weapons and rings were manufactured out of it.

Obstetrician, -stet-ri'shan. One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur; a mid-wife.

Obverse, ob'vers. In Numis. that side of a coin or medal which has the face or head on it, as distinguished from the other side, called the reverse.

Oc, ok. An arrow used by the Turks.

Occident, 'si-dent. The western quarter of the hemisphere, so called from the decline or setting of the sun; the west; used in contradistinction to orient.

Occiput, -put. The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

Occultation, -kul-tā'shon. In Astron. the hiding of a star or planet from sight, by passing behind some other heavenly body; applied to th eclipse of a fixed star by the moon. The time of a planet or star being so hidden. Circle of perpetual occultation, a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon, containing stars which never appear in our hemisphere. It is opposed to the circle of perpetual apparition.

Ocean, ō'shan. The vast body of salt water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the sea. It is

divided into five great basins, the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic Oceans.

Oceanica. The fifth division of the globe, comprising Australasia, Polynesia and the Malay Archipelago; the island continent.

Oceanides, ō-sē-an'i-dēz. In Greek Myth. nymphs of the ocean, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

Oceanus, 'an-us. In Greek and Roman Myth. the god of the ocean, that is, of the rivers surrounding the earth, the source of all the rivers and other waters of the world. He is represented as a mighty god, who yielded to none save Zeus (Jupiter).

Ocelot, ō'sē-lot. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the cat kind, the Felis pardalis. The name is also given to several other nearly allied species of Felis.

Ocelot.

Ochlocracy, ok-lok'ra-si. The rule or ascendency of the multitude or common people; a mobocracy.

O'Connell, Daniel. An eminent Irish orator and patriot; B. 1775; D. 1847.

Octachord, 'ta-kord. A musical instrument having eight strings. A system of eight sounds.

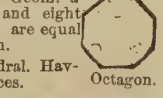
Octaeteris, -e-tē'ris. In the ancient Greek calendar, a cycle or period of eight years, during which three months, of thirty days each, were intercalated, making the average length of the year 365¼ days.

Octagon, -gon. In Geom. a figure of eight sides and eight angles. When these are equal it is a regular octagon.

Octagon.

Octahedral, -ta-hē'dral. Having eight equal surfaces.

Octahedron, -dron. In Geom. a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies.



Octahedron.

Octans, 'tans. In Astron. Octans Hadleianus, a constellation situated at the south pole, which it indicates.

Octapla, 'ta-pla. A polyglot Bible in eight languages.

Octavo, -tā'vo. The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make the eight leaves: usually written 8vo; hence, a book having eight leaves to the sheet. There are different sizes of octavo.

Octillion, -til'yon. The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; 1 followed by 48 ciphers. According to foreign usage what is called an octillion is represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers.

Octo-bass, 'tō-bās. A musical instrument, the low octave of the violoncello.

October, -tō'ber. The tenth month of the year.

Octodecimal, -de'si-mal. A crystal whose prism, or middle part, has eight faces and the two summits together ten faces.

Octodecimo, -mō. The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves. A book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves; usually written 18mo.

Octogenarian, 'tō-je-nā''ri-an. A person eighty years of age; one whose age is between eighty and ninety.

Octopede, -pēd. An eight-footed animal.

Octopus, -pus. A gen. of dibranchiate Cephalopoda, the type of Octopoda, and familiarly known as cuttle-fishes and poulpes. They have eight arms.

Common Cuttle.

Ocuba-wax, o-kū'ba-waks. A vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of Myristica ocuba, officinalis or sebifera, used extensively in Brazil for the manufacture of candles.

Ocular, ok'ū-ler. The eyepiece of any optical instrument. O. cone, the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.

Ocypodidæ, ō-si-pod'i-dē. A fam. of brachyurous crustaceans, of which the gen. Ocypoda is the type; sand-crabs; racing crabs.

Odalisk, da-lisk. A female slave or concubine in a Turkish harem.

Oddfellow, od'fel-lō. A member of an extensively ramified friendly society, originally an association of a convivial kind,

modeled on Freemasonry, and still retaining binding oaths, watch words, secret signs, &c. It assumed its present form in 1812.

Odeon, ō-dē'on. A kind of theater in Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes. The name is now sometimes applied to a hall for musical or dramatic performances.

Odessa. A fortified seaport of S. Russia, on the Black Sea; pop. 138,700.

Odin, ō'din. The chief god of Northern Myth., the omniscient ruler of heaven and earth, having his seat in Valaskjalf, where he receives, through his two ravens, tidings of all that takes place in the world. As war-god he holds his court in Valhalla, where all brave warriors arrive after death, and enjoy the tumultuous pleasures they delighted in while on earth. The fourth day of the week, Wednesday, derived its name from this deity.

Odillon Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe. A distinguished French lawyer and statesmen; B. 1791, D. 1874.

O'Donnell, Leopoldo (Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan). An eminent Spanish general and statesman, of Irish descent; B. 1809, D. in exile, 1867.

Odontalgia, ō-don-tal'ji-a. Pain in the teeth; toothache.

Odontiasis, -tī'a-sis. The cutting of the teeth; dentition.

Odonto, ō-don'tō. A powder used for cleansing the teeth; a dentifrice.

Odontoceti, -sē-tī. The toothed whales, in opposition to the whalebone whales. The group consists of four families—the dolphins and porpoises, the sperm-whales, the ziphioid whales, and the Zeuglodontidæ.

Odontograph, -graf. A scale used in laying off the teeth of gearing wheels.

Odontology, -tol'o-gi. That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

Odontophorinæ, 'tō-fō-rī''nē. A subfam. of gallinaceous birds, fam. Tetraonidæ, embracing the partridges or quails.

Odynerus, od-i-nē'rus. A gen. of hymenopterous insects, fam. Eumenidæ; the burrowing wasps.

Odyssey, o'di-sē. An epic poem attributed to Homer, in which the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) are celebrated.

Œdicnemus, ē-dik-nē'mus. A gen. of grallatorial birds, intermediate between the bustards and plovers; thick-knees.

Œdipus. In Heroic Hist., King of Thebes, son of Laius and Jacasta; he killed his father, and married his own mother, in ignorance of the relationship. When this was discovered, Jacasta committed suicide, and Œ. put out his eyes and disappeared.

Œnology, ē-nol'o-ji. That branch of knowledge which investigates the nature, qualities and varieties of wine.

Œnometer, nom'et-er. A hydrometer specially adapted for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.

Off-color, of'kul-er. A defective color: used especially in regard to diamonds or other gems.

Offenbach, Isaac. A popular German composer of opera bouffe; B. at Cologne, 1822.

Offertory, 'fer-to-ri. Eccles. In the R. C. Ch., that part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration. The sentences in the communion service of the Church of England read while the alms are being collected. The alms collected. The music appropriated to the service above designated.

Officinal, -fis'in-al. A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop.

Officina Sculptoris, -fi-sī'na skulp-tō''ris. The Sculptor's Shop, a southern constellation consisting of 12 stars, south of Cetus.

Ogdoad, og'dō-ad. A thing made up of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, and the like.

Ogee, ō-jē'. In Arch. a molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow; cyma. An ornamental molding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars and howitzers.

Ogham, og'ham. A particular kind of writing practiced by the ancient Irish and some other Celtic nations. Its characters (also called oghams) consist principally of lines or groups of lines deriving their significance from their position on a single stem or chief line, under, over, or through which they are drawn either perpendicular or oblique; curves rarely occur.

Ogre, ō ger. An imaginary monster or hideous malignant giant of popular legends, who lived on human flesh.

Ogress, 'gres. A female ogre.

Ogygian, -jij'i-an. Pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary monarch in Greece, about whom little is certainly known; and to a great deluge in Attica, said to have taken

place in his reign. Of great and dark antiquity.

Ohio. A State of the American Union, admitted 1802; bounded N. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and W. Virginia, S. by W. Virginia and Kentucky, W. by Indiana; area, 39,962 sq. m.; pop. 3,198,062. Principal cities, Columbus, cap., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Springfield, Toledo, Chillicothe, Dayton, Akron, Zanesville, Steubenville and Marietta. Chief rivers, Ohio, Huron, Sandusky, Maumee and Cuyahoga. O. River, a large stream formed by the junction at Pittsburgh of the Alleghany and Monongahela, and emptying into the Mississippi at Cairo; length 950 m.

Ohm, ōm. In Elect. a technical name for a certain amount of electric resistance. Thus, electricians talk of a piece of cable having 10 ohmads, or more frequently 10 ohms, of resistance, meaning thereby that its resistance is equal to that of 10 British Association units.

Ohm's Law, ōmz la. In Elect. an important law propounded by Ohm, referring to the causes that tend to impede the action of a voltaic battery.

Oil-bag, oil'bag. A bag, cyst, or gland in animals containing oil.

Oil-beetle, 'bē-tl. The name given to coleopterous insects, gen. Meloe, fam. Cantharidæ, from the oily-like matter which they exude.

Oil-coal, 'kōl. A coal or shale which yields a high proportion of oil in distillation. They yield from 25 up to 100 gallons of oil per ton.

Oil-color, 'kul-er. A pigment made by grinding a coloring substance in oil.

Oil-stone, 'stōn. A slab of fine-grained stone used for imparting a keen edge to tools, oil being used for lubricating its rubbing surface.

Oil-well, 'wel. A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed for the reception of petroleum or mineral oil which flows or filters into it.

Oke, ōk. An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about 2¾ lbs. In Hungary and Walachia, a measure of about 2½ pints.

Olaf (Olave). The name of several Scandinavian kings, the most distinguished being O. II. (the Saint); A.D. 986, became King of Norway, 1018; D. 1030.

Oleograph, ō'lē-ō-graf. A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

Oleomargarine, mar"ga-rin. A substitute for butter prepared by chopping clean animal fat fine and boiling it; when cool it is churned with pure fresh milk, washed, worked over and salted.

Oleometer, -lē-om'et-er. An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil; an elæometer.

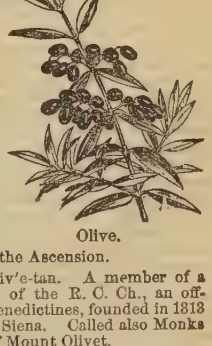
Olga, St. A Russian lady, wife of Igor, son of Prince Rurik, who became regent, 903, on the death of her husband. She embraced Christianity and was canonized by the Greek Ch.

Oligarchy. ol'i-gär-ki. A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small exclusive class; members of such a class or body.

Oligodon, -lig'o-don. A gen. of small serpents, fam. Colubridæ; the spotted adder.

Olive-oil, ol'iv-oil. A fixed oil obtained by expression from the ripe fruit or pericarp of the olive.

Olives, Mount of. A ridge on E. side of Jerusalem, from which it is separated by the narrow valley of Jehosaphat. On the central peak stands the Church of the Ascension.



Olive.

Olivetan, ō-liv'e-tan. A member of a religious order of the R. C. Ch., an offshoot of the Benedictines, founded in 1313 by Tolomei of Siena. Called also Monks of the Order of Mount Olivet.

Olla, ol'la. A palm leaf prepared for writing on in the E. Indies. The pen is a sharpened piece of wood or metal.

Olympiad, ō-lim'pi-ad. A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the Greeks computed the time from 776 B.C., the first year of the first Olympiad, till 394 A.D., the second year of the 293d Olympiad.

Olympus, Mt. The sacred mountain of the Greeks in Thessaly, 9,745 ft. above sea level.

Omar. Second caliph of the Arabian dynasty, s. Aboo-Bekr, 634. He cap-

tured Damascus and Jerusalem and built the splendid mosque occupying the site of the ancient temple, defeated the Greeks, and conquered Persia, Syria and Egypt, destroying the famous Alexandrian library; assassinated at Medina, 644.

Omasum, o-mā'sum. The third stomach of ruminating animals; the manyplies. Called also Psalterium.

Ombrometer, om-brom'et-er. A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls; a rain gauge.

Omega, ō-me-ga. The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence in Scrip. Alpha and O. denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the ending.

Omer, ō'mer. A Hebrew measure, the 10th of an ephah.

Omer, Pasha (Michael Lattas). A Turkish general; b. in Croatia, 1805, became a Turkish subject 1828, defeated the Russians in several battles, commanded the Turkish army in the Crimean campaign, and suppressed the Cretan insurrection, 1868; d. 1871.

Omneity, om-nē'i-ti. That which comprehends all; the Deity.

Omnibus, 'ni-bus. A four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers. In glass-making, a sheet-iron cover for articles in an annealing arch, to protect them from air.

Omnipotence, -nip'o-tens. The state of being omnipotent; unlimited or infinite power; an attribute of God.

Omnipresence, -ni-prez'ens. The quality of being omnipresent; presence in every place at the same time; ubiquity; an attribute peculiar to God.

Omniscience, 'shi-ens. The quality of being omniscient; knowledge unbounded or infinite; an attribute peculiar to God.

Omnivorous, -niv'o-rus. All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately.

Omphale. In Myth. Queen of Lydia, whom Hercules fell in love with, and for whose sake he dressed in woman's garb.

Onager, on'a-jer. The wild ass of Central Asia. An ancient war-engine used for throwing stones.

Onanism, ō'nan-izm. The crime of self-pollution; masturbation.

One, wun. The first whole number, consisting of a single unit. The symbol representing one, 1 or I.

Oneirocritics, o-nī'rō-krit''iks. The art of interpreting dreams

Oneirodynia, -din''i-a. Disturbed imagination during sleep; nightmare.

Oneirology, -rol'o-ji. The branch of science which treats of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

Onicolo, -nik'ō-lō. A variety of onyx having a ground of deep brown, in which is a band of bluish-white. It is used for cameos, and differs from the ordinary onyx in a certain blending of the two colors.

Onocentaur, ō'no-sen-tar. A fabulous being, with a body part human and part asinine, depicted on ancient sculpture.

Onomatopœia, on'o-ma-tō-pē''a. The formation of words by imitation of sounds. Some philologists hold that all language had its origin in this principle; but though some words are directly and consciously onomatopoetic, such as ding-dong, bow-wow, quack-quack, it is impossible to prove that a great majority are of this character.

Ontario, Lake. The easterly and smallest of the great N. American chain of 5 lakes; area, 5,400 sq. m.; length, 172 m., maximum breadth, 60 m. It receives the water of Lake Erie by the Niagara River, and its outlet is the St. Lawrence.

Ontogenesis, -to-jen'e-sis. In Biol. the history of the individual development of an organized being, as distinguished from phylogenesis, the history of genealogical development, and from biogenesis, life development generally.

Onyx. A semi-pellucid gem with variously-colored zones or veins. Any stone exhibiting layers of two or more colors strongly contrasted is called an onyx, as banded jasper, chalcedony, &c. O. marble, a beautiful translucent limestone, from Oran, Algeria, used for the manufacture of ornamental articles.

Oolithe, ō'o-lith. The fossil egg of any oviparous animal, as a bird, reptile, &c.

Oology, ō-ol'o-ji. The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs, enabling the various kinds to be discriminated.

Oolong, ō'long. A variety of black tea with the flavor of green tea.

Oomiac, 'mi-ak. A large boat used by the Esquimaux.

Oopak, 'pak. A variety of black tea.

Ootheca, ō-o-thē'ka. An egg-case, as that of the cockroach, containing eggs, like peas in a pod.

Ooticoid, -ot'i-koid. A mammal of the lowest group, including the marsupials, &c.

Opah, ō'pa. A large and beautiful sea-fish of the dory fam. It is 4 to 5 ft. long,

and weighs 140 to 150 lbs. The flesh is much esteemed.

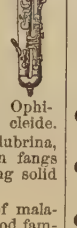
Opal, ′pal. A precious stone of various colors, which comes under the class of pellucid gems. It consists of silica with about 10 per cent. of water, is very brittle, and characterized by its iridescent reflection of light.

Opaline, -in. A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin or other ingredients; called also milk-glass.

Opaqueness, o-pāk′nes. The quality of being opaque or impervious to light; opacity.

Opera, op′e-ra. A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments and enriched by the accessories of costumes, scenery, dancing, &c. O. glass, a short telescope used at operas and places of public amusement to behold objects distinctly.

Operameter, -e-ram′et-er. An apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, axle or wheel, the strokes of a piston, the copies from a printing-press, &c.



Ophicleide.

Ophicleide, of′i-klīd. A brass wind instrument invented to supersede the serpent. It consists of a wide conical tube, terminating in a bell like that of a horn, with a mouthpiece similar to that of the serpent, and ten holes or ventages which are stopped by keys. Ophicleides are of two kinds, the bass and the alto.

Ophidia, o-fid′i-a. An ord. of reptiles, comprising snakes and serpents, covered with horny scales. Gray divides them into two sub-orders, Viperina and Colubrina, the former having only two poison fangs in the upper jaw, the latter having solid teeth, besides grooved fangs.

Ophidium, o-fid′i-um. A gen. of malacopterygious fishes allied to the cod family.

Ophiocephalus, of′i-o-sef″al-us. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, allied to the Anabasidæ, or climbing perches, able to live a long time out of water, often traveling from one pool to another.

Ophiolatry, -i-ol′a-tri. Serpent-worship.

Ophiology, ′o-ji. That branch of zoölogy which treats of serpents.

Ophiosaurus, -o-sa″rus. A gen. of reptiles occurring in the S. States; the glass-snakes. So fragile is this reptile that a slight blow will cause the body to separate into several parts.

Ophite, ′it. A member of a Gnostic sect of the 2d century; so called because they held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was Christ, and hence regarded the serpent as sacred.

Ophiuridæ, -i-ū′ri-dē. A fam. of echinoderms known as the lizard-tailed starfishes, having five arms. If they lose their arms they renew them in a few days.

Ophthalmology, -thal-mol′o-ji. That branch of science which deals with the eye.

Ophthalmoscope, ′mō-skōp. An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye.

Opinicus, o-pī′ni-kus. A beast of heraldic creation, having the body of a lion, head and wings of an eagle, and a tail resembling that of the camel. It is sometimes borne without wings.

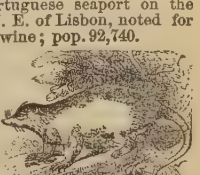
Opinionist, -pin′yun-ist. Eccles. Hist., one of a sect who practiced poverty, and held that there could be no vicar of Christ on earth who did not act likewise.

Opium, ō′pi-um. The inspissated juice of the white poppy which flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant. It is one of the most energetic of narcotics, and extensively employed as a medicine, but its habitual use is attended with similar if not worse effects than the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and it is fatally poisonous in large doses. The chief active principle of opium is morphia, in combination with meconic acid, but it also contains narcotine, narceine, codeine, gum-resin, extractive matter and small portions of other proximate principles.

Opodeldoc, op-ō-del′dok. A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils.

Oporto. A Portuguese seaport on the Douro, 174 m. N. E. of Lisbon, noted for its trade in port wine; pop. 92,740.

Opossum, ō-pos′sum. The popular name of several species of Didelphys, a gen. of marsupial omnivorous mammals. The best known species is the Didelphys virginiana.



Virginia Opossum.

The flesh is nutritious and pleasant to the taste, and the fur is employed in the manufacture of various articles. The females

of some species have an abdominal pouch in which they carry their young. When caught or threatened with danger the opossum simulates death.

Opossum-shrimp, -shrimp. The popular name of several species of Mysis, a gen. of stomapod crustaceans. They receive their name from the females carrying their eggs and young in a pouch between the thoracic legs.

Ops, ops. In Class. Myth. the Roman female divinity of plenty and fertility. She was the wife of Saturnus, and the protectress of everything connected with agriculture.

Opsomania, op-so-mā'ni-a. The morbid love of some particular aliment.

Optic, 'tik. An organ of sight; an eye.

Optician, op-ti'shan. A person skilled in the science of optics. One who makes or sells optical instruments.

Optics, 'tiks. The branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, of the structure of the eye, the laws of vision, and of the construction of those instruments in which light is the chief agent, as telescopes, microscopes, &c.

Optigraph, 'ti-graf. A telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes, &c.

Optimates, -ti-mā'tēz. The Roman aristocracy; aristocracy or nobility in general.

Optimism, -mizm. The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best. The tendency to take the most hopeful view of matters social or political; belief in the world's improvement.

Option, 'shon. The power or liberty of choosing. On the stock exchange, a right to effect a certain dealing or not at a certain date, at the option of the person bargaining, who pays a premium for the right. Local option, the principle by which the voters or the inhabitants of a certain locality may decide as to whether places for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall exist in the locality.

Optometer, -tom'et-er. An instrument for measuring the limit of distinct vision, determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.

Opus, ō'pus. A musical composition, often abbreviated to Op. O. Alexandrinum, a mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures, in black and red tessera on a white ground. O. incertum, masonry formed of small stones, occasionally traversed by bricks or tiles. O. operatum, in Theol. the mere outward administration of a sacrament or rite, which is supposed to be attended with a spiritual effect. O. recticulatum, a net-work arrangement of stones or bricks.

Or, or. In Her. gold. It is expressed by small points or dots.

Ora, ō'ra. A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, valued in Doomsday Book at 20d.

Oracle, or'a-kl. In Class. Antiq. the answer of a god, or the priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some future event. The deity who was supposed to give answers to inquiries. The sacred spot whence supernatural responses proceeded. The Greeks surpassed all nations in the number and celebrity of their oracles, but those of Jupiter at Dodona, of Apollo at Delphi and of Trophonius near Lebadeia, enjoyed the highest reputation. The communications, revelations or messages delivered by God to prophets. The sanctuary or most holy place in the Jewish temple. One who communicates a divine command. Any person whose determinations are not disputed or whose opinions are of great authority.

Orange-blossom, 'anj-blos-som. The flower of the orange-tree, a wreath of which is generally worn by a bride at her marriage as an emblem of purity.

Orangeman, -man. A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold the Protestant religion and ascendency and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence; named from William III., Prince of Orange.

Orange-pekoe, pē-kō. A black tea of which there is a scented variety.

Orang-Outang, o-rang'ō-tang. A quadrumanous mammal, the Pithecus satyrus or Simia satyrus, which approaches most nearly to man, being in this respect only inferior to the chimpanzee and gorilla.

Orang-Outang.

Oratorio, or-a-tō'ri-ō. A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is taken from Scripture; a small place of worship; a chapel.

Orbicula, bik'ū-la. A gen. of brachiopod

s ..s, found in large masses on the coasts of Peru and Chili, and also in the northern seas.

Orbit, 'bit. In Astron. the path of a planet or comet; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body or sun.

Orchesography, -ke-sog'ra-fi. A treatise upon dancing.

Orchestra, 'kes-tra. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. The instrumental band in concert-halls, theaters, &c.

Orchestrion, kes'tri-on. A mechanical musical instrument resembling a portable organ.

Orchis. A plant having the stamens and pistils united in a single column, around which the petals are arranged.

Orchis.

Ordeal, 'dē-al. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, still practiced in the East and by various savage tribes. In England there were two principal kinds of ordeal, fire-ordeal and water-ordeal; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial.

Order, 'der. A body of men of the same rank or profession constituting a separate class in the community; often a religious fraternity. A body of men associated together by having had a common honorary distinction conferred on them by a sovereign prince or other source of honor. The various orders of knighthood have their appropriate insignia. A division of natural objects, as plants or animals, intermediate between class or sub-class and genus. Eccles. a book containing a collection of certain forms, or a certain service to be followed on certain occasions. In Class. Arch. a column entire (including base, shaft and capital), with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole. There are five kinds of orders, viz., Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian and Composite.

Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Order-book, -buk. In Com. a book in which orders are entered. In the House of Commons, a book in which a member must enter any motion he intends to propose previous to moving it.

Ordinal, 'din-al. A number denoting order. A book containing forms for ordaining and consecrating bishops, priests and deacons.

Ordnance, ord'nans. Cannon or great guns, mortars and howitzers; artillery.

Ore, ōr. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination are called native metals.

Oread, o'rē-ad. A mountain nymph.

Oreas, o-rē'as. The eland, or Cape elk of S. Africa.

Oregon. A State of the American Union, admitted 1859; bounded N. by Washington Ter., E. by Idaho, S. by California and Nevada, W. by the Pacific; area, 95,274 sq. m.; pop. 1774,768. Principal cities, Salem, Cap., Portland, Oregon City, Astoria, Roseburg, Corvallis and Umatilla. Chief rivers, Oregon (Columbia), Willamette, Umatilla, Owyhee and Rogue. Mountains, Cascade and Blue Mountain ranges. O. (Columbia) River, the largest N. American river emptying into the Pacific, navigable sbt. 100 m. from its mouth, which is 6 m. wide.

Oreillet, o'rā-yet. An ear-piece; one of two pieces fixed on the side of an open coursing or tilting helmet, with a hinge to admit of being lifted up.

Oreography, o-rē-og'ra-fi. The science of mountains.

Organ, or'gan. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes of different sizes, of wood and metal, some of which are flute or mouth pipes, and other reed-pipes, all being made to sound by means of compressed air applied by bellows.

Organ-coupler, -kup-ler. A device for connecting two sets of keys in an organ, so that by operating a lever or pedal each key when struck sounds the octaves as well as its own note.

Organ-harmonium, -hăr-mō-ni-um. A harmonium of great compass and power, used as a substitute for an organ.

Organista, -gan-is'ta. The common name of a number of small birds allied to the wrens, remarkable for the sweetness of their song.

Organogen, 'ō-jen. In Chem. a term applied to four substances, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon.

Organology, -ol'o-ji. A branch of physiology which treats of the organs of animals, especially of the human species; anatomy. The doctrine that particular parts of the brain are fitted to serve as instruments for particular faculties of the mind; phrenology.

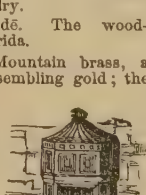
Orgeat, 'zhat. A preparation extracted from barley and almonds, used as a sirup in certain drinks, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

Orgy, 'ji. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, as the worship of Ceres; but particularly applied to the revels at the feast in honor of Dionysius or Bacchus, or the feast itself. Any wild or frantic revel; a drunken revelry.

Oribatidæ, -i-bat'i-dē. The wood-mites, a family of Acarida.

Orichalc, 'i-kalk. Mountain brass, a metallic substance resembling gold; the brass of the ancients.

Oriel, ō'ri-el. A large bay or recessed window, often called oriel or bay window. It projects from the outer face of the wall.



Oriel Window.

Orient, ent. The East; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.

Oriental, -ri-en'tal. A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

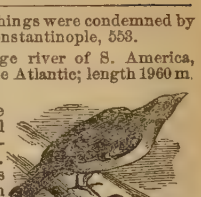
Orientalism, -izm. An eastern mode of thought, expression, or speech; doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations. Knowledge of Oriental languages or literature.

Oriflamme, i-flam. An ancient royal standard of France, originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis. It was a piece of red silk fixed on a gilt spear, with the anterior edge cut into points.

Origen. An eminent Father of the Church; B. in Egypt, 186; D. at Tyre, 253. Some of his Arian teachings were condemned by the Council of Constantinople, 553.

Orinoco. A large river of S. America, emptying into the Atlantic; length 1960 m.

Oriole, ō'ri-ōl. The popular name of insessorial birds, gen. Oriolus, fam. Corvidæ. In old systems many American species were included in this gen., but as they have little in common with the true orioles except color, and have a real affinity to the starlings, they are now included in the starling family under the gen. Icterus.



Oriole.

Orion, ō-rī'on. A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial passes nearly across its middle. Orion contains a remarkable nebula, and 80 stars, according to the British catalogue, but there are thousands of others visible through powerful telescopes.

Orleans. The titular ducal name of two branches of the French royal family. The first began with Louis, 2d son of Charles V., B. 1371, assassinated 1407. The second began with Philippe I., 2d son of Louis XIII., B. 1660, D. 1701. It ended with Louis Philippe I., crowned 1830; abdicated, 1848; D. 1850.

Orloff. The patronymic of an ancient and noble Russian house, several members of which have figured with distinction in war and diplomacy.

Ormolu, or'mō-lū. A variety of brass which contains 25 per cent. zinc, 75 per cent. copper, a close imitation of gold, used in cheap jewelry, time-pieces, lamps, girandoles, &c. Called also Mosaic Gold.

Ormuzd, 'muzd. The cheif deity of the ancient Persians, or followers of Zoroaster, now represented by the Parsees. He is the creator of all things, lord of the universe, the light, and source of light, wisdom and the rewarder and punisher of all men; opposed to Ahriman, the spirit or prince of evil.

Ornithichnology, -nith'ik-nol''o-ji. That branch of geology which treats of ornithichnites or the footmarks of extinct birds.

Ornitholite, 'ō-lit. The general name for the remains of birds occurring in a fossil state.

Ornithology, -ni-thol'o-ji. That branch of zoölogy which treats of birds.

Ornithorhynchus, -thō-ring″kus. A burrowing monotrematous mammal, peculiar to the fresh waters of Australia, and known as the duck-bill or duck-billed platypus, duck-mole and water-mole.

Ornithosaur, -nith′ō-sar. A fossil reptile with bird-like characters.

Orography, -o-rog′ra-fi. The science which treats of the mountains and mountain systems; orology.

Orohipus, or-ō-hip′pus. A fossil gen. of pachyderms, fam. Equidæ, about the size of a fox.

Oroide, ō′roid. An alloy resembling gold, used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, jewelry, &c. One formula is copper, 100 parts; zinc or tin, 17; magnesia, 6; sal-ammonia, 3.6; quicklime, .12; tartar of commerce, 9.

Orphrey, or′frā. In Anc. Costume, gold embroidered work; cloth of gold.

Rochet embroidered with Orphreys.

Orrery, ′e-ri. A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. Similar machines are called also Planetariums.

Orris, ′is. A particular pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

Orthoepy, ′thō-e-pi. The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation.

Orthographer, -thog′ra-fer. One skilled in orthography; one that spells correctly, according to common usage.

Orthopædia, -thō-pē′di-a. The act of curing or remedying deformities in the human body.

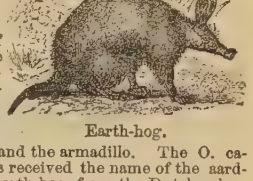
Orthoptera, -thop′ter-a. An ord. of insects, sub-class Hemimetabola, or insects in which the metamorphosis is incomplete, including the locusts, crickets, grasshoppers, cockroaches, Mantidæ, &c.

Orthorhynchus, -thō-ring′kus. A gen. of birds belonging to Trochilidæ; the giant humming-bird.

Ortolan, ′tō-lan. A species of bird, fam. Fringillidæ, the Emberiza hortulana, much esteemed by epicures. The name given in the W. Indies to the rice-bird, and in America to the rail.

Ortyx, ′tiks. A gen. of gallinaceous birds, the partridges and quails of America, but differing from those of the eastern hemisphere.

Orycteropus, o-rik-ter′o-pus. A gen. of edentate insectivorous animals, resembling both the ant-eater and the armadillo. The O. capensis has received the name of the aard-vark, or earth-hog, from the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope.



Earth-hog.

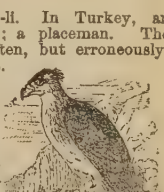
Osborne-series, os′born-sē-rēz. In Geol. a series of strata of the middle eocene period, occurring near Osborne in the Isle of Wight.

Oscan, ′kan. An ancient Italian language, of which a few fragments remain, spoken by the Samnites, who lived on the south of Rome. It had not entirely disappeared as a spoken tongue in the time of the earlier emperors.

Osiris, ō-sī′ris. The great Egyptian deity, eldest son of Seb or Saturn and Nut or Rhea, and husband of Isis. He was the personation of all physical and moral good, and was styled Manifestor of Good, Lord of Lords, King of the Gods, &c. He fell a prey to the intrigues of his brother Set, the Typhon of the Greeks, who represented the sum of evil agencies, and then became judge of the dead. His soul was supposed to animate a sacred bull called Apis. The worship of Osiris extended over Asia Minor, Greece and Rome, but the rise of Christianity overthrew it.

Osmanli, os′man-li. In Turkey, an official functionary; a placeman. The term osmanlis is often, but erroneously, applied to all Turks.

Osprey, ′prā. A rapacious bird, of which only one species is known, Pandion Haliaëtus, called also the Fishing Hawk or Fishing Eagle, and sometimes the Bald Buzzard, from the white upon its head.



Osprey.

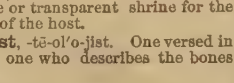
Ossian. A semi-mythical Gaelic hero

and bard of the 3d century, reputed son of Fingal, King of Morven.

Ostensory, 'so-ri. In the R. C. Ch. a monstrance or transparent shrine for the exposition of the host.

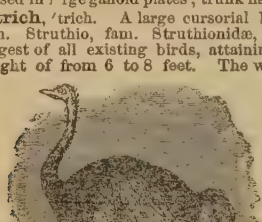
Osteologist, -tē-ol'o-jist. One versed in osteology; one who describes the bones of animals.

Ostracion -trā'shi-on. A gen. of teleostean fishes, sub-ord. Plectognathi, in which the body is inclosed in large ganoid plates; trunk fishes.



Trunk-fish.

Ostrich, 'trich. A large cursorial bird, gen. Struthio, fam. Struthionidæ, the largest of all existing birds, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The white



African Ostrich.

quill-feathers of the wings and tail are highly esteemed as articles of dress and decoration. It is incapable of flight, but runs with great speed.

Ostrogoth, 'trō-goth. One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths.

Otacoustic, ō-ta-kous'tik. An instrument to facilitate hearing; an ear-trumpet.

Otaria, -tā'ri-a. A gen. of seals, including O. jubata, or the sea-lion. The seal-skin of commerce is obtained from members of this genus.

Othman I. (Osman). Founder of the Ottoman empire; B. in Asia Minor, 1240, son of Ortogrul, a Turcoman chief. He became chief, 1280, and conquered Greece and Bithynia, 1299; D. 1326. Two other Sultans have borne the name.

Otho. A name borne by one emperor of Rome (Marcus Salvius); B. 32; assassinated Nero and usurped the throne, 68; suicided, 69. Also by 4 emperors of Germany.

Otidæ, 'ti-dē. A fam. of grallatorial birds; the bustards. With the plovers, lapwings, &c., they constitute the sec. Pressirostres, ord. Grallatores.

Otocyon, -tō'si-on. A pretty little species of fox in S. Africa, remarkable for its enormous ears.

Otography, -tog'ra-fi. That branch of anatomy which describes the ear.

Otoscope, ot'ō-skōp. An instrument for examining the interior of the ear.

Otozoum, ōt-ō-zō'um. The name given to gigantic footsteps of an unknown animal, probably batrachian, in the new red sandstone of Connecticut.

Ottawa (Grand). A large river of Canada, emptying into the St. Lawrence, near Montreal; length, 800 m. Cap. of the Dominion of Canada, in Ontario, on the O. River, 95 m. N. E. of Kingston; pop. 38,644.

Otter, ot'er. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, gen. Lutra, of which there are several species; the fur is highly prized.

Ottoman, 'tō-man. A Turk. A kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

Oubliette, ō-bli-et. An ancient dungeon with an opening only at the top, for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to perish secretly.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles (Duc de Reggio). A French marshal who commanded the army which overran Spain and captured Madrid, 1823; B. 1767, D. 1847.

Ounce, ouns. A weight, the 12th part of a pound troy, and the 16th of a pound avoirdupois. A money of account in Morocco, worth about 7¼ cents. An animal of the gen. Felis (F. uncia). It is spotted like the panther, to which it bears resemblance, but is less in size and not so fierce, in parts of Asia being trained for hunting. The same name has been given to the American jaguar.

Ounce.

Ourebi, ou're-bī. A pretty S. African antelope about 2 feet high.

Outcrop, out'krop. In Geol. the exposure of an inclined stratum at the surface

of the ground; basseting. The part so exposed; the basset-edge; the crop.

Over, ō'ver. In cricket, a certain number of bowls pitched from one end in succession, at the end of which the fielders pass over to different sides.

Overhand, -hand. In cricket or baseball, with the hand above the elbow or over the ball; round-arm.

Overshot, -shot'. A wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the descent. The buckets are so fashioned and disposed as to retain the water until they reach the lowest point. The water acts principally by its gravity.

Overshot Wheel.

Ovibos, ō'vi-bos. A gen. of ruminants, classed both with the ox tribe and sheep. The only known species is the musk-ox.

Ovidæ, -dē. A sub-fam. of cavicorn ruminants comprising the sheep and goats.

Ovid, Publius Ovidius Naso. An eminent Roman poet and statesman; B. 43 B. C.; D. in banishment, 18 A. D.

Ovipara, -vip'a-ra. That division of animals which bring forth eggs; opposed to Vivipara, or animals which produce their young alive.

Ovolo, 'vō-lō. In Arch. a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called also the Quarter Round.

Ovoviviparous, -vi-vip''a-rus. A term applied to an animal in which the eggs are hatched within the body, as sharks and vipers.

Ovulite, -vū-līt. A fossil egg.

Owen, Richard. A distinguished English palæontologist and comparative anatomist; B. 1804, D. 1877.

Ox, oks. The general name for the different species of animals of the gen. Bos. The common ox (which includes the female) is the most valuable of domestic animals. The name is used in a more restricted sense to signify the male of the bovine genus castrated, and full-grown, the young being called a steer. The same animal not castrated is called a bull. Besides the common ox there are several other varieties, as the Indian or zebu, with a hump on its back, the Abyssinian, Madagascar and S. African.

Oxford. One of England's oldest cities, famed as the seat of O. University, founded by Alfred the Great, 872; at the confluence of the Isis and Cherwell, 52 m. N. W. of London; pop. 35,690.

Owen, Robert. A distinguished Welsh philanthropist and social theorist; B. 1771, D. 1858. He founded a socialistic community called New Harmony, in Indiana, 1823. Robert Dale, his eldest son, B. 1804, D. 1877, was a well-known statesman and author. David Dale, his 2d son, B. 1808, was a brave and successful volunteer brigadier-general in the Federal army during the rebellion.

Barn-owl.

Owl, oul. One of a group of birds forming the fam. Strigidæ, representing the nocturnal sec. of the ord. Raptores or birds of prey.

Ox-gall, oks'gal. The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, much used in the arts.

Oxide, 'id. In Chem. a compound of oxygen with a more electro-positive element. The first, second, third, &c., oxides of one element are designated by the terms protoxide, dioxide, trioxide, &c.; the highest oxide is termed a peroxide.

Oxygen, 'i-jen. In Chem. a gaseous element constituting about one-fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, and the supporter of ordinary combustion. O. gas is necessary to respiration, and no animal can live in an atmosphere which does not contain a certain portion of uncombined oxygen.

Oxygon, -gon. In Geom. a triangle having three acute angles.

Oxyrhynchus, -ringk'us. A celebrated Egyptian fish, said to have been sacred to the goddess Athor. It is represented both in sculptures and on coins, and was anciently embalmed.

Oxyuris, -ū'ris. A gen. of internal parasitic worms allied to the common Ascaris.

Oyez, ō'yes. The introduction to any proclamation made by the officer of a law court, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention.

Oyster, ois'ter. A well-known edible mollusk belonging to the lamellibranchiate gen. Ostrea, fam. Ostreidæ. The name has also been popularly given to mollusks not of the fam. Ostreidæ, as the pearl-oyster, fam. Aviculidæ.

Oyster-catcher, kach-er. The popular name of birds, gen. Hæmatopus, ord. Grallatores, which feed on marine animals. H. ostralegus, the common oyster-catcher or sea-pie, is the best known.

Oyster-dredge, -drej. A small dragnet for bringing up oysters from the bottom of the sea.

Ozone, ′zōn. An allotropic modification of oxygen, existing in the atmosphere, produced when an electric machine is worked, when a stick of phosphorus is allowed to oxidize slowly, and in various other ways. It has great power in destroying offensive odors, is a powerful bleacher, and an intense oxidizer.

Ozocerite, -zō-sē′rīt. A fossil resin existing in the bituminous sandstones of the coal-measures, of a pleasantly aromatic odor. In Moldavia it occurs in sufficient quantities to be made into candles.

Ozonometer, -zōn-om′et-er. An apparatus for ascertaining the presence and amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

P

P IS the 16th letter of the alphabet, the surd mute to which the sonant b corresponds. It always has the same sound, unless when it forms with h the digraph ph, which has the sound of f. It is sometimes silent in the middle of a word, and often when it is initial and followed by n, s or t, as in pneumatics, psalm, pteropod. In abbreviations P. M. stands for post meridiem (afternoon); P. S. for postscript; J. P., justice of the peace; p in music, piano, softly; pp, più piano, more softly.

Paas, pȧs. The Easter festival.

Paca, pä′ka. A gen. of rodents (Cœlogenys) allied to the agoutis, cavies and capybara. The common paca is one of the largest of the rodents, being about 2 feet long and about 1 foot in height.

Pachacamac, pach′a-kam-ak. The name given by the ancient Peruvians to the being whom they worshiped as the creator of the universe, and who was held by them in the highest veneration.

Pachometer, pa-kom′et-er. An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors.

Pachydactyl, pak-i-dak′til. A bird or other animal having thick toes.

Pachyderm, ′i-derm. A non-ruminant hoofed animal; a member of the ord. Pachydermata.

Pachyglossæ, -i-glos′sē. A sec. of saurian reptiles, formerly embracing the families of the chameleons, geckos, iguanas and agamas, but now restricted to the two latter.

Pacific Ocean. The largest expanse of water on the globe, extending between Asia, America and Australia, and from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle; maximum breadth, 10,000 m.

Packfong, pak′fong. A Chinese alloy, known as white copper; copper 40.4, zinc 25.4, nickel 31.6 and iron 2.6.

Pack-ice, ′īs. An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice of great magnitude. A pack is said to be open when the pieces of ice do not generally touch; and close, when they are in contact.

Packing-press, ′ing-pres. A powerful press, generally hydraulic, employed to compress cotton, linen, hay, straw, &c., into small bulk for convenience of transport.

Packing-sheet, -shēt. A large sheet for packing or covering goods. In hydropathy, a wet sheet used for packing patients at water-cure establishments.

Padalon, pad′a-lon. In Hind. Myth. the abode of departed spirits.

Paddle-beam, ′l-bēm. One of the two large beams projecting over the sides of a steamer, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

Paddle-wheel, -whēl. One of the wheels provided with floats on their circumferences, and driven by steam, for the purpose of propelling steam-ships.

Padishah, pä′dī-shȧ. The title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.

Padra, ′dra. A superior black tea.

Padua. An ancient N. Italian city, at the confluence of the Brenta and Bacchiglione rivers, 24 m. W. of Venice, noted for its university founded in the 18th century; pop. 56,708.

Pæan, pē′an. A Greek hymn in honor of Apollo, also called Pæan. Also, a war song before or after a battle; in the first case, in honor of Mars; in the second as a thanksgiving to Apollo. Hence, a song of triumph generally.

Pædobaptist, -dō-bap′tist. One who holds to infant baptism.

Pædotrophy, -dot′ro-fi. That branch of hygiene which treats of the nourishment of infants and children.

Pagack, pa-gak'. A Russian wine measure containing 10 gallons.

Pagah, 'ga. In India, a body-guard; the élite of a native army.

Pagan, pā'gan. One who is neither a Christian, a Jew, nor a Mohammedan; a heathen; an idolator.

Paganini, Nicolo. A phenomenal Italian violinist; B. 1784, D. 1840. He was extremely profligate.

Pagellus, pa-jel'lus. A gen. of acanthopterygian fishes, fam. Sparidæ, including the Spanish bream and sea-bream.

Pagoda, -gō'da. A Hindu temple, generally of three subdivisions, an apartment open to all persons, a second forbidden to all but Brahmins, and the cell of the deity or idol inclosed with a massive gate. The name is also given to Buddhist temples in Siam, Burmah and China.

Pagrus, pag'rus. A gen. of acanthopterygian fishes, sparoid or bream fam., containing the braise or becker and Couch's sea-bream.

Paguma, pa-gū'ma. A name of several mammals, gen. Paradoxurus, fam. Viverridæ (civets and genets).

Pagurus, 'rus. A gen. of anomurous crustaceans, known by the name of soldier and hermit-crabs.

Diogenes Hermit-crab.

Pah, pä. In New Zealand, a fortified native camp.

Painter, pānt'er. A rope used to fasten a boat to some other object. The popular name of the cougar or panther.

Paixhan Gun, pāks'han gun. ▲ howitzer for the horizontal firing of heavy shells, invented by the French general Paixhan about 1830.

Paladin, pal'a-din. A knight-errant; a heroic champion; an eminent hero.

Palæarctic, pā-lē-ar'tik. One of the six regions into which zoölogists divide the surface of the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life, embracing Europe, N. Asia and Africa.

Palæoethnology, 'lē-ō-eth-nol''o-ji. The ethnology of the earliest times.

Palæography, -lē-og'ra-fi. An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings collectively. The science or art of deciphering ancient documents or inscriptions.

Palæontology, 'lē-on-tol''o-ji. The science of the ancient life of the earth; that branch of biology which treats of fossil organic remains.

Palæornis, -lē-or'nis. An extensive gen. of parrakeets.

Palæotherium, 'lē-ō-thē''ri-um. A gen. of extinct pachyderms found in the eocene strata of Europe and America, intermediate between the rhinoceros, the horse and the tapir.

Palæotherium Restored.

Palamedeidæ, pal'a-mē-dē''i-dē. The screamers, a fam. of which the gen. Palamedea is the type.

Palanquin, -an-kēn'. A covered conveyance used in Asia, borne by poles on the shoulders of men, in

Horned Screamer.

Palanquin.

which a single person is carried from place to place.

Palatine, 'a-tīn. One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine. In mediæval France and Germany palatines attached to the court were for the purpose of assisting the sovereign in his judicial duties. Later they were detached from the court and placed in charge of provinces, where they maintained a court and palace in the sovereign's name.

Palermo. Cap. of the island of Sicily, Italy, noted as the scene of the religious

massacre known as "the Sicilian Vespers," 1282; pop. 173,526.

Palestine. (The Holy Land.) A country of Syria, Asia, the home of the Hebrews after their deliverance from Egyptian slavery; also known as Canaan and Judea, now under Turkish dominion, bounded S. by the Arabian desert and W. by the Mediterranean; area 11,000 sq. m. Jerusalem, cap., is the only city of importance. The Lake of Tiberias, Dead Sea and River Jordan are its chief waters, and it is intersected by the Lebanon Mountains.

Palestra, pa-les'tra. In ancient Greece a place appropriated to wrestling or other athletic exercises. A wrestling contest.

Paletot, pal'e-tō. A loose sort of man's coat or woman's long jacket; an overcoat.

Palette, 'et. A thin oval board or tablet with a thumb-hole on which a painter lays the pigments with which he paints; a pallet. In Milit. Antiq. one of the protective plates for covering the junction of the armor at the armpits, the bend of the shoulder and elbows.

Palfrey, pal'fri. An ordinary riding-horse, or a horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war-horse. A small gentle riding-horse fit for ladies.

Pali, pā'li. The sacred language of the Buddhists, not now spoken, but used only in religious works. It is one of the Prakrit dialects.

Palimpsest, 'limp-sest. Parchment or other writing material, from which writing had been removed for the purpose of the page being written upon a second time. A monumental brass which has been engraved on the reverse side.

Palissy-ware, pal'is-i-wār. A peculiar pottery, remarkable for its beautiful glaze, the ornamentation being in very high relief, and consisting frequently of models of fish, reptiles, shells, or leaves. Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the 15th century, was the designer, and the art of manufacturing it died with him, all attempts to imitate it having failed.

Palla, 'la. A large upper robe worn by Roman ladies.

Palladium, -lā'di-um. A statue or image of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which was said to have depended the safety of Troy. Hence, something that affords effectual defense and safety.

Palm-cat, pām'kat. An animal of the gen. Paradoxurus, the common paradoxure, fam. Viverridæ (civets and genets). It can curl its tail into a tight spiral.

Pallas, 'las. The goddess of wisdom among the Greeks, subsequently identified with the Roman Minerva. One of four small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Pallas.

Pallium, 'li-um. A large square woolen cloak worn by the Greeks, enveloping the whole person, corresponding to the toga of the Romans. An ecclesiastical pall.

Palmer, 'er. A pilgrim who carried a staff of palm-tree, or one that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a crusader. Distinguished from other pilgrims by being a constant traveler to holy places, and living on alms under a vow of poverty.

Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount. A distinguished English statesman; B. 1784, D. 1865.

Palmetto Ranch. A locality near Palo Alto, Cameron Co., Texas, historically noted as the scene of the last conflict in the civil war, May 13, 1865, in which the Federals, 459 strong, under Col. Barrett, were defeated by the Confederates, 600 strong, under Gen. Slaughter.

Palmiped, pal'mi-ped. A bird that has webbed feet. The goose and duck are familiar examples.

Palmistry, 'mis-tri. The art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a species of imposition practiced by gypsies. Also, the art of judging character from the shape of the hand.

Palm-oil, pām'oil. A fatty substance obtained from several specimens of palms, but chiefly from the fruit of the oil-palm. In cold countries it acquires the consistence of butter. It is employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, and for lubricating purposes. The natives of the Gold Coast use it for butter; and when eaten fresh, it is wholesome and delicate. Called also Palm-butter.

Palm-Sunday, 'sun-dā. The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commem-

oration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palmyra (Tadmor). In Anc. Geog. a magnificent Asiatic city on a fertile oasis in the Syrian desert, which attained its highest power in the 3d century under the celebrated Queen Zenobia; destroyed by Aurelian, 274, and restored by Justinian I. 527, it is now in ruins, those of the temple of Baal being magnificent.

Palo Alto. A locality of Cameron Co., W. Texas, bet. Brownsville and Point Isabel, famous for the crushing defeat, May 8, 1846, of the Mexican army, 6,000 strong, under Santa Anna, by the Americans, 2,100 strong, under Gen. Z. Taylor.

Palsgrave, palz'grāv. A count palatine; a count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

Palsgravine, 'gra-vin. The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

Paludamentum, pa-lū'da-men''tum. The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, his principal officers and personal attendants, in contradistinction to the sagum of the common soldier, and the toga or garb of peace. It was open in front, reached to the knees, and was fastened across the chest with a clasp.

Paludinidæ, pal-ū-din'i-dē. The river-snails, a fam. of fresh-water gasteropodous mollusks, ord. Prosobranchiata.

Pampas, pam'pas. Immense plains in the southern portion of S. America east of the Andes, and mainly in the Argentine Confederation.

Pampas-cat, -kat. A species of leopard found on the pampas. It might easily be mistaken for a large domestic cat which has run wild.

Pampero, -per'ō. A violent wind from west or southwest which sweeps over the pampas and is often felt far out at sea.

Pan.

Pan, pan. In Greek Myth. the chief god of pastures, forests and flocks, represented with the head and breast of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, whose horns he likewise bore. He is represented as fond of music, and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and as the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, hence termed Pan's-pipes or Pandean pipes. The Romans identified Pan with their god Inuus, and sometimes with Faunus.

Pan. The Indian name of the famous eastern narcotic masticatory, consisting of areca-nut sliced and wrapped up in leaves of the betel-pepper vine, along with a small quantity of quicklime. It is chewed by all classes in many Asiatic countries, taking the place of opium and tobacco.

Panama. A seaport of Colombia, C. America, on the Pacific, 37 m. S. E. of Chagres; pop. abt. 10,000. Isthmus of P., a narrow neck of land connecting N. and S. America, a prov. of New Grenada.

Panathenæa, 'ath-e-nē''a. The most celebrated festival of ancient Athens, in honor of Athene, the patroness of the city, and designed to remind the people of Attica of their union into one people by Theseus. Gymnastic games and musical competitions, &c., took place. These festivals were held annually, but every fourth year they were of greater solemnity and magnificence.

Pancratium, -krā'shi-um. One of the games or gymnastic contests exhibited in all the great festivals of ancient Greece, consisting of boxing and wrestling.

Panda

Panda, 'da. An ursine quadruped, gen. Ailurus, the A. fulgens. It is about the size of a large cat.

Pandect, 'dekt. A treatise which contains the whole of any science. The digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, consisting of fifty books.

Pandemonium, -dē-mō'ni-um. The place of abode of demons or evil spirits; hell. Any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage.

Pander, 'der. A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd. One who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.

Panderess, -es. A female pander; a procuress.

Pandora, dō'ra. In Class. Myth. the name of the first woman on earth, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts. Pandora's box, a box which she brought from heaven, containing all human ills, which escaped and spread over the earth, hope alone remaining. At a later period the box is said to have contained all the blessings of the gods, which would have been preserved for the human race had not Pandora opened it, so that the blessings, with the exception of hope, escaped.

Pandura, 'dū-ra. A Neapolitan musical instrument, larger than the mandoline, strung with eight metal wires and played with a quill.

Pandy, 'di. A Hindu; a sepoy.

Panegyrist, pa-ne-ji'rist. One who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast either by writing or speaking.

Pangolin. An animal covered with hard scales, inhabiting Asia and Africa.

Pangolin.

Panhellenism, hel'len-izm. A scheme to unite the Greeks into one political body.

Panhellenium, -lē'ni-um. The national council or congress of Greece.

Pannonia. The ancient name of Hungary, originally peopled by a Celtic race.

Panorama, ō-rā'ma. A complete or entire view. A picture in which the objects of nature visible from a single point are represented on the interior surface of a cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder.

Panorpidæ, pa-nor'pi-dē. A fam. of neuropterous insects, the type of which is the scorpion-fly.

Pan-presbyterian, pan'pres-bi-tē''ri-an. Relating to an assembly of representatives of those who hold Presbyterian views from all parts of the world.

Panslavism, slā'vizm. A scheme or movement for the amalgamation of all the Slavic races into one confederacy.

Panspermy, 'sper-mi. The doctrine that living organisms can spring only from living parents; biogenesis.

Pantagamy, -tag'a-mi. That peculiar domestic relation existing between the sexes in certain quasi-religious and socialist communities, by which every man is at once the husband and brother of every woman, and every woman the wife and sister of every man. Called also Complex Marriage.

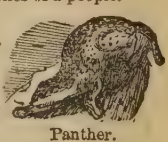
Pantamorph, 'ta-morf. That which assumes or exists in all shapes.

Pantheism, 'thē-izm. The doctrine or system of theology which maintains that the universe, man included, is God, or modes or manifestations of God.

Pantheology, -thē-ol'o-ji. A system of theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of divinity.

Pantheon, 'on. A magnificent edifice dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome. It is now a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and martyrs. It is of cylindrical form, 183 ft. in diameter. A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people.

Panther, 'ther. A ferocious digitigrade carnivore, native of Asia and Africa, the Felis pardus, supposed to be identical with or a variety of the leopard. The name is given to the puma in America.



Panther.

Pantisocracy, -ti-sok'ra-si. A Utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position.

Pantochronometer, 'tō-kro-nom''et-er. An instrument, a combination of the compass, sun-dial and universal time-dial, which performs the offices of all.

Pantograph, -graf. A jointed instrument so constructed that drawings, maps, plans, &c., can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged. Spelled also Pantagraph, Pentegraph.

Pantograph.

Pantology, -tol'o-ji. Universal knowledge.

Pantometer, -tom'et-er. An instrument for measuring elevations, angles and distances.

Pantophagist, -tof'a-jist. An animal or person that eats all kinds of food.

Papa, pa-pä'. Father; a word used by children. A Greek parish priest or pope.

Papacy, pā-pa-si. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome. The succession of popes; the popes collectively.

Papaphobia, -pa-fō′bi-a. Dread or hatred of the pope or of popery.

Paper-coal, ′per-kōl. A variety of tertiary lignite, so named from its splitting into films or leaves not thicker than paper. When burning it emits an offensive odor.

Papeterie, pā-pā-trē. An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing.

Papier mache, pāp-yā-mā-shā. A material prepared by pulping paper into a mass of a doughy consistence, which may be molded into various forms.

Papion, pap′i-on. Cynocephalus Sphinx, a species of the dog-headed baboons, akin to the mandrill, to which great reverence was paid in ancient Egypt. Many mummied forms have been found in the temple caves in Egypt.

Papin, Denis. An eminent French physicist; B. 1647, D. 1714. He was the first to make a practical application of steam power as a motor, and invented the safety valve.

Papist, pā′pist. A Roman Catholic; one that adheres to the Church of Rome and the authority of the pope.

Papoose, pa-pōs′. Among the native Indians of N. America a babe or young child.

Papua (New Guinea). An island in Australasia, second in size to Australia; area, 250,000 sq. m. It belongs to Great Britain, but has never been extensively colonized.

Parabola, -rab′ō-la. A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. It is the curve in which any projectile would move, were it not for the resistance of the air.

Parabola.

Paracelsus. A notorious Swiss empiric and pretended alchemist; B. 1493, D. 1541.

Parachute, par′a-shōt. In ballooning, an apparatus to prevent rapidity of descent, usually of an umbrella shape, and is attached to a balloon for the purpose of enabling an aëronaut, in case of danger, to drop from his balloon to the ground without sustaining injury. While the balloon is ascending the parachute is like a closed umbrella.

Parachute

Paraclete, -klēt. An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter or Intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Paradise, pa′ra-dīs. In Scrip. the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. A region of supreme felicity or delight. Heaven, or the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

Paraffine, par′a-fin. A fatty substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, &c., largely used in the manufacture of candles.

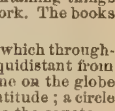
Paraguay Tea, -gwā tē. The leaves of the Ilex paraguayensis, used in S. America as a substitute for tea. Called also Maté.

Paraguay. A S. American republic, bounded N. by Brazil and Bolivia, E. by Brazil, S. by the Argentine Confederation, W. by the latter and Bolivia; area 82,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 350,000. Cap. and principal city, Asuncion. Chief rivers, Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Rio Vermejo. Mountains, Sierra Amambohy and Maracayou ranges.

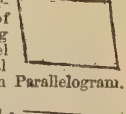
Paralipomena, -li-pom″e-na. Things omitted. A supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work. The books of Chronicles are so called.

Parallel, pa′ra-lel. A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line. In Geog. a line on the globe or on a map marking the latitude; a circle or part of a circle parallel to the equator.

Parallelogram, -ra-lel′ō-gram. In Geom. a four-sided figure composed of straight lines, and having its opposite sides parallel and equal. A quadrilateral figure of more length than breadth.


Parallelogram.

Parallelopiped, -pī″-ped. In Geom. a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other; or a prism whose base is a parallelogram. A brick is a familiar example of this figure.


Parallelopiped.

Paramaribo. A seaport, cap. of Dutch Guiana, S. America; pop. 28,600.

Paramour, par′a-mōr. One who takes

the place of a husband or wife without possessing the rights.

Parana. A large river of S. America, which with the Uruguay forms the Rio de la Plata; length 2,400 m.

Paraphrast, 'a-frast. One who paraphrases; one who explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the author.

Paracene, -a-sēn'. In Rom. Antiq. the place beyond the stage of a theater, used by the actors as a dressing-room

Paraselene, 'a-se-lē''nē. A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon in Polar regions in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing resemblance to the moon. They are analogous to the parhelia or mock suns, and are supposed to depend upon the presence of innumerable minute crystals of ice.

Parasite, -sīt. One that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a trencher friend; a sycophant. An animal that lives upon or in, and at the expense of other animals. A plant which grows upon another, and feeds upon its juices.

Parchment, pārch'ment. The skin of a young calf, sheep or goat, prepared for writing on.

Pargeting, pär'jet-ing. A kind of ornamental plaster, much used in the interior and often in the exterior of English houses of the Tudor period.

Parhelion, -hē'li-on. A mock sun seen in Polar regions by the side of that luminary. They sometimes number two or more, and are always connected by a white horizontal circle or halo. They are the result of modifications which light undergoes when it falls on crystals of ice, raindrops, &c.

Pariah, pā'ri-a. A name loosely applied to the lowest class of Hindus, who have, properly speaking, no caste; hence, one despised and contemned by society; an outcast. Properly, however, Pariah (a Tamil name) is applied to members of a widely spread race in S. India, generally of the Hindu religion, and superior to some ten other castes in their own country.

Parian, -an. A fine variety of porcelain clay, of which statuettes, &c., are made; so named from its resemblance to P. marble. P. marble, a mellow-tinted marble, highly valued by the ancients, and chosen for their choicest works.

Paridæ, -dē. The titmice, a fam. of dentirostral passerine birds.

Paris. In Heroic Hist. son of Priam, King or Troy, who abducted Helen, and caused the Trojan war, in which he killed Achilles, and was himself mortally wounded by an arrow shot by Philoctetes.

Paris. Cap. of France, on both sides the Seine, and the most beautiful city of Europe; pop. abt. 2,250,000.

Park, Mungo. A distinguished Scottish African explorer; b. 1771, perished while on his second expedition in the African wilds, 1805.

Parker, Theodore. An eminent American theologian; b. in Mass. 1810, d. at Rome 1860.

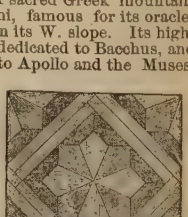
Parkman, Francis. An American historian; b. in Mass. 1823, d. 1888.

Parliament, 'li-ment. A meeting or assembly of persons for conference or deliberation; an assembly of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on national affairs; a supreme national or general council. The grand assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal (the two forming one house), and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. The authority of parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions. It must meet at least once a year for the dispatch of business. The word parliament was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called under the Saxon kings witenagemot, the meeting of wise men or sages.

Parliamentarian, -men-tā''ri-an. One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

Parnassus. A sacred Greek mountain in Phocis, Delphi, famous for its oracle, being situated on its W. slope. Its highest summit was dedicated to Bacchus, and the two others to Apollo and the Muses.

Parquetry, 'ket-ri. A species of inlaid wood-work in geometric or other patterns, and generally of different colors.



Parquetry.

Parrakeet, par'a-kēt. The name given to various genera

of scansorial birds grouped into a sub-fam. (Pezophorinæ) of the Psittacidæ or parrots. Among the most familiar are the rose-ringed parrakeet, the Alexandrine or ring parrakeet, the ground parrakeet, and the warbling parrakeet. Written also Parakeet, Parroquet, Perroquet.

Parricide, 'ri-sīd. A person who murders his mother or father. The murder of a parent or of one to whom reverence is due.

Parrot, 'ot. A name common to birds fam. Psittacidæ, ord. Scansores or climbers. Several species can not only imitate the various tones of the human voice, but also exercise in some cases actual conversational powers. Among parrots in the widest sense of the word are included the parrakeets, macaws, lories, cockatoos, &c. Some live to the age of 70 and even 90 years.

Parrot.

Parrot-fish, -fish. A fish, gen. Scarus, fam. Labridæ.

Parry, William Edward, Sir. A distinguished English Arctic explorer; B. 1790, D. 1865.

Parsee, pär'sē. One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion, descended from the refugees driven from Persia into India by Mohammedan persecution about the middle of the 7th century.

Partheniad, -thē'ni-ad. A poem in honor of a virgin.

Parthenon, 'the-non. A celebrated Grecian temple of Athena Parthenos, on the Acropolis of Athens, of marble, a peripteral octostyle, with 17 columns on the sides; its length 228 feet, breadth 102.

Parthenope, -then'ō-pē. One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Partridge, 'trij. A rasorial bird, gen. Perdix, grouse fam. (Tetraonidæ). The name is applied in the U. S. to several species of the gen. Ortyx or quails.

Partridge.

Parturition, -tū-ri'shon. The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

Party-gold, 'ti-gōld. Beaten or leaf silver with a coating of gold on one side.

Parvenu, 've-nū. An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

Pascal, Blaise. An eminent French mathematician and philosopher, B. 1623. D. 1662.

Pasch, pask. The passover; the feast of Easter. Paschal cycle, the cycle which serves to ascertain when Easter occurs, formed by multiplying together the cycle of the sun (twenty-eight years) and that of the moon (nineteen years).

Paschal. The name of three popes, the last P. III. (Guido de Crema), elected 1165, in opposition to Alexander III., was declared an usurper, although supported by Emperor Frederick I.; D. 1168.

Pasha, pa-shä'. In Turkey, an honorary title originally bestowed on princes of the blood, but now conferred upon military commanders of high rank and the governors of provinces. There are three grades, distinguished by a number of horse-tails attached to a lance. Three horse-tails are allotted to the highest dignitaries, who have also the title of vizier. Spelled also Pacha.

Pasht, pasht. In Egypt. Myth. a goddess chiefly worshiped in Bubastus, in Lower Egypt, whence her alternative name of Bubastes. She was the daughter of the great goddess Isis, and was represented with the head of a cat, the animal sacred to her.

Pasigraphy, pa-sig'ra-fi. An imaginary system of writing that may be understood and used by all nations; a universal language.

Passant, 'ant. In Her. applied to a lion or other animal which appears to walk.

Passe-garde, -gärd. In armor, a projecting piece on the pauldrons or shoulder-pieces, to ward off the blow of the lance.

Passenger-pigeon, 'en-jer-pij-on. A bird of the pigeon fam., the Ectopistes migratorius.

Passenger-pigeon.

Passional, pa'shon-al. A MS. of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath.

Passionary, -a-ri. A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

Passionist, -ist. A member of a religious order in the Church of Rome, founded in 1737 by Paolo Francisco de Danei, who afterwards assumed the name of "Della Croce." It is also known as the Order of the Holy Cross and the Passion of Christ.

Passion-play, -plā. A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. One is periodically represented at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, the only miracle-play which has survived to the present day.

Passion-tide, -tīd. The season at which the Church commemorates the sufferings and death of Christ.

Passover, pas'ō-ver. The principal feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb; celebrated on the first full moon of the spring, from the 14th to the 21st of Nisan, the first month of the sacred year. During the eight days of the feast the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread, hence the passover was also called the feast of unleavened bread.

Pastil, 'til. A roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, charcoal powder, &c., for burning as a fumigator or disinfectant. An aromatic confection.

Patala, pat'a-la. In Hind. Myth. one of the inferior regions, consisting of seven or eight divisions, each 10,000 miles deep. It is an exceedingly pleasant place, inhabited by snake or serpent gods, male and female, decorated with brilliant jewels, and who feast on delicious viands and choice wines.

Patamar of Malabar.

Patamar, -mār. A peculiar vessel employed in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon.

Pastor, 'tor. A minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation. A beautiful bird (Pastor roseus) with a tufted head, allied to the starling.

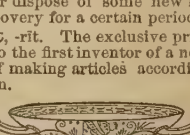
Pastoral-staff, -al-staf. The official staff of a bishop or abbot, having the head curved in the form of a shepherd's crook as a symbol of the pastoral office.

Patagonia. The southerly portion of S. America, bounded N. by the Argentine Confederation, E. by the Atlantic, W. by the Pacific, S. by the Straits of Magellan. It has never been fully explored.

Patent, pāt'ent. A privilege from the government conveying the sole right to make, use or dispose of some new invention or discovery for a certain period.

Patent-right, -rīt. The exclusive privilege granted to the first inventor of a new manufacture of making articles according to his invention.

Patera, pat'e-ra. A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and libations. In Arch. the representation of a flat round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, &c.



Grecian Patera.

Paterfamilias, pā'ter-fa-mil''i-as. The father or head of a family.

Paternoster, pā'ter-nos-ter. The Lord's prayer. Every tenth large bead in the R. C. Rosary. At this they repeat the Lord's prayer, and at the intervening small ones an Ave Maria. The rosary itself. In Arch., a species of ornament in the shape of beads used in baguettes, astragals, &c.

Pathology, -thol'o-ji. That part of medicine which explains the nature, causes and symptoms of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology and symptomatology.

Patina, -tē'na. The fine green rust with which ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals become covered by lying in particular soils, which, like varnish, is at once preservative and ornamental, consisting of carbonate or oxide of copper.

Patmos. The small island of the Greek Archipelago on which St. John wrote his Revelation; it is 20 m. S. of Samos.

Patriarch, pā'tri-ärk. The father and ruler of a family. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the sons of Jacob.

In the Greek and Latin Churches, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as the patriarch of Constantinople. Any venerable old man.

Patriarchism, -izm. Government by a patriarch or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham and Jacob.

Patrician, pa-trish'an. A person of noble birth; a nobleman. In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

Patricide, pat'ri-sīd. The murder or murderer of a father; parricide.

Patrick, St., Order of. An Irish order of knighthood, instituted 1783 by King George III.

Patrick, St. The patron saint of Ireland, B. in Scotland 372. March 17 is celebrated in his honor.

Patrico, pat'ri-kō. A gypsy priest.

Patrist, pā'trist. One versed in the lives or works of the fathers of the Christian church.

Patronymic, pat-rō-nim'ik. A name derived from parents or ancestors. A family name; a surname; a name added to the baptismal or Christian name.

Patroon, pa-trōn'. One who received a grant of a certain tract of land and manorial privileges, with the right to entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Patten, pat'en. In Masonry, the base of a column or sole for the foundation of a wall. A wooden shoe or sole.

Paul. The name of five popes, also of a Czar of Russia, son of Peter III. and Catherine II.; B. 1754, crowned 1796, forced to abdicate and murdered 1801. P. St. (Saul), was the most eminent of the apostles; B. at Tarsus abt. 1 A. D., martyred in Rome 67. P., St. Vincent de, a celebrated French philanthropist, founder of the order of Sisters of Charity; B. 1576, D. 1660, canonized 1737.

Pauldron, pal'dron. In Armor, a shoulder-plate of one piece.

Pauldron.

Paulian, -i-an. A follower of Paul of Samosata, a heretic of the 3d century.

Paulician, -i'shan. One of a sect named from Paulus, an Armenian. They rejected the worship of the Virgin, the saints and the cross; and asserted a right freely to search the Scriptures. Their history is interwoven with that of the Greek Church of the 9th and 10th centuries.

Paunch, pānsh. The belly and its contents. The first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds.

Pavia. Cap. of province of same name, N. Italy, famous for its university, said to have been founded by Charlemagne 774; on the Ticino, 19 m. S. of Milan; pop. abt. 30,000.

Pavise, pav'is. A large shield covering the whole body, managed by a pavisor for his own and the protection of the archer before whom he stationed himself.

Pavo, pā'vō. A constellation in the southern hemisphere.

Pavonidæ, pa-von'i-dē. The peacock family, which include the peacock, argus-pheasant, and the peacock-pheasant.

Pawn, pan. A piece of the lowest rank at chess.

Pawnbroker, 'brōk-er. One licensed to lend money on pledge or the deposit of goods.

Pax, paks. An ecclesiastical utensil in the R. C. Ch. which is kissed by the priests during the Agnus Dei of the high mass. The decorations are frequently rich.

Payne, John Howard. An American author and poet, composer of "Home, Sweet Home"; B. in N. Y. 1792, D. at Tunis, while U. S. Consul, 1852.

Pazend, pā'zend. The religious dialect of the Parsees of India, belonging to the Iranian family of Aryan tongues.

Peabody, George. An eminent American merchant, banker and philanthropist; B. in Mass. 1795, D. in London 1869.

Peacock, 'kok. A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird, gen. Pavo, the male of the species, the female being called a peahen. The peacock is said to have been introduced into Europe from Asia by Alexander the Great.

Peacock.

Pear-gauge, pār'gāj An instrument for measuring the degree of exhaustion of an air-pump receiver.

Pea Ridge. A village of Benton Co., Ark., noted for a series of battles, March 6–8, 1862, between the Federals, 11,000 strong, under Gen. Curtis, and the Con-

federates, 20,000 strong, under Gen. Van Dorn; the latter were defeated.

Pearl, perl. A silvery or bluish-white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, produced by certain mollusks as the result of some abnormal secretory process. Scientifically speaking, pearl consists of carbonate of lime interstratified with animal membrane.

Pearlash, ash. Carbonate of potash.

Pearl-barley, bär li. The seed of common barley ground into small round grains like pearls.

Pearl-diver, div-er. One who dives for pearl oysters.

Pearl-edge, ej. A narrow thread edging to be sewed on lace; a narrow border on the side of some qualities of ribbon.

Pearl-eye, ī. A white speck or film on the eye; cataract.

Pearl-fishery, fish-er-i. A place where pearl-oysters are caught.

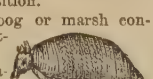
Pearl-powder, pou-der. An oxychloride of bismuth, used as a cosmetic, and also as a flux for certain enamels; pearl-white.

Peasant, pez'ant. A countryman; one occupied in rural labor.

Peat, pēt. A kind of turf used as fuel in Scotland and Ireland. It contains tannin, which preserves animal and vegetable matter from decomposition.

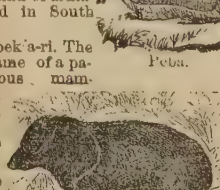
Peat-bog, bog. A bog or marsh containing peat; a peat-moss.

Peba. A kind of armadillo found in South America.



Peba.

Peccary, pek'a-ri. The popular name of a pachydermatous mammal, gen. Dicotyles, nearly related to the hog.



Collared Peccary.

Peck. The fourth of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts.

Pectinibranchiata, -tin'i-brang-ki-ā''ta. Those gasteropods having pectinated branchiæ or gills.

Pectoral, 'tō-ral. A covering or protection for the breast; the extra defense for the throat and chest placed over the cuirass. Eccles. a sacerdotal vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest. In R. C. Ch. the clasp or fastening of a cope. The front orphrey of a chasuble. The apparel on the breast of some albs and tunics. A medicine for complaints of the breast and lungs.

Pecten, 'ten. A gen. of marine bivalves, fam. Ostreidæ, commonly called clams. P. Jacobæus is the scallop shell which pilgrims were accustomed to wear in front of their hats.

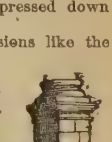
Pecten.

Pedagogue, ped'a-gog. A teacher of children; a school-master.

Pedal, 'al. Any projecting piece of metal or wood which is to be pressed down by the foot; a treadle.

Pedate, 'āt. Having divisions like the toes; footed.

Pedestal, 'es-tal. In Arch. an insulated basement or support for a column, a statue or a vase.



Pedestal.

Pedestrian, pē-des'tri-an. One who journeys on foot. One that walks for a wager.

Pedetes, pe-dē'tēz. A gen. of rodents, fam. Muridæ, allied to the jerboas.

Pedimane, ped'i-mān. One of a family of marsupials, having a thumb on the hind feet. The opossum is an example.

Pediment, -ment. The low triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style, and especially over porticoes surrounded with a cornice. Also a similar triangular finishing over doors and windows.

Pediment

Pedipalp, -palp. One of an order of arachnidans whose feelers are armed with a forceps and are extended before the head.

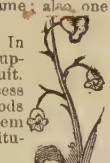
Pedireme, -rēm. A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars.

Pedometer, pe-dom'et-er. An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained. They are very much like a watch and worn in the pocket.

Pedomotor, ped'o-mō-ter A velocipede.

Pedro I., Dom (Antonio Joze d' Alcantara). First emperor of Brazil; son of King John VI. of Portugal; b. 1798; forced to leave his native country by the French, he went to Brazil 1807, was made regent 1821 and Emperor 1822; s. to the Portuguese crown on the death of his father 1826, he shortly abdicated in favor of his daughter, Maria de Gloria; surrendered the Brazilian throne to his son 1831; he returned to Portugal; d. 1834. D. P II., the reigning monarch of Brazil; b. 1825; became emperor when 6 years of age by the abdication of his father 1831; assumed full sovereignty 1840. Four kings of Aragon bore this name; also one king of Castile and Leon.

Peduncle, pē-dung'kl. In Bot. the stem or stalk that supports the flower and the fruit. In Zoöl. the muscular process by which certain brachiopods are attached, and the stem which bears the body (capitulum) in barnacles.


Peduncle.

Peel, pēl. A fortified tower; a stronghold. Originally a structure of earth strengthened by palisades, but later a small square tower, the lower part forming a lodging for cattle. Such strongholds are frequent on the Scottish borders.

Peel, Robert, Sir. A distinguished English statesman; b. 1788, d. 1850.

Peel. A wooden shovel used by bakers to put bread in and take it out of the oven. In Printing, a thin piece of wood with a long handle affixed to it in the shape of the letter T, used for hanging up sheets to dry and taking them down.

Peeler, pēl'er. A policeman; so called from Sir Robert Peel, who reformed the British police force, and who was the first to introduce a police costume.

Peep-o'-day-boy, pēp-ō-dā'boi. A member of a band of insurgents who appeared in Ireland in 1784. They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists, called defenders, at break of day in search of arms.

Peepul-tree, pē'pul-trē. A large species of E. Indian fig. The Hindus revere it because Vishnu is said to have been born under its branches.

Peer, pēr. One of the same rank, qualities, endowments or character; an equal. A member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron). House of Peers, the British House of Lords.

Peerage, 'āj. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman. The body of peers.

Peeress, 'es. The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation or by marriage.

Pegasus, peg'a-sus. In Class. Myth. the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus. With a stroke of his hoof he caused to well forth the poetically inspiring fountain Hippocrene. He was ultimately changed into a constellation. In Astron. one of the old constellations of the northern hemisphere figured in the form of a flying horse. A gen. of acanthopterous fishes allied to the garnets.

Pehlevi, pā'le-vē. A later dialect of Zend, into which the Avesta or ancient sacred books of the Parsees were translated for the use of priests. It was a learned language which disappeared after the Mohammedan conquest.

Peishwah, pīsh'wa. The title of the prime minister of the king of the Mahrattas.

Pekan, pē'kan. A species of marten nearly allied to the sable, also called the Fisher, valued for its fur.

Pekin. Cap. of the Chinese Empire, on a plain, 100 m. N. W. of the Yellow Sea, bet. the Hoang-ho and Pei-ho rivers; pop. estimated at 2,200,000.

Pekoe, pē'kō. A fine black tea.

Pelagian, pe-lā'ji-an. A follower of Pelagius, a Welsh monk of the 4th century, who denied original sin, asserted the doctrine of free-will and the merit of good works.

Pelagius. The name of two popes; also of the founder of the Pelagians.

Pelasgians, -las'ji-anz. A race widely spread over Greece, Asia Minor, Italy and the coasts and islands of the Ægean Sea in prehistoric times.

Pelerine, pel'er-in. A lady's long cape or fur tippet, with ends coming down to a point.

Pelican, 'i-kan. A palmiped bird, gen. Pelecanus.

Pelican.

Pelisse, pe-lēs'. A cloak or robe worn by ladies.

Pelissier, Aimable Jean Jacques (Duc de Malakoff). A marshal of France; b. 1794, d. 1864.

Pelt, pelt. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide.

Pemmican, pem'i-kan. Originally a N. American Indian preparation consisting of the lean portions of venison dried in the sun, pounded into a paste and tightly pressed into cakes; sometimes a few service-berries being added to improve the flavor. Pemmican made chiefly of beef is furnished arctic expeditions as an easily preserved food, which will keep for a long time, containing the largest amount of nutriment in the smallest space.

Penance, pen'ans. An ecclesiastical censure or punishment imposed for the purgation or correction of the soul of an offender; or the suffering voluntarily endured as an expression of penitence, such as fasting, flagellation, wearing hair shirts, &c. In the R. C. Ch. penance is one of the sacraments, and implies contrition, confession and satisfaction, and is followed by absolution.

Penates, pē-nā'tēz. The household gods of the ancient Romans, who presided over families, and were worshiped in the interior of each dwelling. They included the lares.

Pendragon, pen-dra'gon. A chief leader; a generalissimo; a chief king. A title anciently conferred on British chiefs in times of danger, when invested with dictatorial power.

Pendulum, 'dū-lum. A body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum. The time occupied by each oscillation or swing is counted from the time of the descent of the pendulum from the highest point on one side till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. Pendulums receive different denominations, according to the materials of which they are composed, or the purposes they are intended to answer. The gridiron pendulum is composed of any odd number of rods, so connected that the expansion or contraction of one set is counteracted by that of the other. The mercurial pendulum consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks, clocks being nothing more than pendulums, with wheelwork and a weight or spring to counteract retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air.

Penelope, pē-nel'ō-pe. A gen. of gallinaceous birds, resembling the curassows both in appearance and habits.

Penelope. In Hero. Hist. wife of Ulysses and daughter of Icarius, who remained faithful to her spouse during his long absence in the Trojan war.

Penguin, 'gwin. A common name for natatorial or swimming birds, gen. Aptenodytes, fam. Aptenodytidæ or Spheniscidæ, allied to the auks and guillemots. A species of W. Indian fruit, whose sharp acid juice is sometimes used in punch and also converted into wine.

Penguin.

Penitent, 'i-tent. An appellation given to certain fraternities in Catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts. Order of Penitents, established by Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtesans. The Congregation of Penitents at Paris was founded with a similar view.

Penitentiary, -i-ten'sha-ri. At the Court of Rome, an office in which are examined and dispatched the secret bulls, graces or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c. An officer in some R. C. cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has a grand penitentiary, who is a cardinal and is chief of the other penitentiaries. In monastic establishments, a small building in which a penitent confined himself; also that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during divine service. An institution for the reformation of prostitutes. A modern house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation and compelled to labor.

Penn, William. An eminent member of the Society of Friends, who received a grant of Pennsylvania from the English Crown in payment of a debt owing his father, and led the colony which founded Philadelphia; B. 1644, D. in England, 1718.

Pennon, 'on. A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance, and generally bearing a badge or device; a pennant.

Pennsylvania. One of the original 13 States of the American Union, bounded N. by New York, E. by New Jersey, W. by Ohio, S. by Delaware, Maryland and W. Virginia; area, 46,010 sq. m.; pop. 4,282,892. Chief cities, Harrisburg, cap., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Wilkesbarre, Easton, Lancaster, Erie, Pottsville, Scranton and Bradford. Principal rivers, Susquehanna, Delaware, Schuylkill, Juniata, Monongahela, Alleghany, Lehigh and Cumberland. Mountains, parallel ranges of the Alleghanies (Appalachians).

Penny, 'ni. A bronze coin of Great Britain, of which there are 12 in the shilling and 240 in the pound sterling. It is the radical denomination from which coins are numbered, the halfpenny and farthing being fractions of a penny. A cent in U. S. currency. In the phrases six penny, eight-penny, ten-penny nails, nails of such sizes that a thousand will weigh six, eight or ten pounds, penny retains its old meaning of pound weight.

Penny-dog, -dog. A shark common on the south coast of Britain; the tope.

Pennyweight, -wāt. A troy weight containing 24 grains, anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty pennyweights make an ounce troy.

Penology, pē-nol'o-ji. The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

Pensionary, pen'shon-a-ri. A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from any source; a pensioner. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.

Pensioner, -er. One in receipt of a pension; one to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the sovereign of England on state occasions and receive an annual allowance of £150 and two horses. This band was instituted by Henry VII., and is now called the Honorable Body of Gentlemen-at-arms.

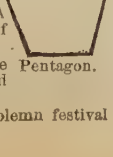
Pen-slides, 'slīdz. An instrument used by surveyors, &c., for drawing maps and plans.

Penstock, 'stok. A trough, tube or conduit for conducting water, furnished with a flood-gate. The sluice by which the water supplying a water-wheel is regulated. The barrel of a pump in which the piston plays.

Pentacle, kl. A figure consisting of two equilateral triangles so arranged as to form a six-pointed star.

Pentaglot, -glot. A work in five languages.

Pentagon, -gon. In Geom. a figure of five sides and five angles



Pentagon.

Pentarchy, 'tär-ki. A government in the hands of five persons.

Pentateuch, 'ta-tūk. The first five books of the Old Testament.

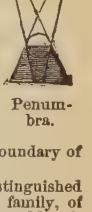
Pentecost, 'tō-kost. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the 16th of Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. It was called the feast of weeks, because celebrated seven weeks after the passover. Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the English Church, fifty days from Easter, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.

Pentelic, -tel'ik. A variety of marble resembling Parian, but denser and finer grained. The Parthenon, Propylæum, Hippodrome and other Athenian monuments were built of it.

Pent-roof, pent'rōf. In Arch. a roof, the slope of which is all on one side; a shed-roof.

Penult, pē'nult. The last syllable of a word except one.

Penumbra, num'bra. The partial shadow between the full light and the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting the light from a luminous body. All points within the penumbra are excluded from the view of some portion of the luminous body, and are thus partially shaded by the opaque body; while all points within the umbra, or total shadow, are completely excluded from view of the luminous body. In painting, the boundary of shade and light.



Penumbra.

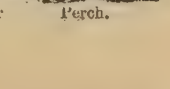
Pepin, The name of several distinguished members of the Carlovingian family, of whom P. le Bref, son of Charles Martel, was the first king; B. 702, crowned 752, D. 768.

Pepsin, pep'sin. The active principle or digestive ferment of gastric juice. A preparation has become an article of pharmacy under the name of pepsin, obtained by drying the glandular layer of a pig's or calf's stomach at low temperatures.

Perambulator, per-am'bū-lā-ter. An instrument for measuring distances traveled; an odometer. A small carriage for a child, propelled from behind.

Peramelidæ, -a-mel'i-dē. The bandicoots, a fam. of Australian marsupials, which appear to fill the place of the hedgehogs, shrew-mice and other small insectivora of the Eastern Continent.

Perch, perch. The popular name of several species of acanthopterygious fishes, gen. Perca, fam. Percidæ. A roost for



Perch.

birds; also, anything on which they light. A measure of length containing 5½ yards; a pole or rod.

Perchant, perch'ant. Among sportmen, a bird tied by the foot for the purpose of decoying other birds by its fluttering.

Percnopteris, perk-nop'ter-is. The Alpine or Egyptian vulture; Pharaoh's chicken.

Percussion-bullet, per-kush'on-bul'let. A bullet containing an explosive substance.

Percussion-cap, -kap. A small copper cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gun-powder.

Percussion-fuse, -fūz. A fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

Percussion-lock, -lok. A lock for a gun, in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap placed over the nipple, and ignites the charge.

Percussion-powder, -pou'der. Detonating or fulminating powder.

Percussion-stop, -stop. A stop to the harmonium, which renders the touch like that of the piano-forte.

Perdicidæ, -di'si-dē. The name of a sub-fam. of Tetraonidæ, including the partridges, francolins and quails.

Perdix, diks. The generic name of the true partridges. The common partridge is P. cinereus.

Perennial, per-en'i-al. A plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stems flower and perish annually.

Perfectionist, per-fek'shon-ist. One of a small sect of Christians founded by John Humphrey Noyes in America about the middle of the present century on socialist principles. The principal community was established on a farm at Oneida Creek, New York. The name is sometimes applied to the Methodists and Plymouth Brethren, from their doctrine that man can attain to perfection in this life.

Pergunnah, per-gun'a. In Hindustan, a circle or territory comprising a limited number of villages.

Peri, pē'ri. In Per. Myth. an imaginary being, a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from Paradise till their penance is accomplished. Peris may be either male or female.

Pericardium, per-i-kär'di-um. The membranous sac that incloses the heart.

Perigee, per'i-jē. That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest the earth, and when the moon has arrived at this point she is said to be in her perigée. Formerly applied also to this point in the orbit of any heavenly body.

Pericarp, 'i-kärp. The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel. When the pericarp separates into distinct layers, as in the plum, the skin is called the epicarp, the pulp the sarcocarp and the stone the endocarp. The principal sorts of pericarps are the capsule, silique, legume, drupe, pome, berry, follicle, nut and strobilus or cone.

Pericarps.

Pericles. An eminent statesman and orator of Athens; B. abt. 500 B. C., D. 429.

Perihelion, -hē'li-on. That part of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to aphelion.

Perimeter, -im'et-er. In Geom. the boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides; generally applied to figures bounded by straight lines.

Periodical, pē-ri-od'ik-al. Any publication which appears at regular intervals; newspapers, reviews, magazines, &c.

Periœci, per-i-ē'sī. The name given to the original Achaian inhabitants of Laconia by their Dorian conquerors. In Geog. such inhabitants of the earth as have the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

Periostracum, -os'tra-kum. The membrane which covers the shells of most mollusks.

Peripatetic, 'i-pa-tet'ik. A follower of Aristotle, so called because Aristotle taught his system of philosophy walking in the Lyceum at Athens. One that walks about, or one who is obliged to walk. Ironically, an itinerant teacher or preacher.

Periphery, pe-rif'er-i. The outside or superficial portions of a body; the surface generally. In Geom. the boundary line

of a closed figure; the perimeter; in a circle, the circumference.

Periptery, -rip'ter-i. In Greek Arch. the range of insulated columns round the cella of a temple.

Periscii, -risk'i-i. A name given to the inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round, and at certain times of the year describe, in the course of the day, an entire circle.

Perissodactyla, -ris'ō-dak''til-a. A section of the Ungulata or hoofed animals, including the rhinoceros, the tapirs, the horse and its allies, and some extinct forms.

Periwinkle, per-i-wing'kl. A gasteropodous mollusk, gen. Littorina. The common periwinkle is largely used for food.

Permian, per'mi-an. In Geol. a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system.

Perry, per'i. A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is analogous to cider.

Perry, Oliver Hazard. An American commodore; B. in Rhode Island, 1785; D. 1819. He commanded the fleet which defeated the British in the battle of Lake Erie, 1813.

Perryville. A village of Decatur Co., Tenn., 100 m. S. W. of Nashville, near which, Oct. 8, 1862, Gen. Buell, in command of 100,000 Federal troops, defeated Gen. Bragg with 65,000 Confederates.

Perseides, per-sē'i-dēz. A name given to the August meteors, because they seem to radiate from the constellation Perseus.

Perseus, 'sūs. In Greek Myth. the celebrated legendary hero, son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. In Astron. one of the forty-eight constellations, containing 59 stars.

Persia (Iran). An important kingdom of W. Asia, bounded N. by Asiatic Russia, Turkestan and the Caspian Sea, E. by Beloochistan and Afghanistan, W. by Turkey, S. by the Persian Gulf; area, 648,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated, 11,000,000. Principal cities, Teheran, cap., and Tabreez, the commercial emporium. Chief rivers, Aras and Kerkhas. Mountains, Elborz and several isolated ranges.

Persian Gulf. An arm of the Indian Ocean, between Persia and Arabia; length 570 m.; mean breadth, 160 m.

Persic, 'sik. The Persian language; a member of the Iranian group of the Aryan family of tongues.

Perspective, per-spek'tiv. A view taken by optical rules; a glass through which objects are viewed.

Perspective.

Peru. A republic of Western S. America, bounded N. by Ecuador and Brazil, E. by Bolivia, W. by the Pacific, S. by Chili; area, 510,107 sq. m.; pop. abt. 3,000,000. Principal cities, Lima, cap., Callao, Arica, Iquique, Islay, Pisco and Payta. Chief rivers, Ucayale, Purus, Tunguragua, Apurimac, and Pilcomayo, all tributaries of the Amazon.

Perugino (Pietro Vanucci). An eminent Italian painter, instructor of Raphael; B. 1446, D. 1524.

Peruke, pe-rūk'. An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

Peschito, pesh'i-tō. Lit. single or true. A term applied to a Syrian translation of the Old and New Testaments, supposed to have been made in the 2d century, possessing high authority, especially in regard to the New Testament, of which it was probably the first translation. Four of the epistles and the Revelation are wanting.

Peso, pā'so. A dollar; a term used in Spanish S. America.

Pessimism, pes'im-izm. The opinion that maintains the most unfavorable view of everything in nature, and that the present state of things only tends to evil; opposed to optimism.

Pesth. Cap. of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite and connected by a bridge with Buda; pop. 224,864.

Pestle, 'l. An instrument for pulverizing substances in a mortar.

Pet, pet. A lamb brought up by hand. A fondling; any animal fondled and indulged. A darling; a favorite child; one treated with excessive kindness.

Petal, 'al. A flower leaf; one of the separate parts of a corolla.

Petals.

Petalism, -izm. A form of sentence, the name being written on a leaf, among the ancient Syracusans, by which persons considered dangerous to the State were condemned to banishment for five years. Petalism in Syracuse answered to ostracism in Athens.

Petard, pe-tärd', An ancient engine of

war, made of metal, loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and used to force gates, barricades, &c., by explosion.

Peter I. (The Great). Czar of Russia; B. 1672, s. his brother Feodor, 1682, to the exclusion of Ivan, an older brother, assumed full sovereignty 1695, D. 1725. Two other czars have borne the name. P., St., one of the first called and most distinguished of Christ's twelve apostles, originally called Simon, son of Jona, B. at Bethsaida, crucified, head downward, abt. 66. P., the Hermit, the originator of the First Crusade, a French monk, B. abt. 1060, D. 1115.

Peter-pence, pē'ter-pens. A tribute originally collected in several kingdoms of Europe for the popes, who are considered by the Roman Catholics as the successors of St. Peter. A voluntary annual offering made by R. C. in all countries for the pope. Called also Peter's-Pence.

Petersburg. A city of Dinwiddie Co., Va., 22 m. S. of Richmond, in the vicinity of which were fought several of the most important battles of the civil war; pop. 21,656.

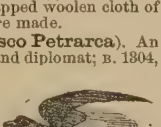
Petersburg, St. Cap. of the Russian Empire, on the Neva, near the Gulf of Finland; pop. 715,500. The seat of government was transferred from Moscow, 1712.

Peter's-fish, pē'terz-fish. A name given to the haddock, from the spots on either side being supposed to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers when he caught that fish for the tribute. It is also sometimes given to the sea-bream and the John Dory, both having similar marks.

Petersham, 'ter-sham. The name of an English overcoat, formerly fashionable. The heavy, rough-napped woolen cloth of which such coats were made.

Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca). An eminent Italian poet and diplomat; B. 1304, D. 1374.

Petrel, pet'rel. The common name of web-footed oceanic birds, fam. Procellaridæ, closely resembling the gulls.



Petrel.

Petrine, pē'trīn. Relating to St. Peter; as, the P. epistles. P. liturgy, the liturgy used at Rome, which tradition says was drawn up by St. Peter.

Petrobrusian, pet-ro-brŭ'zi-an. A follower of Pierre de Bruys, a Provençal, who in the 12th century preached against the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, the use of churches, relics, &c., prayers for the dead, and the doctrine of the real presence.

Petroleum, pē-trō'lē-um. A variety of naphtha, called also rock or mineral oil, a liquid inflammable substance, exuding from the earth, chiefly from beds associated with coal strata. It is extensively employed for illuminating purposes, is sometimes used in medicine and as a lubricant.

Petrologist, -trol'o-jist. A student of petrology, or one versed in the mineralogical constitution of rocks.

Pettah, pet'tä. In E. Indies, the suburb of a fortified town; the town outside a fort.

Pettifogger, -ti-fog'er. An attorney or lawyer.

Petuntse, pē-tun'tsē. The Chinese name for what is thought by geologists to be a partially decomposed granite used in the manufacture of porcelain.

Peutingerian, pū-tin-gē'ri-an. A term applied to a table of the roads of the ancient Roman world, written on parchment, it is supposed about 226, and found in a library at Speyer in the 15th century. It was so named from Conrad Peutinger, a native of Augsburg, who was the first to make it known.

Pewit, pē'wit. The laughing gull or mire-crow. The lapwing.

Pewter, pū'ter. An alloy of tin and lead, or of tin with such proportions of lead, zinc, bismuth, antimony, or copper as experience has shown to be most conducive to the improvement of its hardness and color. Britannia metal is said to be an alloy of equal parts of tin, brass, antimony and bismuth.

Peyer's Glands, pī'erz glandz. In Anat. the clustered glands of the intestines, first discovered by Peyer, a Swiss anatomist.

Pezoporinæ, pez'ō-pō-rī''nē. The ground parrakeets, a sub-fam. of the Psittacidæ.

Pfennig. pfen'ig. A small copper coin of various values, current in various states of Germany. Ten pfennige of the present German currency are worth a little more than 2 cents.

Phacochere, fak'o-kēr. The wart-hog of Africa, a pachydermatous mammal, gen. Phacochœrus, akin to the swine, characterized by a large wart-like excres-

cence on each side of the face. They are formidable animals, the tusks of the male protruding 8 to 10 inches and forming terrible weapons.

Phaeton, fā'e-ton. An open, four-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses. A gen. of oceanic birds; the tropic bird.

Phalanger, fa-lan'jer. A gen. of marsupial quadrupeds inhabiting Australasia, also called phalangists. The hinder feet have a large opposable thumb, which is nailless,

Vulpine Phalanger.

with four toes armed with claws, and the two innermost of the toes are joined together almost to the end.

Phalanstery, fal'an-stē-ri. A community of phalansterians living together according to the system proposed by Fourier. The edifice occupied as a dwelling by a Fourierite community.

Phallus, fal'us. The emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration among various Oriental nations. In Bot. a gen. of fungi, division Gasteromycetes.

Phantasmagoria, fan-tas'ma-gō''ri-a. Any exhibition of images by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern; especially such as is produced by a combination of two lanterns. Any mixed gathering of figures; illusive images. The apparatus by means of which such an exhibition is produced; a magic lantern.

Pharaoh, fā'rō. A name given by the Hebrews to the ancient monarchs of Egypt. Pharaoh's chicken, the Egyptian vulture. Pharaoh's rat, the ichneumon.

Pharisee, far'i-sē. One of a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, who considered themselves more righteous than other Jews. Hence, a strict observer of the outward forms in religion, without the spirit of it; a hypocrite.

Pharmaceutist, fär-ma-sū'tist. One who prepares medicines; one who practices pharmacy: an apothecary.

Pharmaco-dynamics, fär-ma-kō-dī-nam''iks. That branch of pharmacology which treats of the power or effects of medicine.

Pharmacognosia, -kog-nō''si-a. That branch of pharmacology which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines, or simples; also termed Pharmacography and Pharmacomathy.

Pharmacopœia, -kō-pē'a. A dispensatory, or book of directions for the preparation, &c., of medicines.

Pharology, fa-rol'o-ji. The science of exhibiting light-signals to ships for their guidance.

Pharos, fā'ros. A light-house or tower which anciently stood on the isle of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria. Hence, any light house for the direction of seamen.

Pharynx, far'ingks. The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the narrow œsophagus. Its contraction transmits the food from the mouth to the œsophagus.

Phascolarctos, fas-kō-lärk'tos. An Australian marsupial animal.

Phascolarctos Cinereus.

Phasianidæ, fā-zi-an'i-dē. A family of rasorial or gallinaceous birds, of which the gen. Phasianus, which includes the pheasants proper, is the type. It also includes the domestic fowl, turkey, guinea-fowl and peacock.

Phasmidæ, fas'mi-dē. Specter insects or walking-sticks, a fam. of orthopterous insects allied to the Mantidæ, remarkable for their very close resemblance to the objects in the midst of which they live.

Pheasant, fez'ant. The name given to several beautiful birds, gen. Phasianus, fam. Phasianidæ, ord. Rasores or Gallinæ. The golden and silver pheasants are natives of China.

Pheon, fē'on. In Her. the barbed iron head of a dart, arrow or other weapon. A barbed javelin formerly carried by the sergeant-at-arms before royalty. It is still used as a British royal mark, and called "the broad arrow."

Phidias. A distinguished Athenian

sculptor; B. in the 4th century B. C., D. abt. 432.

Phigalian, fi-gā'li-an. The name given to a series of 23 sculptured marbles in altorilievo, from Phigalia, an ancient town of Peloponnesus, now deposited in the British Museum, where they form part of the collection known by the name of the Elgin marbles. They represent the combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and that of the Greeks and Amazons.

Philadelphia. The commercial metropolis of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, 6 m. above their junction and 87 m. S. W. of New York; pop. 847,170.

Philadelphian, fil-a-del'fi-an. One of an English sect of the 17th century founded by Jane Leadby, and called also the Family of Love.

Philanthropinism, -an-throp'in-izm. A system of education on so-called natural principles, promoted by Basedow and his friends in Germany in the last century.

Philatory, 'a-to-ri. In R. C. Ch. a transparent reliquary placed horizontally, with an ornamented top.

Philhellenist, fil-hel'len-ist. A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks (Hellenes).

Philip. The name of two noted dukes of Burgundy, four kings of France, an emperor of Germany, five kings of Macedonia and five kings of Spain. P., St., one of the twelve Apostles; B. at Bethlehem; martyred at Hierapolis, abt. 80.

Philippi. An ancient city of E. Macedonia, noted for its proximity to the battlefield on which Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Antony. It was the place where St. Paul first preached in Europe, and its people were the subject of one of his latest epistles.

Philippic, fi-lip'pik. One of a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians, their jealousy of their allies, &c. Hence, any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony are called Philippics.

Philister, -lis'ter. A cant name given to townsmen by the students in German universities; a commonplace person of limited culture and ideas; a philistine.

Philistine, 'tin. An inhabitant of Philistia, now a portion of Syria; ancient enemies of the Hebrews. The English form of Philister, a term applied by German students to any one who has not been trained in a university.

Philogyny, -loj'i-ni. Fondness for women; uxoriousness.

Philology, -lol'o-ji. In the ancient Greek sense, the love of learning and literature; also the study of language and literature. The science of language; linguistics.

Philomela, fil-ō-mē'la. A gen. of birds including the nightingale.

Philosophy, fi-los'ō-fi. Lit. the love of wisdom, or search after wisdom. In modern acceptation the universal science which aims at an explanation of all the phenomena of the universe by ultimate causes; the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws.

Philter, fil'ter. A potion supposed by the ancients, and even by the ignorant of the present day, to have the power of exciting love.

Phlebology, flē-bol'o-ji. That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise on the veins.

Phlogiston, floj'is-ton. According to an obsolete theory, the principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies.

Phobanthropy, fō-ban'thro-pi. A dread of mankind.

Phocæna, sē'na. A gen. of Cetacea, fam. Delphinidæ, comprising the porpoises.

Phocidæ, 'si-dē. A family of cetaceans, of which the seal (Phoca) is the type. It includes only those seals which have no external ears.

Phœbus, fē'bus. A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as Sol, the sun.

Phœnicopterus, fē-ni-kop'ter-us. A gen. of palmipede or natatorial birds, the flamingoes, ord. Lamellirostres, fam. Phœnicopteridæ.

Phœnix, fē'niks. According to the ancient Greek legend a wonderful female bird of great beauty which lived 500 or 600 years in the wilderness, when she built for herself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums, lighted it with the fanning of her wings and then consumed herself, but from her ashes she revived again in the freshness of youth. Hence, the phœnix often serves as an emblem of immortality. The phœnix is always drawn by the heralds in flames. A paragon; a person of singular distinction or beauty. A

constellation in the northern hemisphere. A gen. of palms, including the date-palm.

Pholadidæ, fō-lad'i-dē. A fam. of lamellibranchiate bivalve mollusks, sub division Sinu-palliata, sec. Siphonida, comprising the genera Pholas, Xylophaga and Teredo.

Pholas, 'las. A gen. of marine lamellibranchiate bivalves, fam. Pholadidæ, popularly known as piddocks. They pierce wood, rocks, indurated clay, &c., by rasping with their shell. They are remarkably phosphorescent.

Phonascetics, fō-nas-set'iks. Systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

Phonetics, -net'iks. The doctrine of sounds. The science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and the art of representing their combinations by writing.

Phonograph, 'nō-graf. A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography. An instrument by means of which sounds can be permanently registered, and afterwards reproduced from the register.

Phonography, -nog'ra-fi. The description of the sounds uttered by the organs of speech. The representation of sounds by characters, each of which represents one sound and always the same sound; especially, a method of writing or graphically representing language, invented by Mr. Pitman, of Bath, England.

Phosphor, fos'for. The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning; phosphorus.

Phosphorus, -us. A solid non-metallic combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen, calcium and magnesium, in volcanic and other rocks. It exists also in the plants used by man as food, and is a never-failing and important constituent in animal structures. It was originally obtained from urine, but it is now manufactured from bones, which consist in part of phosphate of lime. It is exceedingly inflammable. Exposed to the air it undergoes slow combustion, emits a white vapor of a peculiar alliaceous odor, and appears luminous in the dark. On this account it is kept under water. Phosphorus will combine with most metals, forming phosphides; when dissolved in fat oils it forms a luminous solution which is chiefly used in the preparation of lucifer matches and phosphoric acid. It is of all stimulants the most powerful and diffusible, but highly dangerous, and can be safely administered only with the utmost caution.

Photics, fō'tiks. That department of science which treats of light.

Photius. A Greek who was made patriarch of Constantinople on the deposition of Ignatius, 857. Pope Nicholas espoused the cause of I., and pronounced anathema against P. The latter assembled a council which excommunicated the Pope, and was the origin of the schism which divided the Eastern and Western (Greek and Latin) churches; D. in exile, 886.

Photo-electrotype, 'tō-ē-lek-trō-tīp. A process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electro-deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained.

Photo-engraving, -en-grāv-ing. A process in which the action of light on a sensitized surface is made to change the nature and condition of the plate or its coating, so that it may afford a printing surface.

Photo-galvanography, -gal-va-nog'ra-fi. The art or process of obtaining from a photographic negative on glass, by means of a gutta-percha impression, an electrotype plate.

Photoglyphy, -tog'li-fi. The art of engraving by the action of light and certain chemicals; a method by which photographs and other transparent designs can be etched into steel, copper or zinc plates.

Photography, 'ra-fi. The science of the action of light on bodies; the principles of physics and chemistry which relate to the production of pictures by the action of light. The art of delineating objects by the action of light.

Photo-heliograph, -tō-hē'li-ō-graf. An instrument for observing transits of Venus and other solar phenomena.

Photo-lithography, -li-thog''ra-fi. The art of engraving on stone by means of the action of light and of certain chemicals, analogous to that of producing such copies on metal by photoglyphy.

Photology, -tol'o-ji. The doctrine or science of light.

Photometer, -tom'et-er. An instrument intended to indicate the different quantities of light, as in a cloudy or bright day, or between bodies illuminated in different degrees.

Photosphere, 'tō-sfēr. The luminous envelope, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun.

Phrenology, fre-nol'o-ji. The science of the human mind. The term is now restricted, however, to a doctrine founded on a presumed knowledge of the functions of different portions of the brain obtained by comparing their relative forms and magnitudes in different individuals with the propensities and intellectual powers of these individuals.

Phrygian, frij'i-an. A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. Eccles., one of an early Christian sect in Phrygia, who regarded Montanus as their prophet, and laid claim to the spirit of prophecy. P. cap, the red cap of liberty worn by the French revolutionists.

Phthisis, thī'sis. A disease commonly known by the name of consumption; pulmonary consumption.

Phylactery, fi-lak'ter-i. Any charm, spell or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease. In Jewish Antiq. a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts from the Old Testament, and inclosed within a small leather case, which was fastened with straps on the forehead just above and between the eyes, and on the left arm near the region of the heart. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.

Phylactery.

Phylarch, fī'lārk. In ancient Athens, the chief or governor of a tribe or phyle.

Phyle, 'lē. One of the tribes into which the ancient Athenians were divided, originally four, afterward ten.

Phyllium, fil'i-um. A gen. of orthopterous insects, fam. Phasmidæ, popularly known as leaf-insects or walking-leaves.

Phyllostomidæ, fil-o-stom'i-dē. The specter-bats, a family of insectivorous Cheiroptera, which have a singular appendage to the nose and a forefinger of two joints. The family comprises the vampires or blood-sucking bats.

Head of Vampire-bat.

Phylloxera, -ok-sē'ra. A gen. of insects which infest the leaves and roots of the oak, vine, &c., forming leaf-galls, and causing much damage in wine-producing countries.

Phylogenesis, fī-lō-jen'e-sis. The history of the genealogical development of an organized being; the race history of an animal or vegetable type, as distinguished from ontogenesis, the history of individual development, and from biogenesis, or life-development generally.

Physalia, -sā'li-a. A gen. of hydrozoa, sub-class Siphonophora, ord. Physophoridæ, remarkable for its size, the brilliancy of its hues, and the severe burning pain produced by its contact. The P. atlantica is known as the Portuguese man-of-war.

Physicalist, fiz'ik-al-ist. One who maintains that man's intellectual and moral nature depends on and results from his physical constitution.

Physicist, 'i-sist. One skilled in physics; a natural philosopher.

Physico-philosophy, -kō-fi-los''o-fi. The philosophy of nature.

Physico-theology, 'ik-ō-thē-ol''o-ji. Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

Physics, 'iks. In the widest sense, that branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter; the science of nature; but the term is now universally used in a narrower sense, and as equivalent to natural philosophy. It includes dynamics and the branches of science that deal with light, heat, electricity and magnetism.

Physiognomist, -i-og'no-mist. One skilled in physiognomy; one able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind by signs in the countenance.

Physiognotype, -tīp. An instrument for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

Physiography, 'ra-fi. That science which treats of the earth's physical features.

Physiology, -ol'o-ji. That science which has for its aim the study and elucidation of the actions and processes incidental to and characteristic of the living state, whether in animals or plants.

Physique, fō-zēk'. The physical structure or organization of an individual.

Phyto-chemistry, fī-tō-kem'ist-ri. Vegetable chemistry.

Phytogeography, fī'tō-jē-og''ra-fi. The geography or geographical distribution of plants.

Phytoglyphy, fī-tog'li-fi. The art of printing from nature by taking impressions from plants on soft metal, from which copies can be taken. Called also Nature-printing.

Phytography, 'ra-fi. A description of plants; that branch of botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants.

Phytonomy, -ton'o-mi. The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Piano-forte, pi-an'ō-for-tā. A metal-stringed musical instrument of the keyed species.

Piarist, pī'ar-ist. One of a religious order who devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of youth; instituted at Rome by Joseph Casalanza in the 17th century.

Piaster, pi-as'ter. A denomination of money of various values. The old Italian piaster was equivalent to about 85 cents; the Spanish piaster about $1; while the Turkish piaster is scarcely one-twentieth the value of the foregoing.

Pibroch, pē'broch. A wild irregular species of music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland, performed on a bagpipe, in imitation of the different phases of a battle —the march, the conflict, the flight, the pursuit and the lament for the fallen.

Picador, pik-a-dor'. In bull-fighting, one of the horsemen armed with a lance who madden the bull by pricking with their weapons, but without the intention of disabling him.

Picard, 'ārd. Eccles., one of a sect of Vaudois, who in the 15th century attempted to renew the practices of the Adamites, going stark naked and believing in the community of women; so called from Picard, the reviver of the heresy.

Picayune -a-yūn'. The name for the Spanish half-real in Florida, Louisiana, &c. It was of the value of 6¼ cents. Now applied to the half-dime—5 cents.

Piccolo, 'kō-lō. A small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the ordinary flute. An organ stop, the pipes being of wood and having a brilliant piercing tone. A small upright piano.

Picidæ, pī'si-dē. The woodpeckers and wry-necks, a fam. of scansorial or climbing birds.

Pickaninny, pik'a-nin-i. A negro or mulatto infant.

Pickerel, 'er-el. A small pike, a fish, gen. Esox.

Pict, pikt. One of a race of people of disputed origin, who anciently inhabited the northeast of Scotland, by some considered Teutonic, by others a branch of the Cymric Celts.

Pictor, pik'tor. A southern constellation.

Picul, pi-kul'. In China, a weight of 133⅓ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties or 1,600 taels. The Chinese call it also tan.

Piedmont. A division of N W. Italy; bounded N. and W. by the Alps, E. by Lombardy and Parma, S. by Liguria; area, 11,867 sq. m.; pop. abt. 3,000,000.

Piedouche, pyā-dōsh. In Arch. a bracket, pedestal or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum or other ornament.

Piedroit, -drwā. In Arch. a square pillar, partly hid within a wall. It differs from a pilaster in having neither base nor capital.

Piend, pēnd. The sharp point or edge of a mason's hammer. Written also Peen and Pane.

Pierce, Franklin. Fourteenth President of the U. S.; B. in N. H. 1804, elected 1852, D. 1869.

Pierides, pī-er'i-dēz. A name of the nine Muses, who were so called from Pieria, near Mount Olympus, where they were first worshiped among the Thracians.

Pietist, pī'et-ist. A designation given since the end of the 17th century to a religious party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed churches; the equivalent of Methodist.

Pietra-dura, pi-et'ra-dō-ra. A name given to the finest Florentine mosaic-work executed in colored stones, as jasper, carnelian, amethyst, &c

Pigeon, pij'on. One of the birds that form the fam. Columbidæ sub.-ord. Columbacei genera Columba, Ectopistes, Turtur. &c.; as, dove; the migratory or wild pigeon of America The varieties are distinguished as the carrier, powter, shaker, tumbler, &c.

Pigeon.

P. English, a conglomeration of English and Portuguese words used by English and American residents in China in their intercourse with the natives.

Pigment, pig'ment. Paint; any substance used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colors to bodies. In Physiol. the coloring matter found in animal and plant bodies.

Pika, pī'ka. The calling-hare, nearly al-

lied to the hares, and forming the fam. Lagomydæ. It is remarkable for the manner in which it stores up its winter provision, and also for its voice, the tone of which resembles that of a quail.

Pike, pīk. An ancient military weapon; a long wooden shaft with a flat steel head pointed, displaced by the bayonet. A central spike in targets. A fish, gen. Esox.

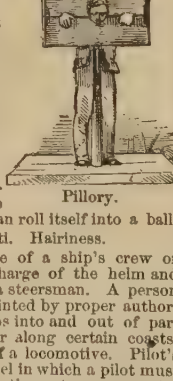
Pilaster, pi-las'ter. A debased pillar; a square pillar projecting from a pier, or from a wall, one-quarter to one third its breadth.

Pilaster.

Pile-driver, pīl'drīv-er. A machine worked by steam for driving piles. In the most improved the weight is raised by steam, and automatically detached on reaching the top.

Pilentum, pi-len'tum. An easy chariot used by the Roman ladies.

Pillory, pil'lo-ri. A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, by way of punishment; abolished in Gt. Britain, 1837.


Pillory.

Pillworm, 'werm. The popular name of the millipede, which can roll itself into a ball.

Pilosity, pi-los'i-ti. Hairiness.

Pilot, pī'lot. One of a ship's crew or company having charge of the helm and the ship's route; a steersman. A person qualified and appointed by proper authority to conduct ships into and out of particular harbors, or along certain coasts. The cow-catcher of a locomotive. Pilot's fairway, any channel in which a pilot must be employed. Pilot's water, any water in which the services of a pilot must be obtained.

Pilot-engine, -en-jin. A locomotive sent on before a railway train to clear the way.

Pilot-fish, -fish. A fish, fam. Scombridæ, gen. Naucrates, called also Rudder-fish; so named because it frequently accompanies ships.

Pimelodus, -mel-ō'dus. A gen. of malacopterygian abdominal fishes, separated from the gen. Silurus of Linnæus. One species (P. cyclopum), 6 inches long, is sometimes ejected in thousands from the craters of volcanoes. They are supposed to abound in subterranean lakes.

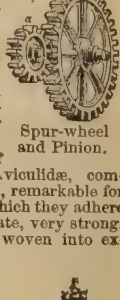
Pin, pin. In China, a petition or address of foreigners to the emperor or any of his deputies.

Pina-cloth, pī'na-kloth. A delicate, soft, transparent cloth made in the Philippine Islands from the fibers of the pine-apple leaf, and made into shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs and the like.

Pinchbeck, pinsh'bek. An alloy consisting of 80 parts copper to 20 parts zinc, somewhat like gold in color, and formerly much used for cheap jewelry. Hence, it has frequently the meaning of sham; not genuine.

Pindar. An eminent Greek poet; B. 520, D. 441 B. C.

Pinion, pin'yon. The joint of a fowl's wing remotest from the body. A feather; a quill; a wing. A small wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger.

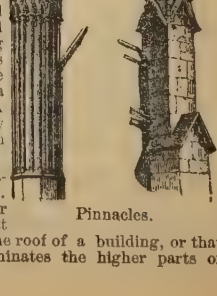

Spur-wheel and Pinion.

Pin-money, 'mun-i. An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use.

Pinna, 'a. A gen. of marine bivalves, fam. Aviculidæ, commonly called wing-shells, remarkable for the size of the byssus by which they adhere to rocks. It is long, delicate, very strong, has a silky luster, and is woven into expensive cloth. This manufacture was known to the ancients, and is now practiced in Italy.

Pinnace, 'ās. A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, having two masts rigged like those of a schooner. A boat usually rowed with eight oars.

Pinnacle, 'a-kl. In Arch. any lesser structure that rises above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of


Pinnacles.

other buildings or of buttresses, now generally limited to an ornamental spire.

Pine, pīn. The popular name of trees, gen. Pinus, ord. Coniferæ, consisting of lofty evergreens. About 70 species are known, most of which are of the highest value for their timber, as well as for other products, as turpentine, tar, pitch, resin, &c.

Pine-apple, ′ap-l. The fruit of Ananassa sativa, ord. Bromeliaceæ, so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine-tree. Its flavor is delicious, and it grows to a large size, weighing from 6 to 12 lbs. Cloth is manufactured from the fibers of the leaves of the plant.

Pinnigrada, ′i-grā-da. A section of the carnivorous order of mammals, comprising seals and walruses. Called also Pinnipedia.

Pinniped, -ped. A fin-footed animal; an animal with swimming feet; one of the Pinnigrada.

Pint, pīnt. A measure of capacity, the eighth of a gallon, or 34.65925 cubic inches.

Pipa Toad.

Pipa, pī′pa. A gen. of batrachians, the best-known species of which is the Surinam toad.

Pipe, pīp. A tube of clay or wood with a bowl at one end used in smoking tobacco.

Tobacco Pipe.

Pipe-clay, pīp′klā. The purest potter's clay, so called from its being manufactured into tobacco-pipes. It is also made into fine earthenware and used by military for cleaning purposes.

Pipe-fish, ′fish. The common name of fishes, gen. Syngnathus, ord. Lophobranchii, fam. Syngnathidæ, so called from the length and slenderness of the body.

Great Pipe-fish.

Pipra, pī′pra. A gen. of passerine birds, the manakins.

Piquet, pik′et. A game at cards played between two persons, with thirty-two cards; the deuces, threes, fours, fives and sixes being set aside, the as de pique, or ace of spades, being the highest card.

Pique-work, pē′kā-work. A minute kind of buhl-work, employed to ornament snuff-boxes, card-cases and the like.

Pirameter, pī-ram′et-er. An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

Pirogue. A kind of canoe, made from a single trunk of a tree, generally small, and

Pirogue of Fiji Islands.

worked by paddles; but sometimes large, decked, rigged with sails and furnished with outriggers.

Pisa. Cap of province of same name, C. Italy, noted for the remarkable campanile of its cathedral, called the "Leaning Tower," which inclines 13 ft. from the perpendicular; pop. abt. 35,000.

Pisces, pis′sēz. In Astron. the Fishes, the 12th sign or constellation in the zodiac, next to Aries, represented by two fishes tied together by the tails. According to Egyptian Mythology the Pisces were hieroglyphic of the spring season, when fishing commences. The name of the first great subdivision of vertebrate animals, or the class fishes.

Pisces.

Pisciculture, -i-kul′tūr. The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish-culture.

Pismire, 'mīr. The ant or emmet.

Pistil, 'til. In Bot. the seed-bearing organ of a flower.

Piston, 'ton. A short cylinder which fits the cavity of a pump, and acts as a syringe.

Piston.

Pitch-chain, pich'chān. A chain of metallic plates bolted or riveted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

Pitch-circle, 'ser-kl. In toothed wheels, the circle which would bisect all the teeth. When two wheels are in gear they are so arranged that their pitch-circles touch one another. Called also Pitch-line.

Pith, pith. A column of cellular tissue in the stem of an exogenous plant. In endogens there is no pith.

Pithecus, pi-thē'kus. A restricted gen. of apes, including the orang, the great pongo of Borneo, and the P. Morio. The gen. is known also as Simia.

Pitt, William. An eminent English statesman and orator; B. 1759, D. 1806.

Pittsburgh. An important manufacturing city of W. Pennsylvania, at the head of the Ohio River; pop. 156,389.

Pius. The name of nine R. C. pontiffs.

Piwarrie, pī-war'ri. A disagreeable intoxicating beverage prepared by natives of S. America from cassava

Pixy, pik'si. A sort of fairy.

Pizarro, Francisco. A Spanish navigator and soldier, the discoverer of the Pacific and conqueror of Peru; B. 1475, assassinated at Lima, Peru, 1541.

Placebo, pla-sē'bō. An epithet given to any medicine adapted rather to please than to benefit the patient. In R. C. Ch. the vesper hymn for the dead, beginning "Placebo Domino."

Placenta, -sen'ta. The after-birth; a temporary organ developed within the uterus of the human female and of certain animals during pregnancy, and expelled shortly after the birth of the child or young animal.

Placer, pla-ser'. A gravelly place where gold occurs; a spot where gold dust is found in the soil.

Plagiarist, plā'ji-a-rist. One that purloins the ideas or language of another and publishes them as his own; a plagiary.

Plaid, plad. A garment of tartan or checked woolen cloth of several colors worn in Scotland, and forming a prominent part of the national costume.

Planchet, plansh'et. A flat piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth surface for receiving the die impression.

Planchette, plan-shet'. A name given to a heart-shaped piece of board mounted on supports, two of which are casters, and one a pencil which makes marks as the board moves under the hands of those whose fingers rest upon it. A circumferentor.

Plane, plān. An instrument used in smoothing boards; to make smooth.

Plane.

Planet, plan'et. A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other center. Those which revolve about the sun are called primary planets; those which revolve about other planets, and with them revolve about the sun, are called secondary planets, satellites or moons.

Plane-table, plān'tā-bl. An instrument employed in land-surveying, by which a plan may be made on the spot without the measurement of angles.

Planetarium, plan-et-ā'ri-um. An astronomical machine which represents the motions and orbits of the planets.

Planetoid, 'et-oid. One of a numerous group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Upwards of 200 have been discovered, and the number is being constantly increased. Called also Asteroids.

Planimetry, plā-nim'et-ri. The art of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of any surface.

Planing-machine, plān'ing-ma-shēn'. A machine for planing wood. A machine-tool for planing metals.

Planisher, plan'ish-er. A thin flat-ended tool used by tinners and braziers for smoothing tin-plate and brass-work. A workman who smooths or planes.

Planisphere, 'i-sfēr. A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of the sphere. A name given to any contrivance in which plane surfaces fulfill any of the uses of a celestial globe.

Plant, plant. One of the organs which form the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable. Some plants seem so nearly allied to some of the least highly developed animals that it is difficult to say precisely where the series of plants ends and that of animals begins.

Plata, Rio de la (River Plate). A large stream of S. America, formed by the junction of the Uruguay, Paraguay and Parana. It is 125 m. wide at its mouth.

The important commercial cities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo are situated on its banks.

Plantain, plan'tān. A name applied to Musa paradisiaca, cultivated in all tropical climates for its fruit, which resembles the banana. It is one of the most useful fruits in the vegetable kingdom, forming the entire sustenance of many of the inhabitants of tropical climates.

Plantain.

Plantagenets, The A line of English monarchs founded 1154 by Henry II., son of Geoffroi, V., Duke of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England; it became extinct with Richard III., 1485.

Plantigrada, plan'ti-grā-da. A section of carnivorous animals in which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the sole of the foot is applied to the ground in walking. It includes the bears, raccoons, badgers, &c.

Plaque, plāk. An ornamental plate; a brooch; the plate of a clasp. In the fine arts, a plate of metal upon which enamels are painted.

Plastron, plas'trun. A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers to defend the breast. In Zoöl. the lower or ventral portion of the bony case of tortoises and turtles.

Platalea, pla-tā'lē-a. The spoonbills, a gen. of grallatorial birds closely resembling the storks.

Platanista, -ta-nis'ta. A gen. of fresh-water cetaceans, fam. Delphinidæ.

Plateau, plā-tō. A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position; a table-land; an elevated plain.

Platinum, plat'i-num. A white metal resembling silver, but of inferior luster, the heaviest of known metals. It is exceedingly ductile, malleable, tenacious and difficult of fusion, and undergoes no change from the combined agency of air and moisture.

Plato. An eminent Greek philosopher; B. at Athens, abt. 430 B. C., D. 347.

Platonic, plā-ton'ik. Pertaining to Plato, to his philosophy or his school. P. bodies, the five regular geometrical solids, the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, dodecahedron and icosahedron. P. love, a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate. P. year, the great year, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, covers about 26,000 years.

Platte (Nebraska). The principal branch of the Missouri River; length, 1,200 m.

Platyodon, -tī'ō-don. A broad-toothed animal.

Platypod, plat'i-pod. A broad-footed animal.

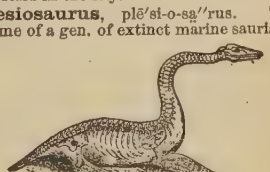
Pleasant Grove and Hill. A locality in Louisiana, 50 m. S. of Shreveport, noted for a series of stubbornly fought battles, April 7–9, 1864, in which the Federals under Gen. Banks defeated the Confederates under Gen. Kirby Smith.

Plebeian, plē-bē'an. One of the common people or lower ranks of men; originally applied to those free citizens of Rome who did not come under the class of the patricians.

Plebiscite, pleb'i-sit. A vote of a whole people or community; a decree of a country obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage, a plebiscitum.

Pleiad, plī'ad. One of the Pleiades, a cluster of 7 stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus, only 6 being visible to the naked eye. They are regarded as the central group of the Milky Way. Ancient Greek legends derive their name from the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, who made away with themselves from grief at the death of their sisters, the Hyades, or at the fate of their father Atlas, and to have been afterward placed as stars in the sky.

Plesiosaurus, plē'si-o-sa''rus. The name of a gen. of extinct marine saurians,



Plesiosaurus, partially Restored.

chiefly remarkable for their length of neck, nearly allied to the Ichthyosaurus.

Plenipotentiary, plen'i-pō-ten''shi-a-ri. A person invested with full power to transact any business; an ambassador or

envoy to a foreign court, having power to negotiate a treaty or transact other business. A plenipotentiary is not necessarily accredited to any specific foreign court. More frequently meetings of plenipotentiaries are held in some neutral place, so that they may conduct their negotiations uninfluenced by any special power.

Pliny (Caius Plinius Secundus, The Elder). A distinguished Roman jurist and naturalist; B. 23; perished in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum, 79. P., the Younger (Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus), adopted son of the former, an eminent jurist and historian; B. 61, D. 122.

Pliocene, plī'ō-sēn. A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch, the Eocene, the Miocene, the Older Pliocene and the Newer Pliocene or Pleistocene.

Pliohippus, -ō-hip'pus. A fossil gen. of pachyderms, fam. Equidæ, about the size of an ass.

Plitt, plit. An instrument of punishment used in Russia, resembling the knout.

Ploceinæ, plō-sē-ī'nē. The weaver-birds, a sub-fam. of Fringillidæ.

Plotinist, plo-tī'nist. A disciple of Plotinus, a celebrated Platonic philosopher of the 3d century A. D., who taught that the human soul emanates from the Divine Being, to whom it is reunited, if good and pure, at death. If not sufficiently purified during life, it entered into such animals, and even plants, as it had a liking to.

Plover, pluv'er. The common name of several species of grallatorial birds, gen. Charadrius, fam. Charadriadæ, sec. Pressirostres.

Plum, plum. The fruit of a tree, gen. Prunus, ord. Rosaceæ; also the tree itself.

Plumb. A weight attached to a line, and used to ascertain when walls, &c., are perpendicular; a plummet.

Plumb-rule, 'rōl. A narrow board with parallel edges having a straight line drawn through the middle, and a string carrying a weight attached at the upper end of the line, used by masons, carpenters, &c., for determining a perpendicular.

Plumiped, plū'mi-ped. A bird that has feathers on its feet.

Plural, plō'ral. A form of word expressing more than one; the plural number.

Plutarch. An eminent biographer; B. in Bœotia abt. 50, D. 118.

Pluto, 'to. In Class Myth. the lord of the infernal regions, son of Chronos and Rhea, brother of Jupiter and Neptune. He is represented as an old man, dignified but severe, bearing a two-pronged fork. He was generally called by the Greeks Hades and by the Romans Orcus, Tartarus and Dis. His wife was Proserpine, daughter of Zeus and Ceres, whom Pluto seized in the island of Sicily and carried to the lower world.

Pluto and Proserpine.

Plutocracy, -tok'ra-si. The power or rule of wealth.

Plutus, plō'tus. In Greek Myth. the personification of wealth, son of Iasion and Demeter. Zeus is said to have blinded him, in order that he might not bestow his favors exclusively on good men, but distribute his gifts without any regard to merit.

Pluvial, 'vi-al. A priest's cope or cloak for protection against rain.

Pluviose, -ōs. The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, including Jan. 20–Feb. 18 or 19.

Plymouth. A seaport and naval depot of Co. Devon, England, at the confluence of the Tamar and Plym rivers with the Atlantic; pop. 71,400. P., cap. of P. County, Mass., the oldest town in New England, noted as the landing-place of the Pilgrims, Dec. 22, 1620; pop. 7,093.

Plymouth Brethren. A sect of Christians who first appeared at Plymouth, England, in 1830, but have since considerably extended. They object to national churches as being too lax, and to dissenting churches as too sectarian, recognizing all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit.

Pneumatics, nū'mat'iks. That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air.

Pneumootoka, -mō-ot'o-ka. Animals that breathe air and lay eggs, that is, birds and most reptiles.

Poachard, pōch'ärd. A gen. of oceanic ducks (Fuligulæ), consisting of numerous

species, natives of the Arctic Seas, including the canvas-back.

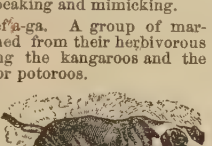
Pocahontas. Daughter of a Virginia Indian chief, Powhatan, who saved the life of Capt. John Smith, and married John Rolfe, who took her to England, where she died; B. 1594, D. 1617.

Podology, po-dol'o-ji. A treatise on the foot.

Poe-bird, pō'e-berd. The Prosthemadera cincinnata, a New Zealand bird, fam. honey-eaters. It is a favorite cage-bird, from the fineness of its notes and its capability of speaking and mimicking.

Poephaga, -ef'a-ga. A group of marsupials, so named from their herbivorous habits, including the kangaroos and the kangaroo-rats or potoroos.

Pointer, point'er. A variety of Spanish dog nearly allied to the true hounds, remarkable for its habit of pointing at game. In Astron. a name given to the two hindermost stars of Ursa Major, or Great Bear, from their guiding the eye to the pole-star in Ursa Minor.



Pointer.

Poitiers. Cap. of Dept. of Vienne, France, on the Clair, 58 m. S. E. of Tours, celebrated for the decisive victory (1356) of the English, under Edward (the Black Prince) over the French and John I.; pop. 35,724.

Poitrine, poi'trēn. The breast-plate of a knight; also the overlapping metal scales which covered the breast of a war-horse.

Polacca, pō'lak'a. A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean.

Polan, 'lan. A piece of armor for the knee.

Poland. Anciently, a large kingdom of C. Europe; bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Russia, S. by Hungary and the Danubian provinces, W. by Germany; but later divided among its three great neighbors—Russia, Austria and Prussia. The larger section is a Russian vice-royalty, governed by a prince of the Russian imperial family; area, 49,290 sq. m.; pop. abt. 4,000,000.

Polaris, -lā'ris. The pole-star.

Polariscope, -lar'i-skōp. An optical instrument for exhibiting the polarization of light.

Pole. One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; the fixed point about which the stars appear to revolve. These are called the poles of the world, or the celestial poles. One of the extremities of the earth's axis, 90° distant from the equator.

Polemarch, pol'ē-märk. A title in ancient Greek States, especially, at Athens, the third archon, a magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country.

Polemics, pō-lem'iks. The art or practice of disputation; controversy; controversial writings, particularly those on matters of divinity.

Polemoscope, 'ō-skōp. A perspective glass fitted with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

Pole-star, pōl'stär. A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of Ursa Minor. It is the nearest star to the north celestial pole, round which it describes a small circle; it is of great use to navigators in the northern hemisphere.

Polk, James Knox. Eleventh President of the U. S.; B. in N. C., 1795; elected from Tenn., 1844, D. 1849. The annexation of Texas, war with Mexico and acquisition of California and N. Mexico occurred during his administration.

Pollard, pol'ärd. A tree with the head cut off for the purpose of inducing it to throw out branches. The chub fish. A stag that has cast his horns; also a hornless ox.

Pollen, 'en. The male element in flowering plants; the fine dust or powder which by contact with the stigma effects the fecundation of the seeds.

Pollux, 'luks. A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini, or the twins. A mineral of the felspar family, closely allied to castor.

Polo, pō'lō. A game at ball resembling hockey, played on horseback.

Polo, Marco. A distinguished Italian traveler and writer, the first European to penetrate China; B. 1252, D. 1323.

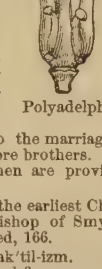
Polyacoustics, pol'i-a-kous''tiks. The art of multiplying sounds.

Polyarchy, 'li-är-ki. The government of many, whether a privileged class (aristocracy) or the people at large (democracy).

Polyautography, -a-tog''ra-fi. The

act or practice of multiplying copies of manuscripts, by printing from stone; a species of lithography.

Polyadelph, -delf''. A plant having its stamens united in three or more bundles by the filaments.


Polyadelph.

Polyandry, -an'dri. The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands. It prevails now chiefly among the Buddhists of Central Asia and of Ceylon, and is in the former strictly limited to the marriage of the women to two or more brothers. The surplus unmarried women are provided for in Lama nunneries.

Polycarp, St. One of the earliest Christian fathers, ordained bishop of Smyrna by the apostles; martyred, 166.

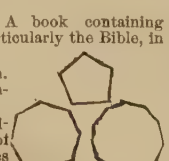
Polydactylism, -i-dak'til-izm. The condition of having several fingers.

Polygamy, -lig'a-mi. A plurality of wives or husbands. In Christian countries polygamy is punishable, but it is allowed in some countries in the form of polygamy, or a plurality of wives, especially among Mohammedans, and is held a matter of faith and duty by the Mormons. In the form of polyandry it exists among the Buddhists of Central Asia and Ceylon.

Polygeny, -lij'e-ni. The doctrine that mankind do not form one but many distinct species, sprung from stocks specifically distinct.

Polyglot, 'i-glot. A book containing many languages, particularly the Bible, in several languages.

Polygon, pol'e-gon. A figure of many angles.

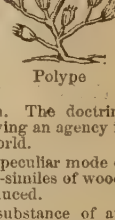

Polygons.

Polygyny, po-lij'i-ni. The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

Polyhymnia, pol-i-him'ni-a. Among the Greeks, the Muse of the sublime hymn, inventress of the lyre, and of mimes and pantomimes. In art she is usually represented as covered with a white mantle, in a meditative attitude.

Polynesia. The name given to several groups of islands in the Pacific, E. of Australia, the principal being the Sandwich, Pelew, Ladrone, Caroline, Gilbert, Marquesas, Friendly, Feejee, Navigator's and Society; pop. estimated 3,500,000.

Polype, pol'ip. An aquatic animal of the radiate kind.


Polype

Polysyllable, 'i-sil-la-bl. A word of four or more syllables, words of from one to three being called monosyllables, dissyllables and trisyllables.

Polytechnics, -tek'-niks. The science of the mechanical arts.

Polytheism, 'i-thē-izm. The doctrine of a plurality of gods, having an agency in the government of the world.

Polytypage, -tip-āj. A peculiar mode of stereotyping by which fac-similes of wood-engravings, &c., are produced.

Pomace, pom'ās. The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.

Pomatum, pō-mā'tum. A perfumed unguent used in dressing the hair; pomade. It is also used in medicine as an external application.

Pombal, Sebastiao Joze de Carvalho, Marquis de. An eminent Portuguese statesman; B. 1699, D. 1782. As prime minister he abolished the Inquisition, expelled the Jesuits and gave liberal encouragement to commerce and manufactures.

Pome, pōm. In Bot. a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c. In the R. C. Ch. a ball of precious metal filled with hot water, and placed on the altar during the winter season, to prevent accidents with the chalice from the hands of the priests becoming numb.

Pomegranate, pom'gran-āt. The fruit of Punica granatum, as large as an orange, having a pleasant sub-acid taste. The tree that produces pomegranates. An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

Pomologist, pō-mol'o-jist. One who is versed in pomology; a cultivator of fruit-trees.

Pomona, -mō'na. The Roman goddess who presided over fruit-trees. A small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Pompeii. An ancient city of Italy, 12 m. S. E. of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius; totally overwhelmed, with Herculaneum, by an eruption, 78. Its site was

unknown for centuries; but excavations, which are still carried on, were begun 1750, and considerable sections of both cities have been exhumed.

Pompey (Cneius Pompeius Magnus). An illustrious Roman general and triumvir, surnamed "The Great;" B. 106 B. C.; assassinated in Egypt, after his defeat at the battle of Pharsalia by Cæsar, 48 B. C.

Pompon, pon-pon. An ornament, as a feather, artificial flower, &c., for a bonnet or hat; specifically, the ball-tuft of colored wool worn by infantry in front of the shako instead of a feather.

Poncho, pon'cho. A sort of cloak worn by S. American Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America. A trade name for camlet or strong worsted.

Pondicherry. A French seaport, coast of Coromandel, 83 m. S. W. of Madras; pop. 60,146.

Ponghee, 'gē. A Burman priest of the higher order.

Pontchartrain, Lake. In Louisiana, 5 m. N. of New Orleans; area, 950 sq. m. It connects with the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi River.

Pontifex, 'ti-feks. The name by which the Romans designated the most illustrious members of their great colleges of priests. The chief of these was termed Pontifex Maximus.

Pontiff, 'tif. A high-priest; a Roman pontifex. The high-priest of the Jews. The pope.

Pontifical, -tif'ik-al. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. The dress and ornaments of a pope, priest or bishop.

Pontine Marshes. A low, malarial section of the Campagna di Roma, S. Italy, extending from Cisterna to Terracina, 30 m.

Pontoon, -tōn. In Milit. Engin. any light framework or floating body used in the construction of a temporary bridge over a river.

Pood. pōd. A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English lbs. avoirdupois.

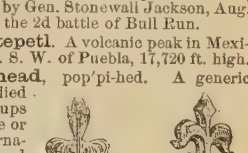
Pope, pōp. The Bishop of Rome, the head of the R. C. Church. The appellation of pope was in early times given to all Christian bishops; but about the close of the 11th century, in the pontificate of Gregory VII., it was restricted to the Bishop of Rome, whose peculiar title it has ever since continued to be. In the Greek Church, a parish priest; a chaplain in a regiment, ship, &c.

Pope, Alexander. A distinguished English poet and wit; B. 1688, D. 1744.

Pope, John. An American general, B. in Ill., 1823. He commanded the Army of Virginia from June till Sept., 1862, being defeated by Gen. Stonewall Jackson, Aug. 29–30, in the 2d battle of Bull Run.

Popocatepetl. A volcanic peak in Mexico, 35 m. S. W. of Puebla, 17,720 ft. high.

Poppy-head, pop'pi-hed. A generic term applied to the groups of foliage or other ornaments placed on the summits of bench ends, desks and other woodwork in ecclesiastical buildings of the middle ages.



Poppy-heads.

Poppy-oil, -oil. A bland, drying oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy. It is one of the three fixed oils used in painting.

Poppy.

Porcelain, pōr'sē-lān. The finest pottery ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in Europe and America.

Porch, pōrch. In Arch. an exterior appendage to a building forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway. The P., a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples.

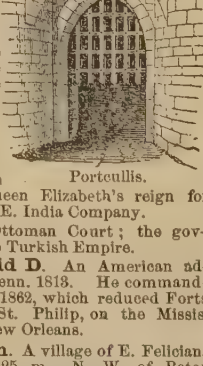
Porcupine, por'kū-pīn. A quadruped of the fam. Hystricidæ, ord. Rodentia, distinguished from other rodents by having the body covered with long spines mixed with bristly hairs. The crested or common porcupine inhabits Italy and Africa.

Crested Porcupine.

Porphyry, 'fi-ri. A very hard stone of the nature of granite, but of variegated colors, susceptible of a fine polish and much used for sculpture. In the fine arts it is known as Rosso Antiquo and by geologists as Red Syenitic Porphyry. The art of cutting porphyry as practiced by the ancients appears to be now quite lost. In Geol. any igneous rock containing detached crystals of felspar or other mineral. The varieties of porphyry are known as felspar, claystone, porphyritic granite and porphyritic green-stone.

Porpoise, 'pois. A cetaceous mammal, gen. Phocæna, of which five species are known. The common porpoise is the smallest of the Cetacea.

Portcullis, pōrt-kul'is. In Fort. strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault. P. money, coin struck in Queen Elizabeth's reign for the use of the E. India Company.


Portcullis.

Porte. The Ottoman Court; the government of the Turkish Empire.

Porter, David D. An American admiral; b. in Penn. 1813. He commanded the flotilla, 1862, which reduced Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi below New Orleans.

Port Hudson. A village of E. Feliciana parish, La., 25 m. N. W. of Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, noted for its siege by the Federals in the civil war; surrendered after Vicksburg, July 7, 1862.

Portland, 'land. In Geol. beds of hard oolitic limestone and freestone interstratified with clays, named from the rocks of the group forming the Isle of Portland in Dorsetshire, England. P. cement, made from common limestone, mixed with the muddy deposits of rivers running over clay and chalk. P. vase, a celebrated cinerary urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus. It is of transparent dark-blue glass, coated with opaque white glass, which has been cut down in the manner of a cameo so as to give on each side groups of figures delicately executed in relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. In 1810 the Duke of Portland, its owner, placed it in the British Museum, but in 1845 it was maliciously broken. The pieces were very successfully reunited, and it still remains in the Museum, but is not shown to the public.

Portland. Cap. of Cumberland Co. and chief commercial city of Maine, on Casco Bay; pop. 33,810.

Porto Rico. A Spanish W. India Island; area 3,750 sq. m.; cap. San Juan de Porto Rico; pop. 800,657.

Port-side, 'sīd. The left side of a ship looking toward the bow.

Portugal. The most westerly kingdom of Europe, bounded N. and E. by Spain, S. and W. by the Atlantic; area, 34,502 sq. m.; pop. 5,182,400; with its colonies, abt. 10,000,000. Chief cities, Lisbon, cap., Oporto, Braga, Coimbra, Setubal, Evora and Elvas. Principal rivers, Tagus, Douro, Minho, Guadiana and Mondego. Mountains, the Serrado Monchique and Serro de Estrella ranges.

Port-wine, -wīn. A dark-purple astringent wine made in Portugal, so called from Oporto, whence it is shipped.

Poseidon, po-sī'don. In Myth. the Greek god of the sea, equivalent to the Latin Neptune.

Posse, pos'sē. A possibility. A thing is said to be in posse, when it may possibly be; in esse, when it actually is. A number or crowd of people. Posse comitatus, in law, the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, or forcible opposition to the execution of justice.

Post, pōst. A Latin preposition signifying after, subsequent, &c., and used in this sense in a number of English words.

Postdiluvian, -di-lū'vi-an. A person who lived after the Flood, or who has lived since that event.

Posthetomy, pos-thet'o-mi. Circumcision.

Post-meridian, pōst-me-rid'i-an. The afternoon; contracted P. M.

Post-mortem, 'mor-tem. After death. P. examination, examination of a body after death.

Post-natal, 'nā-tal. Subsequent to birth.

Post-pleiocene, -plī'ō-sēn. In Geol. the common term for all deposits of later age than the Norwich crag, and older

than the peat-mosses and river gravels which contain neolithic remains.

Post-prandial, 'pran-di-al. Happening after dinner.

Postscenium, -se'ni-um. The part of a theater behind the scenes.

Post-tertiary, -ter'shi-a-ri. In Geol. the Lyellian term for all deposits and phenomena of more recent date than the Norwich or mammaliferous crag, divided into three sections—historic, pre-historic and post-glacial.

Potamography, po-ta-mog'ra-fi. A description of rivers.

Potash, pot'ash. The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. Refined potash is called pearlash. It is largely employed in the manufacture of flint-glass and soap, the rectification of spirits, in medicine, bleaching, making alum, scouring wool, &c. Pure potash is the protoxide of potassium.

Potassium, pō-tas'si-um The metallic basis of potash. Next to lithium, the lightest metallic substance known.

Potomac. A river of the U. S., rising in the Alleghanies and emptying into Chesapeake Bay, forming the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia; length, 400 m.

Potsdam. A Prussian city on the Havel, 17 m. S W. of Berlin; it contains a magnificent royal palace.

Poulp, pōlp. An eight-footed dibranchiate cephalopod, the Octopus, allied to the Sepia, or common cuttle-fish.

Pouter, pout'er. A variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.

Pouter Pigeon.

Powers, Hiram. An eminent American sculptor; b. in Vt., 1805., d. 1879.

Pow-wow, pou'-wou. Among the N. American Indians, a priest; a conjuror. Hence, conjuration performed for the cure of diseases and other purposes. The feasts, dances, and other public doings of the Indians preliminary to a grand hunt, a council, a war expedition or the like. Hence the term is often applied to any uproarious meeting.

Pound, pound. A standard weight consisting of 12 ounces troy, or 16 ounces avoirdupois. The troy and the avoirdupois pound are not, however, the same. The pound avoirdupois weighs 7,000 grains troy, and the pound troy, 5,760 grains. A British money of account consisting of 20 shillings, or 240 pence, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver. An inclosure in which cattle or other beasts are confined when found at large in violation of law.

Poussin, Nicolas. The greatest of French historical painters; b. 1594, d. 1665.

Pozzolana, pot-zo-lā'na. A volcanic product occurring in the neighborhood of extinct volcanoes, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.

Prænomen, prē-nō'men. Among the ancient Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our Christian name.

Prætor, 'tor. A title which originally designated the Roman consuls as the leaders of the armies. Later two prætors were appointed, one of whom tried causes between citizens, and the other causes between strangers, or between strangers and citizens. Eventually the number was raised to eighteen.

Prague. Cap. of Bohemia, Austria, on the Moldau, 75 m. S. E. of Dresden, the seat of the oldest German University; pop. 163,709.

Prairial, prā-ri-al. The ninth month in the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced May 20 and ended June 18.

Prairie-dog, 'ri-dog. A small rodent, the wistonwish, allied to the marmot as well as to the squirrel, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. They live gregariously in burrows, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog.

Prairie Grove. A locality in Arkansas, near Boston Mountain, noted for the defeat, Dec. 12, 1862, of the Confederates under Gen. Hindman, by the Federals under Gen. Blunt.

Prairie-hen, -hen. The popular name of the pinnated grouse of the U. S.

Prairie-squirrel, -skwir-rel. A name given to the quadrupeds of the gen. Spermophilus, inhabiting the prairies of America; also called Gopher. They have a resemblance to the prairie-dogs, living like them in burrows, and generally associating in considerable numbers.

Prairie-wolf, -wolf. A small wolf; the coyote.

Prakrit, prä'krit. The collective name of those Hindu languages or dialects which acquired greater prominence as the older Sanskrit passed gradually out of use.

Prawn, prạn. A small crustacean, gen. Palæmon, fam. Palæmonidæ, highly prized as a delicate shell-fish.

Praxiteles. An eminent Greek sculptor, who lived abt. 360 B. C.

Preadamite, prē-ad'am-it. One of the inhabitants of the earth presumed by some writers to have lived before the time of Adam. One who holds that there were persons existing before Adam.

Preceptory, 'sep-to-ri. A subordinate religious house where instruction was given. They were establishments of the Knights Templars, the superiors being called knights preceptor. All the preceptories of a province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom held rank above the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

Precession, prē-se'shon. The act of going before, or forward. P. of the equinoxes, a slow motion of the equinoctial points from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs. The movement is at the rate of about 50½'' in a year, or a degree in 71.642 years. The precession of the equinoxes was discovered by Hipparchus a century and a half before the Christian era, though it is alleged that the astronomers of India had discovered it long before. At that time the point of the autumnal equinox was about 6° to the eastward of the star called Spica Virginis. In 1750, about 1900 years after, this point was observed to be about 26° 21′ westward of that star. Hence it appears that the equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,745 years.

Predacean, -dā'shan. A carnivorous animal.

Predestination, -des'ti-nā''shon. In Theol. the decree or purpose of God by which (according to many theologians) he has from eternity unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass; particularly, the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

Prefect, 'fekt. A name common to several officers, military and civil, in ancient Rome, who held particular commands or had charge of certain departments. An important functionary in France; who presides over the departments, having actual direction of the police and extensive powers of municipal regulation; a préfet.

Pregnancy, preg'nan-si. The state of being pregnant; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child.

Prelate, prel'at. An ecclesiastic of the higher order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

Prelector, prē-lek'tor. A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

Premier, 'mi-er. The first or chief minister of state; the prime minister.

Pre-Raphaelitism, -raf'a-el-it-izm. The system or style of painting practiced by the early painters before the time of Raphael; the modern revival of their style or system.

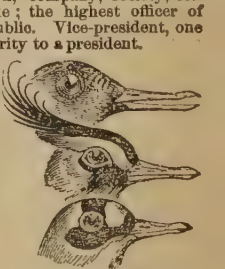
Presbyterian, pres-bi-tē'ri-an. One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters. A member of that section of the Christian church who hold that there is no order in the church superior to that of presbyters, and who vest church government in associations of ministers and elders, without any superiority among them either in office or in order.

Presbytery, pres-bi-te-ri. A body of elders in the Christian church, whether priests or laymen. A judicatory, consisting of the pastors of all the churches of any particular Presbyterian denomination within a given district, along with their ruling (i. e., presiding) elders.

Prescott, William H. An eminent American historian; B. in Mass., 1796, D. 1859.

President, pres'i-dent. The chief officer of a corporation, company, society, college or the like; the highest officer of state in a republic. Vice-president, one second in authority to a president.

Pressirostres, -i-ros'-trēz. A section of wading birds, ord. Grallatores, divided into two families, the charadriadæ or plovers, and the Otidæ or bustards.



Bills of Pressirostres.

Prester, 'ter. A priest; often used by old writers as the title of a supposed Christian king and priest (Prester John) of a mediæval kingdom in the interior of Asia, the locality of which was vague and undefined.

Press, pres. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed or forced into a more compact form. A machine for printing; a printing-press. The publications of a country; often restricted to newspapers.

Prestidigitation, 'ti-dij'it-ā''shon. Skill in legerdemain; sleight of hand; juggling.

Pretender, prē-tend'er. In Hist. a name given to certain claimants to the British crown, particularly to the son and grandson of James II., heirs to the house of Stuart, who had been excluded by enactment of Parliament.

Preter, 'ter. A Latin preposition and adverb used in some English words as a prefix. It signifies beyond, beside, by, beyond in time, more than.

Preterist, -ist. In Theol. one who believes that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have already been fulfilled.

Priam. In Heroic Hist. son of Laomedon, and last king of Troy; killed during the sacking of that city by Neoptolemus, son of Achilles; he is said to have had 50 sons.

Priapus, prī-ā'pus. In Greek and Rom. Myth. the god of procreation, and hence of gardens and vineyards, where his statue was placed. He was the son of Dionysius and Aphrodite.

Prichard, James Cowles. An eminent English scientist and author; B. 1785, D. 1848.

Prickly-pear, prik'-li-pār. A gen. of plants, ord. Cactaceæ, much used for hedges.

Prickly-pear.

Prie-dieu, prē-de-u. A kneeling-desk for prayers.

Priessnitz, Vincenz. A distinguished Austrian physician, founder of the hydropathic system of treatment; B. 1799, D. 1851.

Priestley, Joseph. An eminent English natural philosopher; B. 1733; D. in U. S., 1804. He discovered oxygen, nitrous and muriatic gases.

Prim ,Juan (Conde de Reuss and Marques de los Castillejos). A distinguished Spanish general and statesman; B. 1814, assassinated 1871.

Prima Donna, 'ma don'na. The chief female singer in an opera.

Primate, prī'māt. The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is primate of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England.

Primates, -mā'tēz. The name given by Linnæus to his first order of mammalia, including four genera, viz., Homo, man; Simia, the ape, monkey, &c.; Lemur, the lemurs, and Vespertilio, the bat.

Prime-minister, prīm-min'is-ter. In Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier.

Primogeniture, prī-mō-jen'it-ūr. The state of being born first of the same parents. The right, principle or rule under which the eldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate in absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.

Primordial, -mor'di-al. A first principle or element.

Primus, 'mus. The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish episcopal Church, chosen by the other bishops.

Prince, prins. One holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; the independent ruler of a nation or state. A sovereign who holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services. The son of a sovereign. On the continent the title is borne by some families of eminent rank not connected with any reigning house. The only case in which the title is a territorial one is that of the Prince of Wales.

Prince Edward Island. A British island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the S. by Northumberland Strait; area, 2,173 sq. m.; pop. 107,832, cap. Charlotte Town.

Princess, prin'ses. A female sovereign; a female having the rank of a prince. The daughter of a sovereign. The consort of a prince.

Princess-royal, -roi'al. The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Princeton. A borough of Mercer Co., N. J., containing P. College, one of the first educational institutions of the U. S.; pop. 4,162.

Prior, prī'or. The superior of a priory or a monastery of a lower than abbatial rank; a monk next in dignity to an abbot. Grand prior, a title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.

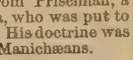
Prioress, -es. The female head in a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess.

Priory, 'o-ri. A religious house of which

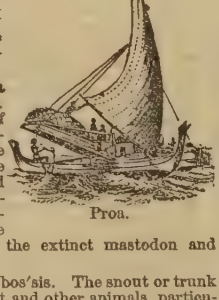
a prior or prioress is the superior; in dignity below an abbey.

Priscillianist, pris-sil'yan-ist. One of a sect so denominated from Priscillian, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who was put to death for heresy in 385. His doctrine was substantially that of the Manichæans.

Prism, prizm. In Geom. a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. An optical appliance consisting of a transparent medium so arranged that the surfaces which receive and transmit light form an angle with each other.


Prisms.

Proa, prō'a. A Malay vessel remarkable for swiftness, and much used by pirates in the Eastern Archipelago.


Proa.

Proboscidea, -bos-sid'ē-a. An order of mammals, including those which have the nose prolonged into a prehensile trunk, including the elephant and the extinct mastodon and dinotherium.

Proboscis, -bos'sis. The snout or trunk of an elephant and other animals, particularly insects.

Procida, Giovanni da. An Italian patriot; b. in Sicily 1225, d. 1304. He is credited with inciting the massacre of the French, 1282, known as "The Sicilian Vespers."

Proconsul, -kon'sul. In ancient Rome, an officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul.

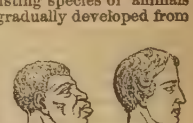
Procreator, 'krē-ā-ter. One that begets; a father or sire.

Procyon, 'si-on. A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation Canis Minor. A gen. of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, of which the raccoon is the most remarkable species.

Progeny, proj'e-ni. Offspring; children.

Progressionist, prō-gre'shon-ist. One who maintains that society is in a state of progress toward perfection; one who holds that the existing species of animals and plants were gradually developed from one simple form.

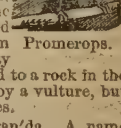
Prognathic, prog-nath'ik. In Ethn. a term applied to the skull of certain classes and individuals in whom the jaw slants forward; prognathous. The cuts show the characteristic appearance of a prognathic and an orthognathic head.


Profiles of Negro and European.

Proletarian, -le-tā'ri-an. A member of the poorest class of a community; one of the rabble; one whose only capital is his labor.

Prolicide, 'li-sīd. The crime of destroying one's offspring either in the womb or after birth.

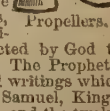
Promerops, -mē'rops. A gen. of insessorial birds, many of which are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage and its singular arrangement.


Promerops.

Prometheus. In Myth the Titan son of Tapetus, who made an image in the form of man and animated it with fire stolen from heaven. For his partiality to mortals he was chained to a rock in the Caucasus and tortured by a vulture, but was delivered by Hercules.

Propaganda, prop-a-gan'da. A name given to those institutions by which Christianity is propagated in heathen countries, more particularly to the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, established at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622, now charged with the management of the R. C. missions.

Propeller, prō-pel'er. A screw for propelling a steam-vessel, revolving beneath the surface of the water at the stern of the ship. Applied to a vessel thus propelled.


Propellers.

Prophet, prof'et. One that foretells future events, especially a person illuminated, inspired or instructed by God to announce future events. The Prophets, that division of the sacred writings which includes Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets. School of the prophets,

among the ancient Jews, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. The students were called sons of the prophets.

Prophetess, -es. A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events.

Propitiatory, prō-pi'shi-ā-tō-ri. In Jewish Antiq. the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold.

Proscenium, -sē-ni-um. The part in a theatre from the curtain to the orchestra; also applied to the curtain and the framework from which it hangs.

Proselyte, pros'ē-līt. A new convert to some religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system or party.

Proserpine, 'er-pīn. In Class. Myth. the queen of the infernal regions. In Astron. a planetoid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Protectionist, prō-tek'shon-ist. One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free trade.

Protector. A title assumed by three usurpers of the English throne: Richard, Duke of York, 1453; Duke of Somerset, 1548, and Cromwell, 1653.

Protege, -tā-zhā. One under the care and protection of another.

Protegee. A female who is protected.

Protein, 'tē-in. The essential principle of food, obtained from animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin or casein; composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen.

Proteles. A gen. of animals consisting of a single species, the aardwolf (earth-

Aardwolf.

wolf) of the Cape of Good Hope. It forms the connecting link between the hyenas and civets.

Pro tempore, -tem'pō-rē. For the time being; temporary. Abbreviated pro tem.

Protestant, prot'es-tant. The name applied generally to those Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome and that sprang from the Reformation.

Protestant Episcopal. The name in the U. S. of the religious denomination which adheres to the doctrines and usages of the Ch. of England.

Proteus, prō'tē-us. In Class Myth. a marine deity, son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, one who easily changes his form or principles. In Zoöl. a gen. of perennibranchiate batrachians. One species only has been hitherto discovered, the P. or Hypochthon anguinus, a saurian found in subterranean lakes and caves. Its eyes are rudimentary and covered by the skin.

Prothonotariat, -thon'o-tā''ri-at. The college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome.

Prothonotary, -ta-ri. A chief notary or clerk. In the R. C. Ch. one of 12 officers constituting a college, who receive the last will of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, &c. In the Eastern Church, the chief secretary of the Patriarch of Constantinople. A chief clerk of court in some of the American States.

Protista, -tis'ta. A term designed to express those organisms—protophytes and protozoans—which occupy a position between vegetables and animals.

Protogenic, -tō-jen'ik. In Geol. applied to crystalline or fire-formed rocks, in contradistinction to deuterogenic, or those formed by mechanical action.

Protomartyr, 'to-mär-ter. The first martyr: a term applied to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

Protopapas, -tō-pap'as. In the Greek Ch. a chief priest; a priest of superior rank.

Protophyte, 'tō-fīt. A name given to the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom, corresponding to the Protozoa of the animal kingdom.

Protophytology, -fī-tol''o-ji. The science of fossil botany.

Protoplasm, -plazm. A substance consisting of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, nearly identical with the white of an egg, and constituting the basis of life in animal and plant structures.

Protoplast, -plast. The original; the first individual pair of a species.

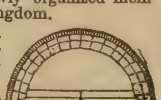
Protopope, -pōp. In Russia, a priest of superior rank; a protopapas.

Protornis, -tor'nis. The name given to the earliest fossil passerine bird yet known. In size and structure it approaches the lark, and it occurs in the eocene strata of Glaris.

Prototype, 'tō-tīp. An original model after which anything is formed; exemplar; archetype.

Protozoa, -tō-zō'a. A sub-kingdom including the most lowly organized members of the animal kingdom.

Protractor. A mathematical instrument for measuring angles on paper.



Protractor.

Provencal, pro-von-säl. The Romance language formerly spoken in provinces of France. It is the Langue d'oc, and was the tongue used by the Troubadours.

Providence. Semi-cap. of R. I., at the head of tide-water in Providence River, Narragansett Bay, 43 m. S. W. of Boston; pop. 104,857.

Proximo, prok'si-mō. The month following the present; next month. Contracted Prox.

Prud'homme, prū-dom. Lit. a prudent or discreet man. Specifically, in France, a member of a tribunal composed of masters and workmen whose principal office is to arbitrate in trade disputes. Councils of prud'hommes existed in the 15th century. They were revived by Napoleon I., 1806.

Prussia. A kingdom of C. Europe, and the principal state of the German Empire, bounded N. by the Baltic and Denmark, E. by Russia, S. by Austria and the states of S. Germany, W. by France, Belgium and Holland; area, 107,183 sq. m.; pop. abt. 20,000,000. Principal cities, Berlin, cap., Breslau, Cologne, Königsberg, Dantzig, Strasburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Mentz. Chief rivers, Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Rhine and tributaries. Bays, Swinemunde, Lübeck, Gulf of Dantzig. Mountains, Hartz, Brocken and Riesengebirge ranges.

Prussian, pru'shan. The ancient language of Prussia proper, belonging to the Sclavonic family of the Aryan tongues; it has been extinct for 200 years, Low-German having supplanted it.

Prytaneum, pri-tā-nē'um. A public hall in ancient Greek states and cities serving as the common home of the community. That of Athens was the most famous.

Pruth. A tributary of the River Danube, forming the boundary between Russia and Moldavia, emptying into the D. m. 12 below Galatz; length 500 m. The crossing of the P. by the Prussians, 1853, opened the Crimean war.

Psalm, säm. A song or hymn in praise of God. One of the hymns composed by King David and others, a collection of 150 of which constitute the Book of Psalms. The word is also applied to versifications of the scriptural psalms.

Psalter, sal'ter. The version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer. In the R. C. Ch. a series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ. A large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads, in accordance with the number of the Psalms.

Psaltery, -i. An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not known. That now used is a flat instrument in the form of a triangle, with 13 chords of wire, which are struck with a plectrum or crooked stick.

Psaltery of the 12th century.

Psellismus, sel-iz'-mus. A defect in enunciation, such as lisping, stammering, &c.; also a defective enunciation due to a hare-lip, or defect of lip.

Pseudæsthesia, sū-dēs-thē'si-a. Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been removed.

Pseudepigraphy, -de-pig'ra-fi. The ascription of false names of authors to works.

Pseudisodomon, -dī-sod'ō-mon. A mode of building in Greece in which the courses differed as to the size of the stones: opposed to isodomon.

Pseudisodomon.

Pseudo. A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious.

Pseudonym, sū'dō-nim. A false or feigned name: in French nom de plume.

Pseudoscope, sū'dō-skōp. An optical instrument somewhat on the principle of the stereoscope, but reversing the reliefs so that what is nearest appears farthest, and a picture on a wall as if sunk into a deep recess.

Psilanthropist, sī-lan'throp-ist. One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

Psittacidæ, sit-tas'i-dē. The parrot tribe, a fam. of scansorial birds, comprising over 300 species, of which the gen. Psittacus is the type.

Psyche, sī'kē. The soul; the mind. In Myth. an allegorical personification of the human soul, a maiden, so beautiful as to be taken for Venus herself. This goddess, becoming jealous of her rival charms, ordered Cupid to inspire her with love for some contemptible wretch. But Cupid fell in love with her himself, Psyche, by Jupiter's command, became immortal, and was forever united with her beloved. A small planet revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Cupid and Psyche.

Psychology, -kol'o-ji. That branch of knowledge which deals with the human soul.

Ptarmigan, tär'mi-gan. A gallinaceous bird, gen. Lagopus, fam. Tetraonidæ, or grouse. The willow-ptarmigan abounds in the Arctic regions.

Ptarmigan.

Pteridology, ter-i-dol'o-ji. The science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

Pterodactylus, -ō-dak'ti-lus. A gen. of extinct flying reptiles (pterodactyls), ord. Pterosauria. Several species have been discovered.

Pterodactyl Restored.

Pteromys, 'o-mis. A gen. of rodents, fam. Sciuridæ (squirrels); the flying squirrels.

Pterylography, -i-log'ra-fi. A description of the feathers of birds.

Pthah, tha. An ancient Egyptian divinity, the creator of all things and source of life, and as such father and sovereign of the gods. Pthah is really a special energy of the god Neph.

Ptolemy. The dynastic name of an Egyptian royal house, of whom 13 kings reigned from 323 to 43 B. C. P. Claudius, an eminent Greek astronomer and geographer; B. in Alexandria 125, D. 160.

Publicist, pub'li-sist. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations. A writer on current political topics.

Publicola (Valerius Publius). An eminent Roman jurist, pro-consul with Brutus, 509–7 B. C. He was the author of the laws which protected the liberties of the masses, and gained for him his surname P., "The People's Friend."

Puchapat, pū'cha-pat. The leaf of Pogostemon patchouli, of India, mixed with tobacco for smoking, and used for scenting women's hair. The essential oil (patchouli) is employed to scent clothes.

Puddle-ball, pud'l-bal. In iron manufacture, the lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling furnace in a pasty state to be hammered or rolled.

Puddler, 'ler. One employed at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron.

Puebla, La. Cap. of a Mexican state of same name, 76 m. S. E. of City of Mexico; pop. abt. 80,000.

Pueblos. A name given to several small semi-civilized Indian tribes of New Mexico, whose customs antedate the Spanish occupation. They number abt. 20,000. Zuñi is the principal village.

Puffin, puf'in. The common name for the diving birds, gen. Fratercula, auk family.

Common Puffin.

Puggi, pug'i. In India, a detective who follows up the pug or footmark; one whose business is to trace thieves, &c., by their footsteps.

Puisne, pū'nē. A junior; an inferior. In law, a judge of inferior rank.

Pulaski, Casimir, Count. A Polish patriot, B. 1747. He won distinction in the revolution against Russia and afterward came to America, 1777, when he was appointed brigadier-general; killed at the siege of Savannah, 1779.

Pulcheria, St. Daughter of the emperor Arcadius; B. 399, D. 453. She governed the Eastern empire 36 years, 414–

450, in the name of her brother Theodosius, and 3 years in her own name. She was as eminent for piety as for ability.

Pulex, 'leks. A gen. of apterous insects, consisting of the various species of fleas.

Pulkha, pul'ka. A Laplander's traveling sledge.

Laplander in his Pulkha.

Pulley, pul'li. A small wheel movable about an axle and having a groove in its circumference over which a cord passes; it is one of the six simple machines or mechanical powers, and is used for raising weights.

Pulleys.

Pulpit, 'pit. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands; in ancient times often made of stone and richly carved. The pulpit, preachers generally; the public teaching in churches.

Pulque, 'kā. A vinous Mexican beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of the various species of the agave. It resembles cider, but has an odor similar to putrid meat.

Pumper-nickel, pum'per-nik-el. A species of coarse bread made from unbolted rye.

Pumpkin, pump'kin. A climbing plant and its fruit, of the gen. Cucurbita, the C. Pepo, ord. Cucurbitaceæ.

Pundit, pun'dit. A learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language and in the science, laws and religion of India.

Punic, pū'nik. The language of the Carthaginians, which belongs to the Canaanitish branch of the Semitic tongues and is allied to Hebrew.

Punjaub, The. That section of British India embraced within the Indus on the W. and the Sutlej on the E.; pop. about 19,000,000.

Purana, pū-rā'na. One of a class of sacred poetical writings in the Sanskrit tongue, which treat of the creation, destruction and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods, heroes and princes, the reigns of the Manus, &c. The number is stated to be eighteen, and, together with the Tantras, they form the foundation of the popular creed of the Brahminical Hindus.

Purim, 'rim. An annual festival among the Jews instituted to commemorate their preservation from the massacre with which they were threatened by the machinations of Haman.

Puritan, 'ri-tan. The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts; the original settlers of New England.

Purcon, per'kon. The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshipers.

Purgatory, 'ga-to-ri. According to the belief of Roman and Greek Catholics, and others, a place in which souls after death are purified from venial sins or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner.

Purple, 'pl. A secondary color compounded by the union of the primaries blue and red.

Pusane, pū'sān. In ancient armor, the gorget or a substitute for it.

Pusey, Edward Bouverie. An eminent English theologian; B. 1800, D. 1882.

Pushto, push'tō. The language of the Afghans.

Putnam, Israel. An American general; B. in Mass. 1718, D. 1790.

Pyæmia, pī-ē'mi-a. In Pathol. blood-poisoning, a dangerous disease resulting from the introduction of decaying animal matter, pus, or other unhealthy secretion into the system.

Pygmy, pig'mi. A fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer as dwelling on the shores of Ocean, and who had to sustain a war against the cranes every spring. A little or dwarfish person; a dwarf. A species of ape; the chimpanzee.

Pylagoras, pī-lag'or-as. In Ancient Greece a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

Pylon, 'lon. In Arch. the mass of building on either side of the entrance to an Egyptian temple.

Pylorus, pī-lō'rus. The lower and right orifice of the stomach, through which the food passes on to the intestine.

Pyramid, pir'a-mid. A structure of a well-known shape, erected in different parts of the world, the most noted being those of Egypt and Mexico. The pyramids of Egypt commence immediately south of Cairo, continuing southwards at varying intervals for nearly 70 miles. The four largest are near Ghizeh, a village about four miles south-west of Cairo. The base of the Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Cheops, is 746 feet square, occupying 13 acres, and it is built in platforms; that at the top contains only 1067 square feet. The height was originally 480 feet 9 inches, present height 460 feet, and the series of platforms presents a succession of 203 steps. The interior contains numerous chambers. It is unquestionably the most stupendous stone building ever erected, and is said by Herodotus to have employed 100,000 men for 20 years.

Pyramid.

Pyrenees, The. A mountain chain in S. W. Europe, forming the boundary bet. France and Spain, 270 m.; Mt. Perdu is 10,994 feet high.

Pyrheliometer, per-hē'li-om''et-er. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun.

Pyrochroa, pir-o-kro'a. A gen. of coleopterous insects, distinguished by its pure red color; cardinal beetle.

Pyro-electricity, 'ō-ō-lek-tris''i-ti. Electricity produced by heat; the science which treats of electricity so produced; thermo-electricity.

Pyrolatry, pi-rol'a-tri. The worship of fire.

Pyroleter, 'e-ter. An apparatus for the extinction of fire by carbonic acid; a fire-extinguisher.

Pyrology, 'o-ji. The science of heat, latent and sensible.

Pyrometer, -rom'et-er. An instrument for measuring gradations of temperature above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

Pyrophone, pir'ō-fōn. A musical instrument, in which the various notes are produced by the burning of hydrogen gas within glass tubes of various sizes and lengths.

Pyrotechnics, -ō-tek'niks. The art of making and using fireworks.

Pyroxyline, pi-rok'sil-in. A term embracing all explosive substances obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid.

Pyrrhic, pir'ik. An ancient Grecian warlike dance.

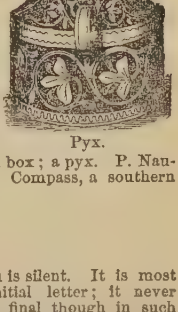
Pyrrho. A distinguished Greek philosopher, founder of the Skeptic school; B. abt. 380, D. 290 B. C.

Pythagoras. An illustrious Greek philosopher; B. in Samos abt. 600 B. C.; date and place of death unknown. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls through different orders of animal existence.

Python, pi'thon. A gen. of large serpents, fam. Boidæ, allied to the boa, which attain a length of 30 feet. They are not venomous, but kill their prey by compression.

Pythoness, -es. The priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a witch.

Pyx, piks. In the R. C. Ch. a covered vessel used for holding the consecrated host. A box in which specimen coins are deposited at the Mint. Trial of the pyx, the final trial by weight and assay of gold and silver coins of Great Britain prior to their issue from the Mint.


Pyx.

Pyxis, pik'sis. A box; a pyx. P. Nautica, the Mariner's Compass, a southern constellation

Q

Q IS the 17th letter of the alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as k or hard c. It is a superfluous letter, as the combination qu, in which it always occurs, could be equally well expressed by kw, or k alone when the u is silent. It is most common as an initial letter; it never stands alone as a final though in such words as pique, oblique it is really final, the following vowels being silent. The

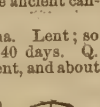
name of the letter is said to be from the Fr. queue, a tail, from its form. As an abbreviation, among mathematicians, Q. E. D. stands for quod erat demonstrandum, which was to be demonstrated; Q. E. F., quod erat faciendum, which was to be done; in Rom. literature and inscriptions, Q stands for Quintus.

Quack, kwak. One who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; a charlatan.

Quadragene, kwod'ra-jēn. A papal indulgence for 40 days; a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, corresponding to the 40 days of the ancient canonical penance.

Quadragesima, -ra-jes'i-ma. Lent; so called because it consists of 40 days. Q. Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, and about the 40th day before Easter.

Quadrant, -rant. A fourth part; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.



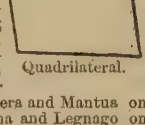
a, a, Quadrants.

Quadrat, 'rat. In Printing, a piece of type-metal cast lower than a type, used for filling out blank spaces.

Quadriga, -ri'ga. An ancient two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed abreast. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympian games, and in the Circensian games of the Romans.

Quadrigenarious, 'ri-je-nā''ri-us. Consisting of 400.

Quadrilateral, -ri-lat'er-al. A figure having four sides and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure. The Q. famous in Austro-Italian history, is formed by the four fortified points, Peschiera and Mantua on the Mincio, and Verona and Legnago on the Adige.



Quadrilateral.

Quadrille, ka-dril'. A game played by four persons with 40 cards, the tens, nines and eights being discarded. A dance of five figures or movements executed by four couples forming a square.

Quadrillion, kwod-ril'li-on. The fourth power of a million, or the number represented by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; according to the French, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed.

Quadripennate, -ri-pen'āt. One of a section of insects destitute of elytra and having four wings.

Quadrisacramentalist, -sak-ra-men''tal-ist. A disciple of Melanchthon, who allowed the four sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, penance and holy order.

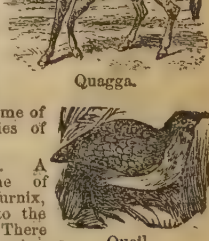
Quadroon, -rōn'. The offspring of a mulatto and white; a person quarter-blooded.

Quadrumana, -rō'ma-na. An order of mammals comprising apes, monkeys, baboons, lemurs, &c.

Quadruped, 'rō-ped. An animal having four legs and feet, usually restricted to mammals, though many reptiles have four legs.

Quadruple, -pl. Four times the sum or number.

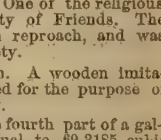
Quagga, kwag'a. An animal of the gen. Equus, allied to the zebra, found in S. Africa. It has been bred with the horse.



Quagga.

Quahaug, kwa'hog. In N. England, the popular name of a large species of clams.

Quail, kwāl. A common name of birds, gen. Coturnix, nearly allied to the partridges. There are several species, all favorite table birds.



Quail.

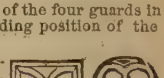
Quaker, kwāk'er. One of the religious sect called the Society of Friends. The name was given in reproach, and was adopted by the Society.

Quaker-gun, -gun. A wooden imitation of a cannon used for the purpose of deceiving the enemy.

Quart, kwart. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints; equal to 69.3185 cubic inches.

Quarte, kārt. One of the four guards in fencing; a corresponding position of the body.

Quarter-foil. An ornamental figure representing an expanded flower of four petals.



Quarter-foils.

Quarter-master, Milit. an officer who superintends the quarters, barracks, tents, &c., of a regiment, and keeps the

regimental stores. Naut. a petty officer, who has charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, coiling of ropes, &c., and attends to the steering of the ship.

Quartz, kwarts. A name given to numerous varieties of the native oxide of silicon, called also silicic acid. When pure and crystalline, it is known as rock-crystal. Hornstone, amethyst, siderite, agate, avanturine, flint, opal, chalcedony, onyx, sardonyx and jasper are varieties of this mineral. Quartz veins are often found in metamorphic rocks, and frequently contain rich deposits of gold.

Quass, kwas. A thin, sour, fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal, drank by the peasantry of Russia.

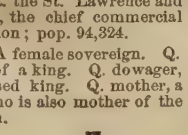
Quaternary, kwa-ter'na-ri. The number four. In Geol. the strata above the tertiary. Called also post-tertiary. In Chem. compounds which contain four elements, as gum, fibrin, &c.

Quatre Bras. A village of Brabant, Belgium, 3 m. S. E. of Gemappe, where, June 17, 1815, was fought the indecisive battle between the English and French which preceded the battle of Waterloo, next day.

Quebec. Cap. of E. Canada, or Quebec, on a high bluff bet. the St. Lawrence and St. Charles rivers, the chief commercial city of the Dominion; pop. 94,324.

Queen, kwēn. A female sovereign. Q. consort, the wife of a king. Q. dowager, widow of a deceased king. Q. mother, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.

Queen-post. One of two suspending posts in a trussed roof.



Queen-regent. A queen who holds the crown in her own right; a queen-regnant.

a, a, queen-posts; b, tiebeam; c, c, struts or braces; d, d, pinlins; e, straining beam; f, f, common rafters; g, g, wall plates; h, ridge-piece.

Queen's-metal, kwenz'met-al. An alloy of 9 parts of tin, 1 bismuth, 1 antimony and 1 lead, used for making tea-pots, spoons, &c.

Queen-bee. 'bē. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, the only fully-developed and prolific insect in the hive, all the others being either males or drones and neuters. Her sole occupation consists in laying the eggs for the increase of the population of the hive, from 300 to 2,000 eggs being deposited daily.

Queenstown (Cove). A port on Cork harbor 10 m. S. of Cork, a mail station for trans-Atlantic steamers; pop. 16,457.

Queretaro. Cap. of province of same name, 110 m. N. W. of City of Mexico, noted as the place where the treaty of peace between the U. S. and Mexico was ratified, 1848, also for the execution of the Emperor Maximilian, 1867; pop. abt. 52,000.

Quern, kwern. A stone hand-mill for grinding grain.

Questor, kwes'tor. A certain magistrate of ancient Rome whose chief office was the management of the public treasury; receiver of taxes, tribute, &c. Also written Quæstor.

Quick-march, kwik'märch. A march at the rate of 3½ miles an hour, 110 paces (275 ft.) a minute. Called also Quick-step.

Quicksilver, 'sil-ver. Mercury, a metal which is liquid at ordinary temperatures, only becoming solid at about 40° below the zero of Fahrenheit.

Quietist, kwi'et-ist. One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the 17th century. Other sects of quietists have appeared in different ages, such as the Messalians or Euchites in the 4th century, the Bogomili in the 11th century, the Beghards, Beguines and Hesychasts in the 13th century, the Brethren of the Free Spirit in the 14th century, and others of less note.

Quince, kwins. The fruit of the Cydonia vulgaris, ord. Rosaceæ.

Quince-seed, 'sēd. The seeds of the quince, used for making a gummy substance for imparting stiffness and gloss to the hair, as also a mucilage for chapped lips.

Quincy, Josiah. An American lawyer, orator and essayist; B. in Mass. 1744, D. 1775. His son Josiah, B. 1772, D. 1864, was also distinguished as an orator. While a member of Congress he opposed the admission of Louisiana, also the war, 1812, with Great Britain.

Quindecagon, kwin-dek'a-gon. In Geom. a plane figure with 15 sides and 15 angles.

Quindecemvir, -dē sem'ver. In Rom. Antiq. one of a body of 15 magistrates who had charge of the Sibylline books.

Quinine, 'in. A vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the gen. Cinchona. With acids it forms crystalliz-

able salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, largely used in medicine.

Quinquagesima, -kwa-jes'i-ma. Fiftieth. Q. Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

Quinquenniad, -kwen'i-ad. A period of 5 years.

Quinquevir, 'kwē-ver. In Rom. Antiq. one of 5 special commissioners frequently appointed under the republic to carry any measure into effect.

Quintain, 'tān. A figure or object to be tilted at, constructed in various ways.

Quintal, 'tal. A weight of 100 lbs. The French quintal is 100 kilograms, or 220 lbs. avoirdupois.

Quintile, 'til. The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac or 72 degrees.

Quintilian, -til'i-an. One of a sect of heretics in the second century, disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintilla, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, allowed women to be priests and bishops, and decried baptism as useless.

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius Quintilianus. An eminent Roman rhetorician; B. abt. 43, D. 118.

Quintillion, 'li-on. A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by 30 ciphers; in French and Italian notations, a unit followed by 18 ciphers.

Quintroon, -trōn. In the W. Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood.

Quipo, kwip'o. A cord spun from variously colored threads, to which smaller threads were attached as a fringe; used among the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans for recording events, &c. The colors denoted sensible objects, as white for silver, yellow for gold, and the like; also abstract ideas, as white for peace, red for war.

Quirinus, kwi-rī'nus. An Italian warlike divinity, supposed to be the same as Mars.

Quirites, 'tēz. A designation of the citizens of ancient Rome in their civil capacity; that of Romani applying to their political and military capacity.

Quito. Cap. of republic of Ecuador, S. America, on a plain bet. two ranges of the Andes; pop. abt. 80,000.

Quoit, koit. A flat ring of iron, convex on the upper and concave on the under side, so that the outer edge curves downward, used in playing (or pitching) in a game called quoits.

Quotidian, kwō-tid'i-an. Anything that returns every day. A fever whose paroxysms return daily.

R

R IS the 18th letter of the alphabet, classed as a liquid and semi-vowel, and generally represents two slightly different sounds. Among the Romans r was called the "dog's letter" (litera canina), from its sound being compared to the snarling of a dog. It has close affinities with l, and its interchange with that consonant is common. It is also closely allied to s (with the z-sound). In words from the Greek the Latins wrote h after r, as a representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks, but in English h is superfluous, rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric being pronounced as if written rapsody, reum, retoric. As an abbreviation R stands for rex, king; or regina, queen; also for royal; as R. N., Royal Navy; R. A., Royal Academy. Among physicians R stands for receipt, take.

Rabbi, rab'bi. A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. The rabbi of the present day teaches the young, delivers sermons, assists at marriages and divorces, and decides some questions of ritual.

Rabbinist, 'bin-ist. Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected traditions.

Rabble, 'l. The tool used in the process of puddling to stir the melted iron and skim off the slag; the puddling-tool.

Rabelais, Francois. A distinguished French humorist; B. 1495, D. 1553, as curate of Meudon.

Rabi, 'ē. The name given to the great grain crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats and millets. It is the last of the three crops, and furnishes about five-sixteenths of the food supply.

Racine, Jean. An eminent French poet and dramatist; B. 1639; D. 1699.

Rack, rak. An ancient instrument for the judicial torture of criminals and suspected persons. It was a wooden frame within

which the prisoner was laid on his back upon the floor, with his wrists and ankles attached by cords to rollers, which were moved in opposite directions till the body rose to a level with the frame.

Raccoon, rak-kōn. An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal, the common raccoon being the Procyon lotor. Its fur is valuable.

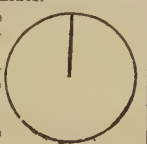
Racket-court, 'et-kōrt. An area or court in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

Rack-rent, 'rent. A rent raised to the uttermost; a rent greater than any tenant can reasonably pay.

Racovian, rā-kō'vi-an. A member of a polish sect of Unitarians: so called from Racow, where they have a seminary.

Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, Prince. An Austrian general, who won distinction in wars with the Turks, French and Italians; B. 1766, D. 1858.

Radiant, rā'di-ant. In optics, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens. In Astron. the point in the heavens from which a star-shower seems to proceed; thus, Andromeda in the constellation Leo is the radiant of the November star-showers, known as Leonides.



Radius.

Radius, ra'-de-us. The semi-diameter of a circle.

Raffaelle-ware, rāf-fā-el'le-wār. A fine Majolica ware, so called from the supposition that the designs were painted by Raffaelle.

Rafflesia, raf-lē'si-a. A gen. of parasitical plants, type of the ord. of Rafflesiaceæ, natives of Sumatra and Java, having scales in place of leaves. R. Arnoldi produces a flower measuring 3 feet in diameter. It is used in Java as a powerful astringent and styptic.

Raghuvansa, rag-hu-van'sa. The title of one of the most celebrated Sanskrit poems, the legendary history of the kings descended from the sun.

Raglan, James Henry Fitzroy Somerset, Lord. An English general, a descendant of the Plantagenets; B. 1788, D. in the Crimea while Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1855.

Ragnarok, rāg'nā-rek. In Scand. Myth. the day of doom, when the present world will be annihilated, to be reconstructed on an imperishable basis.

Rahu, rā'hu. In Indian Myth. the demon who is supposed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon.

Rajah, rā'jā. In India, a title which belonged to the princes of the Hindu race, but now applied to Hindus of rank and to large land-holders, irrespective of their caste.

Rajput, rāj'put. A member of various tribes of India of Aryan origin, descended from the royal races of the Hindus or from the Kshatriya or military caste. At present they chiefly occupy the province of Rajputana, but all over India there are families who claim the title.

Rakee, ra-kē'. A coarse spirit made chiefly in Russia from grain; common Russian brandy.

Rakshasa, rak'shas-a. In Hind. Myth. one of a class of evil spirits or genii. They are cruel monsters, frequenting cemeteries, devouring human beings and assuming any shape at pleasure. They are generally hideous, but some, especially the females, allure by their beauty.

Raleigh, Walter, Sir. A distinguished English politician, wit, historian, soldier, navigator and poet; B. 1552; executed for high treason, by order of James I., 1618.

Raleigh. Cap. of N. Carolina, 148 m. N. W. of Wilmington; pop. 9,265.

Rallus, ral'lus. The rails, a gen. of birds, fam. Rallidæ.

Rama, rā'ma. In Hind. Myth. the name common to three incarnations of Vishnu. They are all of surpassing beauty. One corresponds somewhat to the classical Bacchus, another to Mars, and the third is Vishnu in his 6th incarnation.

Ramadan, -dan. The 9th month of the Mohammedan year. As the Mohammedans reckon by lunar time, it begins each year eleven days earlier than in the preceding year, so that, in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons. The great annual Mohammedan fast, kept throughout the entire month, from sunrise to sunset. Written also Rhamazan and Ramadzan.

Ramphastos, ram-fas'tos. The true toucans, a gen. of scansorial birds, type of the fam. Ramphastidæ.

Ramsay, David. An American statesman and historian; B. in Penn., 1749, D, 1815.

Ramus, Pierre la Ramee. A distinguished French philosopher and philologist: B. 1520, killed on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572.

Rana, rā'na. A gen. of amphibian ver-

tebrates, including the various species of frogs, as distinguished from the toads (gen. Bufo).

Rananite, ran'-nīt. A sect of Jews who honored frogs because they were one of the instruments in plaguing Pharaoh.

Ranch, ranch. In Southwestern U. S. a rancho; a stock farm.

Rancho, rān'chō. In Mexico, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses, distinguished from a hacienda, which is a cultivated farm or plantation.

Randolph, John. (Of Roanoke.) An eminent American statesman and orator: B. in Va., 1773, D. 1833. He claimed descent from Pocahontas. He was a member of both houses of Congress and minister to Russia.

Rannee, ran-nē'. The wife of a Hindu rajah; a queen or princess.

Rangoon. A fortified seaport of Further India, on the Irrawaddy, 30 m. from the Indian Ocean; pop. 80,000.

Ranke, Leopold. A distinguished German historian; B. 1795, D. 1873.

Ranter, rant'er. A name given by way of reproach to one of a denomination of English Christians which sprang up in 1645. They called themselves Seekers, their members maintaining that they were seeking for the true church. The name is also vulgarly applied to the primitive Methodists.

Raphael (Rafaelle and Raffaelle). The most eminent of modern painters; B. at Urbino, Italy, 1483; D. at Rome, 1520.

Rappahannock. A river of Va., 125 m. long, emptying into Chesapeake Bay. Its banks were the scene of many important movements and battles in the Civil War.

Raptores, rap-tō'rēz. Birds of prey. The eagles, vultures and falcons are examples.

Rara avis, rā'ra ā'vis. A rare bird; a prodigy; an unusual person; an uncommon object.

Raskolnik, ras-kol'nik. The name given to a dissenter from the Greek Ch in Russia.

Rasores, ra-sō'rēz. Gallinaceous birds or scratchers, comprising the sub-orders Gallinacei and Columbacei. The domestic fowl may be regarded as the type.

Rationalist, rash'on-al-ist. In Theol. one who considers the supernatural events recorded in the Scriptures as events happening in the ordinary course of nature, and considers the morality of the Scriptures subject to the test of human reason.

Ratafia, rat-a-fē'a. A spirituous liquor flavored with the kernels of cherries, apricots and peaches.

Ratchet-wheel.

Ratchet, rach-et. In a watch, a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up.

Ratel, rat-el. A carnivorous quadruped, gen. Mellivora, of the badger family Melidæ. The honey-rate.

Honey-ratel.

is celebrated for the destruction it makes among the nests of the wild bee.

Rath, rath. A prehistoric fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound in the center.

Ratitæ, ra-tī'tē. Huxley's second division of the class Aves, the other two being the Saururæ and Carinatæ, comprising all birds that cannot fly, such as the ostriches, emus and cassowaries.

Rattazzi, Urbano. An eminent Italian statesman; B. 1810, D. 1873. He was prime minister three times.

Rattlesnake, rat'l-snāk. A venomous snake of the gen. Crotalus, distinguished from the other members of the family by the tail terminating in a series of articulated horny pieces, which the animal vibrates in such a manner as to make a rattling sound.

Rattlesnake.

Ravenna. Cap. of province of same name, C. Italy, on the Adriatic, near the mouth of the Montone, 43 m. S. E. of Bologna, at one time cap. of the W. Empire; pop. abt. 21,000.

Re. A prefix from the Latin denoting iteration, return, repetition, retrogression, &c. The form red also occurs in words beginning with a vowel, as redolent, redeem.

Read, Nathan. An American mechan-

ician ; B. in Mass., 1759, D. 1849. He invented the machine which makes headed nails at a single operation.

Ray, rā. Raia, a gen. of elasmobranchiate fishes, including the sting-ray, starry ray, spotted torpedo, skate, &c.

Starry Ray.

Raymond, Henry Jarvis. An American statesman and journalist; B. in N. Y., 1820, D. 1869. He was lieutenant-Governor of the State, 1854, and founder of the N. Y. Times.

Read, Thomas Buchanan. An American artist and poet; B. in Penn., 1822, D. 1872.

Reade, Charles. A popular English novelist; B. 1824, D. 1884.

Reaggravation, rē-ag'gra-vā''shon. In R. C. eccles. law, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Real, rā'al. A Spanish silver coin worth about 5 cents, 100 reals being rated at $5.

Realm, elm. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom.

Reata, re-ā'ta. A rawhide rope, used for lassooing horses or mules.

Rebec, rē'bek. A stringed instrument similar to the violin, having three strings and played with a bow. It was introduced by the Moors into Spain.

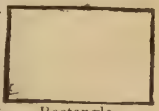
Rebec.

Rechabite, 'ka-bīt. Among the ancient Jews, one of a family or tribe of Kenites whom Jonadab the son of Rechab bound to the continuance of the nomadic life, and with this view prescribed several rules, the chief of which were—to abstain from wine, from building houses, from sowing seed and planting vines. A member of a secret benefit society composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Recipe, res'i-pē. The first word of a physician's prescription; hence, the prescription itself. Its abbreviation is R, a relic of the astrological symbol of Jupiter. The word is now applied to a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.

Reaumur, Rene Antoine Ferchault de. An eminent French physicist and inventor; B. 1683, D. 1757. He invented the thermometer and made many experiments in the manufacture of steel, tin-plates, &c.

Rectangle, rekt'-ang-gl. A right-angled parallelogram.



Rectangle

Rector, rek'ter. In the English Ch. a clergyman who has the charge and care of a parish, and has the parsonage and tithes; or the parson of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate: in the contrary case, the parson is a vicar. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. The superior officer of a convent or religious house; among Jesuits, the superior of a seminary or college.

Rectory, 'to-ri. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes and glebes. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

Red, red. A color resembling that of arterial blood; the color of that part of the spectrum which is farthest from violet; one of the primary colors of rays of light.

Redan, rē-dan'. In field fort. the simplest work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex toward the enemy and unprotected in the rear. Several redans connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment.

Redans.

Red-bird, red'berd. The popular name of several birds, as the Tanagra æstiva or summer red-bird, the Tanagra rubra and the Baltimore oriole or hang-nest.

Red-book, 'bŭk. A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the State. Red-book of the Exchequer, an ancient English record in which are registered the names of all that held lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II.

Redbreast, 'brest. A bird so called from the color of its chest feathers, the Erythacus rubecula, fam. Sylviadæ, ord. Dentirostres. It is also known as the Robin-redbreast, or simply as the Robin.

An American name for a singing bird, gen. Turdus, whose breast is a dingy orange-red; the migratory thrush.

Redemptionist, rē-dem'shon-ist. A member of an order of monks who devoted themselves to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery. More frequently called Trinitarians.

Redemptorist, 'tor-ist. One of a religious congregation founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732, and revived in Austria in 1820. They devote themselves to the education of youth and the spread of Catholicism. They style themselves members of the congregation of the Holy Redeemer. Called also Liguorists, Liguorians.

Red-fire, red'fir. A pyrotechnical mixture, consisting of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony and chlorate of potash. It burns with a red flame.

Redowa, 'ō-a. A Bohemian dance, a sort of polka.

Red River. A large affluent of the Mississippi, rising in N. W. Texas, skirts the Indian Ter., and flows through Arkansas and Louisiana; length 1,200 m. R. R. of the North, a stream which rises in Minnesota and empties into Lake Winnipeg, British North America; length, 700 m.

Red Sea (Arabian Gulf). A long and narrow arm of the Indian Ocean, bet. N. E. Africa and Arabia; length, 1,400 m.; maximum breadth, 230 m.

Redshank, 'shangk. A bird, gen. Totanus, the T. calidris, so called from its red legs. A term applied to a Highlander in derision of his bare legs.

Redstart, 'stärt. A bird (Ruticilla phœnicura), fam. Sylviadæ, nearly allied to the redbreast. The American redstart is a small bird, fam Muscicapidæ or fly-catchers.

Red-tapism, tap'izm. The system of red tape or excessive official routine; strict adherence to official formalities.

Reebok, rē'bok. A species of S. African antelope, the Pelea capreola or Antilope capreolus. The horns are smooth, long, straight and slender, and so sharp that the Hottentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins.

Reed-bird, rēd'berd. Same as Rice-bird.

Reed-pipe, 'pip. A musical pipe made of reed. A pipe in an organ in which the vibration is produced by means of a reed.

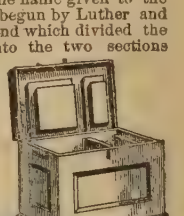
Reef, rēf. A chain, mass or range of rocks in the ocean, lying at or near the surface of the water. A portion of a sail folded or rolled up to contract it in proportion to the increase of the wind.

Reem, rēm. The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in Job. xxxix. 9, and translated unicorn. The common belief is that the reem was the aurochs or urus.

Reformation. The name given to the religious revolution begun by Luther and others about 1517, and which divided the Western Church into the two sections known as Protestant and Roman Catholic.

Refractometer, rē-frak-tom'et-er. An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

Refrigerator. A box for keeping articles in hot weather by means of ice.



Refrigerator.

Regal, 'gal. An old musical instrument; a small portable organ played with the fingers of the right hand, the left working the bellows.

Regatta, -gat'ta. Originally a gondola race in Venice; now any important sailing or rowing race in which a number of yachts or boats contend for prizes.

Regel, 'gel. A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.

Regent, 'gent. A governor; a ruler. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence or disability of the king.

Regent-bird, -berd. The Sericulus chrysocephalus of Australia, belonging to the fam. Meliphagidæ or honey-eaters, and to the tenuirostral group of the Insessores or perchers.

Regicide, rej'i-sīd. A king-killer; one who murders a king.

Regulus, Marcus Attilius. A Roman patriot, captured by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war and sent home to urge his people to make peace, under a promise to return if this was refused. He eloquently urged the more energetic prosecution of the war, which was decided upon, and on returning to Carthage was executed with great cruelty; B. abt. 300, D. 250 B. C.

Regur, rē'ger. The native name for the cotton soil of India, covering at least one-third of S. India.

Rehoboam. In Scrip. son of Solomon

and Naamah, s. his father; B. 1016; crowned, 975; D. 958 B. C.

Reichsrath, rīchs'rät. The imperial Parliament of Austria.

Reichstadt, rīch'stät. The designation given to the free cities which, under the old German constitution, held immediately of the empire.

Reichstag, rīchs'täg. The imperial Parliament of Germany which assembles at Berlin; the German Diet.

Reid, Mayne. An American novelist; B. in Ireland, 1818. He served as captain in the U. S. army in the Mexican war.

Reindeer, rān'dēr. A species of deer found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, the Cervus tarandus, or Tarandus rangifer. It is keen of sight and swift, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time. Among the Laplanders the reindeer is a

Reindeer.

substitute for the horse, the cow and the sheep, as he furnishes food, clothing and the means of conveyance. The caribou of N. America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer, would seem to be a well-marked variety of it.

Reindeer-moss, -mos. A lichen (Cenomyce rangiferina) which constitutes almost the sole winter food for reindeer, &c., in high northern latitudes.

Reis, rēs. A head; a chief; a captain. R. effendi, one of the chief Turkish officers of state, chancellor of the empire and minister of foreign affairs.

Reisner-work, rīs-ner-werk. A kind of inlaid cabinet-work in which woods of contrasted colors are employed.

Rembrandt, Paul (Van Ryn or Gerritz). An eminent painter; B. in Holland, 1606; D. 1669.

Remiped, rem'i-ped. An aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars; applied specially to a gen. of crustaceans, fam. Hippidæ, and to one of an order of coleopterous insects, including those which have tarsi adapted for swimming.

Remora, 'o-ra. The sucking-fish, a species of teleostean fishes having an oval, adhesive disk o. the head by which it attaches itself to other fishes or to the bottoms of vessels.

Remphan, 'fan. In Scrip. an idol worshiped by the Israelites while they were in the wilderness.

Renaissance, rē-nās'sāns. The revival of anything which has long been in decay or extinct; a term generally applied to the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world; but specially applied to the revival of letters and arts in the 15th century. R. architecture, a style which originated in Italy in the first half of the 15th century; a revival of Roman and Grecian art.

Renan, Ernest. A French Orientalist and skeptical author; B. 1823.

Rente, rānt. A public fund or stock bearing interest; French government stock.

Rep, rep. A dress fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

Repousse, re-pōs-sā. A term applied to a style of ornamentation in metal, especially silver, resembling embossing.

Representative, rep-rē-zent'a-tiv. One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another; that by which anything is represented or exhibited. House of Representatives, the popular branch of the supreme legislative body in the United States: the lower house of the national congress. It consists of members chosen biennially by the people of the several states in numbers proportioned to their population.

Reptile, rep'tīl. In a general sense, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, as snakes, lizards, caterpillars, &c.; a crawling creature: specifically, in Zoöl. an animal belonging to the class Reptilia.

Reptilia, rep-tī'li-a. A class of vertebrate animals, constituting with the birds, to which they are most closely allied, Huxley's 2d division of vertebrates, Sauropsida. The reptiles lie between amphibia and birds.

Republican Fork. The main branch of the Kansas River, rising in Colorado and flowing through Nebraska, emptying into the K. in Riley Co., Kansas; length, 500 m.

Requa-battery, rē'kwa-bat-er-i. A

kind of mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of rifled breech-loading barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane on a light field carriage, used in the American civil war.

Requiem, 'kwi-em. A funeral hymn or dirge sung for the repose of the soul of a dead person; a service or mass containing a hymn beginning "Requiem æternam," &c. A grand musical composition performed in honor of some deceased person.

Rere-brace, rēr'brās. Armor for the arm above the elbow, forming the connection between the pauldron and the vambrace.

Reredos, 'dos. In Arch. the back of a fireplace; the open fire-hearth. The decorated portion of the wall behind the altar in a church; the wall or screen at the back of a seat; a partition wall separating the chancel from the body of the church.

Resaca. A village of Gordon Co., Ga., 84 m. N. W. of Atlanta, noted for a severe battle, May 15, 1864, between the Federals under Gen. Sherman and the Confederates under Gen. J. S. Johnston, the latter being defeated.

Resaca de la Palma. A locality in Cameron Co., Tex., 10 m. N. E. of Brownsville, where (May 9, 1846) Gen. Taylor, with 2,000 Americans, defeated Gen. Arista with 6,000 Mexicans.

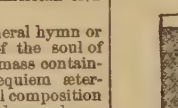
Resin, rez'in. An inflammable substance found in most vegetables, and in almost every part of them. It is divisible into hard resins and soft resins, the latter being generally called balsams.

Resurrectionist, -er-rek'shon-ist. One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Retepora, rē-tē'po-ra. A gen. of zoöphytes, class Polyzoa. The typical species (R. cellulosa) is known by the name of Neptune's ruffles.

Retiariæ, -ti-ā'ri-ē. The name given to the spiders which spin a web to entrap their prey.

Reticulate, re-tik'ū-lāt. Netted; resembling network; having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work; applied to leaves and also to minerals. R. glass, an ornamental ware in which a net-work of air-bubbles is inclosed in the glass and arranged in regular interlacing series. R. molding, a member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways. R. work, that variety of masonry wherein the stones are square



Reticulate Leaf.

Reticulated Work—Roman.

and laid lozenge-wise, resembling the meshes of a net, very common among the ancients.

Retiarius, -us. In Rom. Antiq. a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and net, with which he endeavored to entangle and dispatch his adversary, armed with helmet, shield and sword.

Retina, ret'i-na. In Anat. one of the coats of the eye, being a reticular expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

Retort, rē'tort. In Chem. and the arts, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, &c., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat.

Retort and Receiver.

Retriever, -trēv'er. A dog trained to go in quest of game which a sportsman has shot, generally cross-bred, a large kind being the progeny of the Newfoundland and setter; a smaller kind, a cross between the spaniel and terrier.

Retro, rē'trō. A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying backward or back.

Return-ball, -tern'bal. A ball used as a plaything, which is held by an elastic string so as to make it return to the hand from which it is thrown.

Return-match, 'mach. A second match or trial played by the same sets of players to give the defeated party their revenge.

Reveille, -vāl'yā. Milit., the beat of drum, bugle sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Revolutionary Tribunal, The. A name given the infamous "Council of Safety," instituted by the French Convention, 1793, under the direction of which the "Reign of Terror" was inaugurated, the notorious Fouquier-Tinville being public accuser, and the court itself simply giving force to Robespierre's commands. Robespierre and his accomplices were its last victims, perishing on the guillotine, July 28–30, 1794.

Revolver, -volv'er. A fire-arm having a revolving barrel or breech cylinder so constructed as to discharge several shots in quick succession without being reloaded.

Reynolds, Joshua, Sir. An eminent English portrait painter; B. 1723, D. 1792.

Rhæto-Romanic, rē'tō-rō-man''ik. That member of the Romance family of tongues spoken in S. Switzerland and in districts north of the Adriatic.

Rhapsodist, rap'sod-ist. Originally, among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited or sang rhapsodies; especially one whose profession was to recite or sing the verses of Homer and other poets.

Rhe, rē. The Egyptian name for the sun regarded as a divinity. Written also Re and Ri.

Rhea, 'a. In Myth. the daughter of Uranos and Ge, wife and sister of Cronos, and mother of Zeus (Jupiter), Hestia (Vesta), Demeter (Ceres), Here (Juno), Hades (Pluto), &c. A gen. of birds, of which the three-toed ostriches of S. America are the representatives.

Rhenish Prussia. A W. province of Prussia, on the Rhine, separated from the main portion of the Kingdom by several German States; bounded W. by Holland and Belgium; area, 10,280 sq. m.; pop. abt. 4,000,000.

Rheochord, 'ō-kord. A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance, or varying the strength of an electric current.

Rheomotor, -mō-ter. Any apparatus by which an electric or galvanic current is originated.

Rheoscope, -skōp. An instrument by which the resistance of an electric, galvanic or magnetic current may be ascertained.

Rheostat, -stat. In electro-magnetism, an instrument for adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained.

Rhesus, 'sus. The name of a gen. of monkeys, including the bruh or pig-tailed monkey (R. nemestrinus), which is often domesticated. The name is also given to the Macacus Rhesus, a species of E. Indian monkey, held in great veneration by the natives, and of which large numbers swarm about the temples.

Rhigolene, rig'o-lēn. A light coal-oil used in surgical operations to render the skin insensible to pain.

Rhine, The. The principal river of C. Europe, rising in Switzerland, and flowing N., empties into the North Sea by a delta 110 m. in width. It forms the boundary between Baden and Alsace-Lorraine and passes through Prussia and Holland.

Rhine Wine, rīn wīn. A general term for wines produced on the Rhine, but more specifically for those of the Rheingau, in the southwest of Nassau. Among the best white Rhine wines are Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinberger, Rothenberger and Markobrunner. Of the red wines Asmannhäuser is the most celebrated.

Rhinobatidæ, rī-nō-bat'i-dē. The shark-rays or beaked rays, a fam. of plagiostomous elasmobranchiate fishes, uniting the character of the sharks and the rays. The saw-fish is the most remarkable member of the family.

Rhinoceros, -nos'e-ros. A gen. of perissodactylate ungulates or hoofed mammals, co-extensive with the fam. Rhinocerotidæ, and nearly allied to the elephant, hippopotamus, tapir, &c.

Indian Rhinoceros.

Rhinoscope, 'no-skōp. A small mirror for inspecting the passages of the nose.

Rhizodont, 'zō-dont. A reptile whose teeth, like those of the crocodile, are planted in sockets.

Rhizophoraceæ, -zof'ō-rā''sē-ē. The mangroves; a natural order of trees of which the gen. Rhizophora is the type.

Rhizostomidæ, -zō-stom'i-dē. A fam. of Hydrozoa, ord. Lucernarida, in which reproductive elements are developed in free zooids, produced by fission.

Rhode Island. One of the original 13 States of the American Union, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, W. by Connecticut; area, 1,055 sq. m.; pop. 276,531. Principal cities, Providence and Newport, caps., Bristol, Warren, Scituate, Smithfield, Pawtucket and Natick. Rivers, Pawtuxet, Providence, Blackstone and Pawcatuck. Newport is the fashionable seaside resort of New England.

Rhodes. A Turkish island, off the coast of Asia Minor, area 440 sq. m.; pop. abt. 33,000. R., its cap., anciently held the naval sovereignty of the world, but was successively held by the Romans, Persians, Saracens, Knights Hospitallers and Turks; pop. 20,000.

Rhodian, rō'di-an. Pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean. R. laws, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had obtained the sovereignty of the sea, about 900 B. C.

Rhomb, romb. An oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram.

Rhomb.

Rhomboid, -boyd. A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Rhone. A river which rises in Switzerland, near the source of the Rhine, and flows S. through France, emptying into the Gulf of Lyon; length, 650 m.

Rhomboid.

Rhubarb, rō'bärb. The common name of plants of the gen. Rheum, which yield the leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c.

Rhynchoceti, rin-kō-sē'tī. A fam. of cetaceans allied to the cachalots or sperm-whales.

Rhynchophora, kof'ō-ra. The curculios or weevils; a sub-sec. of coleopterous insects, characterized by having the head prolonged in the form of a snout or proboscis.

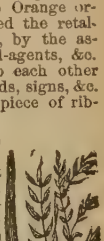
Rhysimeter, rī-sim'i-ter. An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships.

Rialto, rē-äl'tō. A bridge over the Grand Canal in Venice.

Ribadoquin, ri-bad'ō-kwin. A mediæval engine of war, consisting of chariot fortified with iron spikes. In the 14th century they were furnished with small cannons. The name was also given to a powerful cross-bow for throwing long darts.

Ribbonism, rib'on-izm. The principles of a secret association of Irishmen, which had its origin about 1808. The primary object was antagonism to the Orange organization, to which was added the retaliation of agrarian oppression, by the assassination of landlords, land-agents, &c. The members were bound to each other by an oath, and had pass-words, signs, &c. They had their name from a piece of ribbon they wore as a badge.

Rice, rīs. A plant of the gen. Oryza and its seed. There is only one important species, O. sativa, the grain of which forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants of the warmer portion of the world. Canada rice, or the wild rice of N. America, is the Zizania aquatica, quite different from the true rice. The seeds are farinaceous, and much used for food by the Indians.



Rice.

Rice-bird, 'berd. A bird of the U. S., the Emberiza oryzivora, or Dolichonyx oryzivorus, so named from its feeding on rice; the reed-bird. In N. England it is called bobolink or bob-lincoln. One of the names of the paddy-bird or Java sparrow.

Rice-wine, 'wīn. A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

Richard. The name of three kings of England. R. I. (Cœur de Lion); B. 1157, 2d son of Henry II., s. his father 1189. He led the English contingent in the first Crusade to the Holy Land, and while on his return, 1192, was imprisoned by the Emperor of Germany, being ransomed after two years; killed at the siege of Limoges, 1199. R. II., son of the Black Prince; B. at Bordeaux, 1366, s. his grandfather, Edward III., 1377; deposed in favor of Henry IV.; he is believed to have D. in prison abt. 1400. R. III., son of Richard, Duke of York, B. 1452, was the last of the Plantagenet line. He usurped the throne on the death of his brother Edward IV., 1483, imprisoning, and it is believed ordering the murder of his two young nephews. Defeated by Henry, Earl of Richmond, at Bosworth, R. was killed on the field and was succeeded by the victor, as Henry VII.

Richardson, Samuel. A popular English novelist; B. 1689, D. 1761.

Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal de. An illustrious French statesman, prime minister under Louis XIII.; b. 1585, d. 1642.

Richmond. Cap. of Va., on the James River, 150 m. from its mouth. During the Civil War it was the cap. of the Confederate States, and the objective point of attack of the Union armies; surrendered April 3, 1865; pop. 63,600.

Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich. A distinguished German author; b. 1763, d. at Bayreuth, 1825.

Ricinus, ris'ī-nus. A gen. of apetalous plants, ord. Euphorbiaceæ. The best known species is the R. communis or palma Christi, which produces castor-oil.

Riding, rīd'ing. One of the three districts—N., E. and W. Ridings—into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve.

Riffle, rif'l. A trough used in gold washing.

Riffler, 'ler. A file with a curved extremity, for working in depressions.

Riga. Cap. of Livonia, Russia, on the Dwina, 9 m. from Gulf of R.; pop. 118,000; Gulf of R., an arm of the Baltic, 100 m. long by 70 wide, connecting on the N. with the Gulf of Finland, and on the S. W. with the Baltic.

Rigel, rī'jel. A bright fixed star of the 1st magnitude in the left foot of Orion.

Rig-Veda, rig-vē'dā. The first and principal of the Vedas or sacred hymns of the Hindus. It is probably the oldest literary document extant, supposed to be upward of 3,000 years old.

Rime, rīm. White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor.

Rimmon, 'mon. A Syrian god, whose seat was Damascus.

Ring-finger, ring'fing-ger. The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

Ring-gauge, 'gāj. A gauge for measuring road-metal; also, a similar instrument for measuring shot and shell. A conical piece of wood, or metallic slip with a graduated scale, used by jewelers for measuring finger-rings.

Ringgold. Cap. of Catoosa Co., Ga., 287 m. N. W. of Augusta, noted for a sanguinary battle Nov. 27, 1863, between the Federals under Gen. Hooker, and the rear guard of Gen. Bragg's retreating army under Gen. Cleburne; the latter were defeated.

Ring-money, 'mun-i. A kind of money consisting of rings, in use before the invention of coining, by the ancient Egyptians and generally in the East, whence it spread into Europe, the Scandinavians using it as late as the 12th century. It is still in use in Africa, being regularly manufactured at Birmingham for traders, under the name of Manilios.

Rio Branca (Parima or White River). A Brazilian river, emptying into the Rio Negro near Mour; length, 700 m.

Rio Grande. (R. G. del Norte, R. Bravo del Norte, R. del Norte.) A large river, rising in Colorado and emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, forming the boundary between Texas and Mexico; length, 1,800 m. R. G. do Norte, a Brazilian river, emptying into the Parnahyba; length, 600 m. R. G. do Sul., a river of S. Brazil, emptying into the Sao Francisco; length, 250 m.

Rio Negro (Black River or Sauces). A river of S. America, rising in the Andes and forming the boundary bet. the Argentine provinces and Patagonia, emptying into the Atlantic; length, 700 m.

Ripple, rip'l. A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules from flax and broom-corn.

Rishi, rish'i. In Skr. Myth. the name given to the seven sages inhabiting the seven stars constituting the constellation of Ursa Major. The name was given also to the inspired authors of the Vedic hymns, and later to renowned, though not inspired, poets.

Ritual, rit'ū-al. A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or secret order. The manner of performing divine service, or the work of a lodge.

Rix-dollar, riks'dol-ler. A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, &c. Its value varies from 60 cents to $1.12.

Roach, rōch. A fish, gen. Cyprinus or carps, the C. rutilus.

Road-steamer, rōd-stēm'er. A locomotive with broad wheels, for running on common roads.

Roanoke. A river which rises in S. Va., and flowing through N. C., empties into Albemarle Sound; length 450 m. R. Island, a small island in A. sound which was strongly fortified by the Confederates in the Civil War, but captured, Feb. 11, 1862, by a fleet of 100 vessels and a land force of 16,000 troops under Gen. Burnside.

Robert. The name of several princes and sovereigns of Europe, the following being the most noted: R. I., of France, proclaimed by the revolted nobles in place of Charles the Simple, 922; killed in a battle which he won from C., 923. R. of Anjou, s. his father, Charles II., as King of Naples, 1309; D. 1343. R. I. (Robert Bruce), of Scotland. R. II., first of the race of Stuart; B. 1316, waged unsuccessful war against England; D. 1390. R. III., son and S. of the former; B. 1340, crowned 1390, D. 1406; he also carried on a disastrous warfare with England. R. I. (The Devil), Duke of Normandy, S. his brother Richard III., 1027, D. 1035, after a pilgrimage to Palestine. He was S. by his son William the "Conqueror" of England.

Robertin, rob'er-tin. One of an order of monks, so called from Robert Flower, the founder, 1187.

Robert, Louis Leopold. An eminent French painter; B. 1794, D. by suicide in Venice, 1835.

Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore. A notorious French revolutionist; B. 1758, D. on the guillotine, to which he had assigned thousands of innocent men and women as President of the "Committee of Public Safety," in association with Couthon and St. Just, July, 28, 1794.

Robin-Goodfellow, -in-gud'fel-lō. A domestic spirit or fairy, the offspring of a young woman and Oberon, king of Fairyland, analogous to the Brownie of Scotland.

Robinson, Edward. A distinguished American author and biblical exponent; B. in Conn. 1794, D. 1863.

Robur Caroli, rō'ber kar'ō-lī. The Royal Oak, a southern constellation of 12 stars.

Roc, rok. The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology, of the same fabulous species with the simurg of the Persians.

Roccella, -sel'la. A gen. of lichens, one species of which (R. tinctoria) yields the dye so largely used in dyeing under the name of orchal or archil.

Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur. A marshal of France; B. 1725, D. 1807. He commanded the French allies in the American revolution.

Rochester. Cap. of Monroe Co., N. Y., at the head of the falls of the Genesee River, 7 m. from its mouth, 94 m. E. of Buffalo; pop. 89,366.

Rochet, roch'et. A short surplice, with tight sleeves, open at the sides, formerly worn by priests and acolytes, but now by bishops and privileged canons. A mantelet worn during ceremonies by the peers of England.

Rockaway, rok'a-wā. A low four-wheeled carriage, with full standing top.

Rock-drill, 'dril. A tool for boring rock by a chisel or rotary motion.

Rocky Mountains. A range of N. America, divided into two chains, of which the E. extends from the Mexican frontier to the Arctic, and the W. skirts the Pacific to Prince William's Sound; the highest peak is Mt. St. Elias, in Alaska, 17,900 ft. above sea level.

Rodentia, rō-den'shi-a. An ord. of mammals containing many genera, including the squirrel, rat, mouse, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c. They nibble and gnaw their food (hence the name).

Rodgers, John, An American commodore; B. in Md. 1771, D. 1838. He won distinction in operations against France, Tripoli and England. R., John, son of the preceding, also a naval officer; B. in Md. 1809, served with credit during the Civil War, and appointed rear admiral, 1870.

Rodiya, rod'i-ya. One of a degraded race in Ceylon, living in a more abject state than the Pariahs of India, being considered disqualified even for labor. Under British rule their condition has been improved.

Rodney, George Brydges. A distinguished English admiral; B. 1718, D. 1792.

Rodolph (Rudolph). Founder of the Austrian monarchy, son of Albert IV., Count of Hapsburg, Switzerland; B. 1218, elected Emperor of Germany 1273, D. 1291.

Roe, rō. The sperm or spawn of fishes. The roe of the male is called soft roe or milt; that of the female hard roe or spawn. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany.

Roebling, John A. An eminent American civil engineer; B. in Prussia 1806, emigrated to U. S. 1831, D. 1870. He constructed the canal aqueduct across the Alleghany River at Pittsburgh, suspension bridges at Pittsburgh and Niagara Falls, bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati, and planned the great Brooklyn bridge over the East River which was completed, 1883, under the direction of his son, Washington A. Roebling.

Roe-buck, 'buk. A species of deer, the Capreolus Capræa, one of the smallest of the cervine genus, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It is about 2 feet 8 inches high at the shoulder, and weighs 50 or 60 lbs.

Roebuck.

Roland. A famous French hero, the supposed nephew of Charlemagne, and the subject of numerous mediæval romances; killed at the battle of Roncesvalles, 778.

Roller-skate, rōl'er-skāt. A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

Rollin, Charles. An eminent French historian; B. 1661, D. 1741.

Rolling-mill, 'ing-mil. A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. It consists of sets of rollers, whose surfaces revolve nearly in contact while the heated metal is passed between them, and thereby subjected to a strong pressure, the object being to expel the scoriæ and other impurities, and to shape the mass into a plate, bolt, or bar, according to the form given to the surfaces of the rollers.

Rollo. Founder of the ducal family of Normandy, and ancestor of William the Conqueror; B. in Norway, abt. 860; became a sea rover and occupied Normandy, which was ceded him by Charles the Simple, 911. He embraced Christianity, and married the daughter of the French king; D. 925.

Romaic, rō-mā'ik. The vernacular language of modern Greece, that is, of the uneducated or the peasantry, a corrupted form of the language of ancient Greece. The cultivated language of modern Greece is called the Hellenic.

Romanesque, -man-esk'. The debased style of architecture and ornament that prevailed in the later Roman empire, and the styles that proceeded from it, known as Byzantine, Lombard, &c. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France.

Romanism, -izm. The tenets of the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic religion.

Romanoff (Romanov or Romanow). The surname of the dynasty of Russia founded by Michael Feodorovitch, son of the Metropolitan of Rostov, elected Czar 1613, D. 1645. The direct line became extinct, 1732, the empress Elizabeth being s. by her nephew, Peter III., founder of the Romanoff-Oldenburg or Romanoff-Holstein-Gottorp dynasty.

Romans (Epistle to The). In Scrip. a New Testament book, written by St. Paul abt. 58, and addressed to the Ch. at Rome.

Romany, 'an-i. A gypsy. The language spoken by the gypsies, a dialect brought from Hindustan and allied to the Hindustani.

Romanus. The name of several Byzantine emperors. Also of a pope, s. to Stephen VI., 898, D. 899.

Romanzieri, rō-man'tsē-ā-rē. A school of Italian poets who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, especially those relating to Charlemagne and his paladins. Ariosto carried this poetry to its highest perfection.

Rome (Roma). The cap. of the most extensive and greatest empire of antiquity; later the metropolis of Christendom, the seat of the head or pope of the R. C. Ch., and present cap. of Italy, on both sides the Tiber, 115 m. N. E. of Naples. It was founded 753 years B. C.; pop. 227,384.

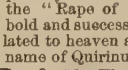
Romulus. The traditionary founder of Rome, twin brother of Remus, sons of Rhea Sylvia, by the God Mars. Mother and children being cast into the Tiber, the boys were rescued and nurtured by a she wolf. Remus was killed in a dispute over the building of the wall. The city was peopled by outlaws, who obtained wives by the "Rape of the Sabines". R. was a bold and successful warrior, and was translated to heaven and made a god under the name of Quirinus.

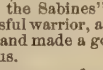
Roof, rōf. The cover of any house or building. Roofs are distinguished, by the

Curb Roof.

Gable Roof.

Ogee Roof.


M. Roof.


Hip Roof.

Shed Roof.

materials of which they are mainly

formed, by their form and mode of construction, of which there are a great variety.

Rook.

Rook, rŏk. A bird, gen. Corvus (C. frugilegus), resembling the crow, but differing from it in not feeding on carrion.

Rood, rōd. A square measure, the fourth of a statute acre, equal to 40 square perches or poles, or 1210 square yards. A measure of 5½ yards in length; a rod, pole or perch; also a square pole, or 272¼ square feet, used in estimating mason work. A large crucifix placed at the entrance to the chancel in mediæval churches. Sometimes images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed on either side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26.

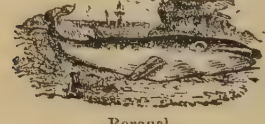
Roomal, rō'mal. The slip-knot handkerchief employed by the Thugs or hereditary stranglers of India in their murderous operations.

Roquelaure.

Rooster, rōst'er. The male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

Roquelaure, rō'ke-lōr. A short cloak much used in the earlier portion of the 18th century.

Rorqual, ror'kwal. A cetaceous mammal gen. Balænoptera, closely allied to the common whales. The northern rorqual attains a great size, being found from 80 to over



Rorqual.

100 feet in length. They are ferocious and yield little oil.

Rosa, Salvator. A distinguished Italian painter; b. 1615, d. 1673.

Rosace, rōz-ās'. An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the center of a ceiling, in which a luster or chandelier is placed.

Rosario. Cap. of the Argentine Confederation, S. America, on the Parana, 190 m. N. W. of Buenos Ayres; pop. 15,600.

Rosary, rō'za-ri. A chaplet; a garland. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics for counting their prayers. There are five or fifteen divisions, each containing ten small and one large bead; for each of the small beads an Ave Maria, and for each of the larger a Paternoster is repeated.

Rosecrans, William Stark. An American general, b. in O., 1819; at present Member of Congress for California.

Rose-cut, rōz'kut. A term applied to a gem the back of which is left flat, and the face cut into a series of inclined triangular facets arranged around a central hexagon.

Rose-diamond, 'dī-a-mond. A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into 24 triangular planes arranged around a hexagonal center.

Rose-engine, 'en-jin. An appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines.

Rose-festival, 'fes-ti-val. A festival celebrated June 8, which had its origin in Salency in France. A girl is selected from three most distinguished for female virtues, her name being announced from the pulpit to give an opportunity for objections. She is then conducted to church, where she hears service in a place of honor, after which she formerly used to open a ball with the seigneur. She is called La Rosière, because she is adorned by roses held together by a silver clasp presented by Louis VIII. The festival has been imitated at other places.

Rose-noble, 'nō-bl. An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6s. 8d. Rose-nobles were also coined in the reign of Edward IV. of the value of 8s. 4d.

Rose-rial, 'rī-al. A name for British gold coins of various reigns and various values. The noble of Edward IV. was so called from the figure of a rose which was added to the reverse. There were roserials of James I. of the value of 30s.

Rosetta Stone. rō'zet'a stōn. The name given to a stone in the British Museum, originally found by the French near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. It is a piece of black basalt, and contains part of three distinct inscriptions, the first or highest in hieroglyphics, the second in enchorial characters, and the third in Greek. According to the Greek

inscription the stone was erected in the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes, about 193 B. C.

Rose-window, rōz'win-dō. In Arch. a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a center. Called also Catherine-wheel and Marigold Window.

Rosicrucian, roz'i-krō'shi-an. One of a secret sect or society some account of which was given in works published in Germany in the 17th century, and which was said to have originated two or three centuries previous. Whether such an organized society ever did really exist or not is an open question. Its members are said to have made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature, and especially as to the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, and acquaintance with what was occurring in distant regions, &c. The society was often known as Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

Rosin, roz'in. The name given to resin when employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes.

Ross, John, Sir An English Arctic explorer; B. 1777, D. 1856. His nephew, Sir James Clark Ross, B. 1800, also attained distinction as an Arctic explorer; D. 1862.

Rossini, Gioacchimo. The most eminent of Italian composers; B. 1792, D. at Paris, 1870.

Rota, rō'ta. An ecclesiastical court at Rome, composed of prelates. In Eng. Hist. a political club founded by Harrington, 1659, who advocated the election of officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of Parliament annually by rotation.

Rotacism, rō'ta-sizm. Faulty pronunciation of the letter R, a species of psellismus; burr.

Rotalia, rō-tā'li-a. A gen. of the Foraminifera, so called from their nautiloid wheel-like contour. They are extremely minute.

Rote, rōt. An old stringed musical instrument, a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol.

Rothesay. Cap. of Co. Bute, a Scottish seaport, 30 m. S. W. of Glasgow; it gives the title of duke to the male heir to the British throne; pop. 9,100.

Rothschild. The name of the heaviest firm of capitalists in the commercial world, of Jewish blood; founded at Frankfort-on-the-Main by Anselm Meyer R.; B. 1743, D. 1812, leaving an immense fortune to his five sons, each of whom opened and conducted a banking-house in the larger European capitals. Their aggregate wealth is estimated at nearly $5,000,000,000.

Rotifera, rō-tif'er-a. A class of animalcules, distinguished by their circles of cilia, which, through the microscope, appear like revolving wheels. They can be desiccated and kept for months and still be revived on the application of moisture.

Rotterdam. An important commercial city of Holland, at the junction of the Meuse and Rotte, 35 m. S. W. of Amsterdam; pop. 127,600.

Rottolo, rot'ō-lō. A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean, varying from 1¼ to 5 lbs.

Rouble, rō'bl. The unit of the Russian money system. The silver rouble is equal to about 60 cents; it is divided into 100 copecks.

Rouen. Cap. of Dep. Seine-Inférieure and ancient metropolis of Normandy, France, on the Seine, 67 m. N. W. of Paris; pop. 109,450.

Rouge-et-noir, rōzh-e-nwār. A game of cards played between a banker and an unlimited number of persons at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two colored black and two red. A player may stake his money upon rouge or noir by placing it on the red or black spots, or he may stake it on two other chances, couleur or inverse.

Roulette, rō-let'. A game of chance played at a table, in the center of which is a cavity surrounded by a revolving disk, the circumference of which is divided into compartments colored black and red alternately, and numbered with a zero and double zero. A ball is rolled in an opposite direction to the revolving disk, and the wager is laid upon the color of the compartment in which it finally stops.

Roundhead, round'hed. A name given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I., during the English civil war, to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, who wore their hair closely cut, the Cavaliers wearing theirs in long ringlets.

Round-robin, 'rob-in. A written petition, memorial or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle, so that it is impossible to ascertain who heads the list.

Round-tower, 'tou-er. A tall, slender tower, common in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland, from 80 to 180 ft. in height, and from 20 to 80 ft. in diameter.

Antiquaries generally agree that they date from the 9th to the 12th century, and in considering them as strongholds.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques. A distinguished French author; B. at Geneva, 1712; D. 1778.

Rousseau, Lovell H. An American general; B. in Ky., 1818; D. 1869.

Routier, rō'ti-ā. One of a class of military adventurers of the 12th century, who hired themselves out to whoever would pay them best: so named from being always on the route or move.

Royalist, roi'al-ist. An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government. Specifically applied in history to a partisan of Charles I. and Charles the II. of England, and to an adherent of the Bourbons after the first French revolution.

Rubens, Peter Paul. The leading painter of the Flemish school; B. at Siegen, 1577; D. 1640.

Rubezahl, 'be-tsāl. Number Nip, a famous mountain spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous; said to be favorable to the poor and oppressed, but waging war on the proud and wicked.

Rubicon, rō'bi-kon. A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Cæsar. The crossing of the R. by Cæsar was the first step in the civil war between him and Pompey, equivalent to a declaration of war.

Ruby. A crystallized gem next to the diamond in hardness and value, of various shades of red, the most highly prized being crimson and carmine red. It consists of nearly pure alumina, with small quantities of magnesia, &c.

Rudolphine, -dol'fin. A set of astronomical tables composed by Kepler, founded on the observations of Tycho Brahé, named in honor of Rudolph II., emperor of Bohemia.

Ruff, ruf. A bird allied to the woodcock, and found in Europe and Asia.

Ruff.

Rum, rum. Spirit distilled from cane juice, from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations.

Ruminant, rō'mi-nant. A member of the ord. Ruminantia; an animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat and bovine kind.

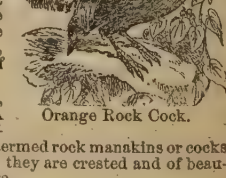
Rumswizzle, rum'swiz-l. A frieze cloth made in Ireland from undyed foreign wool which resists wet.

Rune, rōn. A letter of the alphabet peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe. There were three leading classes of runes—the Scandinavian, the German and the Anglo-Saxon, agreeing in some respects. Of these the first consisted of 16 letters, while the Anglo-Saxon consisted of 40. Runic monuments occur in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Britain and some parts of France and Spain. The earliest mention made of the runes was in the 6th century.

Rune.

Rupee, rō-pē'. A silver coin current in India and islands of the Eastern Archipelago, equivalent to 50 cents.

Rupert's Drop, 'perts drop. A drop of glass thrown while in a state of fusion into water, and thus suddenly consolidated. The thick end may be subjected to the blow of a hammer without breaking, but should the smallest part of the tail be nipped off or the surface scratched with a diamond, the whole flies into fine dust with considerable force. This is due to the strain in the interior, caused by the consolidation of the crust while the internal mass is liquid. This philosophical toy receives its name from being brought first into notice by Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I.



Orange Rock Cock.

Rupicola, -pik'o-la. A gen. of insessorial birds termed rock manakins or cocks of the rock; they are crested and of beautiful plumage.

Rush, Benjamin. An eminent American philanthropist and statesman; B. in Penn., 1745; D. 1813. Richard, his son, B. 1780, D. 1859, was prominent as a statesman, acting as Attorney-General

and Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., also as Minister to England and France.

Ruskin, John. A distinguished English author and art critic; B. 1819.

Russell, John, Earl. An eminent English statesman, 3d son of the Duke of Bedford; B. 1792, D. 1878. He was Prime Minister in 1846 and 1865.

Russia. An empire extending over a large portion of N. Europe and almost the whole of N. Asia, covering nearly one-seventh of the surface of the globe; total area, 8,082,970 sq. m.; total pop. about 90,000,000, of which nearly 80,000,000 are inhabitants of European R. Principal cities, St. Petersburg, cap., Moscow, Warsaw, Riga, Odessa, Kishinov, Suratov, Wilna, Kazan, Kiev, Nikolaieff and Kharkoff, in Europe; Tobolsk, Omsk, Yeniseisk, Irkoutsk, Yakoutsk and Petropaulovski, in Asia. Chief rivers, the Dneiper, Don, Volga, Dneister, Bug, Dwina and Niemen, in Europe; the Amoor, Lena, Obi and Yenesei, in Asia. Lakes, Ladoga, Peipus, Onega and Baikal. Mountains, Ural, Caucasus, Great and Little Altai chains.

Russniak, rus'ni-ak. A member of a branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Galicia, Hungary, Podolia, Volhynia and Lithuania, distinguished from Russians proper, or Muscovites, by their language and mode of life. They are uncultivated and devoted almost entirely to agriculture.

Russud, 'ud. In the E. Indies, a progressively increasing land-tax.

Ruth. A book of the Old Testament, the heroine being R., the Moabitic widow of a Hebrew, son of Naomi, who became the wife of Boaz and the ancestress of David.

Rutha, rut'a. In the E. Indies, a carriage on two low wheels.

Ruysdael, Jacob. A distinguished Dutch landscape painter; B. 1630, D. 1681.

Ruyter, Michael A. An eminent Dutch admiral; B. 1607; killed in battle with the French, 1675.

Ryde. A popular seashore resort on the Isle of Wight; pop. 27,362.

Ryot, rī-ot. A Hindu peasant who holds land under the mode of assessment termed ryotwar.

S

S IS the 19th letter of the English alphabet, and is both a lingual and a dental. More descriptively it is classed as a sibilant, from its hissing sound. It has two sounds, the one surd, or uttered with breath merely, as in sack, sin, this; the other sonant, or uttered with voice, as in muse, wise. In a few words it is silent, as in isle and viscount. S is a very common letter in English words, both initially and finally, singly or in conjunction with other consonants. The principal reason for its being so common is that it is the characteristic of the plural and other inflections. In abbreviations S stands for South, S. E., Southeast, S. W., Southwest; F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal Society; S. T. P., Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, Professor of Sacred Theology. In Chem. S is the symbol for sulphur.

Saadh, sā'ad. One of an Indian sect of pure deists, whose mode of life in many respects resembles that of the Quakers.

Saadi, Muslih-ed-Deen. A celebrated Persian poet; B. 1184, D. 1291, living to the great age of 107.

Sabbathian, sa-bā'thi-an. A member of a religious sect of the 17th century, followers of Sabbathius Zwi, of Smyrna, who declared himself the Messiah, sent to shake off the thralldom of Christianity and Mohammedanism and to convert all humanity. Remnants of the sect still exist in Poland and Turkey.

Sabbatarian, sab-ba-tā'ri-an. One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath instead of the first. A sect of Baptists; called also Seventh-day Baptists, because they maintain that the Jewish Sabbath has not been abrogated. One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary rigor.

Sabbath, 'bath. The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest from all secular labor, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week, and this day is still observed by the Jews and some Christians. But the Christian church very early began to observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day. Hence it is often called the Lord's-day. The heathen nations in the north of Europe dedicated the first day of the week to the sun, and hence their Christian descendants continue to call the day Sunday. Sabbath is not strictly synonymous with Sunday. Sunday is the name of the day; Sabbath, the name of the institution. Sunday is the Sabbath of Christians; Saturday is the Sabbath of the Jews.

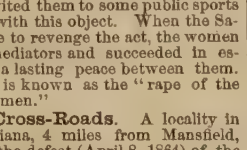
Sabellian, sa-bel'i-an. A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of Egypt in the 3d century, who taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations or functions of Deity.

Sabian, sā'bi-an. A worshiper of the sun and other heavenly bodies. One of an obscure sect, who mingled Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism and heathenish superstition together, known as Christians of St. John, and still scattered in small numbers about the Lower Euphrates and Tigris and other places. One of a sect that arose in the 9th century, called also Pseudo-Sabians or Syrian Sabians. Their religion is described as the heathenism of the ancient Syrians, modified by Hellenic influences.

Sabine, sā'bin. One of, or pertaining to, an ancient people from whom the founders of Rome took their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows with this object. When the Sabines came to revenge the act, the women acted as mediators and succeeded in establishing a lasting peace between them. The deed is known as the "rape of the Sabine women."

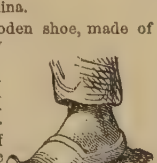
Sabine Cross-Roads. A locality in W. Louisiana, 4 miles from Mansfield, noted for the defeat (April 8, 1864) of the Federals, under Gen. Banks, by the Confederates, under Gen. Taylor.

Sable, 'bl. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, nearly allied to the common marten and pine marten, the Mustela zibellina.



Sable.

Sabot, sā-bō. A wooden shoe, made of one piece, worn by peasants in France, Belgium, &c. A wooden disk attached to a projectile to maintain it in its proper position in the bore of a gun; also a metallic cup or disk fixed to a projectile to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.



Sabot.

Sabotiere, -bo-tē-ār. A machine for making ices.

Saber, sā'ber. A sword with a broad, heavy blade, thick at the back, and curved towards the point, specially adapted for cutting; a cavalry sword.

Saccharometer, sak-ka-rom'et-er. An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.

Saccomydæ, -kō-mi'dē. A family of mammals comprising the pouched rats and gophers, which are furnished with external cheek-pouches.

Sachem, sā'chem. A chief among some of the native Indian tribes; a sagamore.

Sachet, sā-shā. A small bag for containing odorous substances; a scent-bag; a perfume cushion.

Sackbut, sak'-but. A musical instrument of the trumpet kind, which can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required. In Scrip. a musical stringed instrument mentioned in Dan. iii., supposed to be identical with the sambyka of the Greeks, perhaps a kind of guitar.

Sacque, sak. A kind of loose gown or upper robe worn by ladies in the 17th and 18th centuries, introduced from France. A modern article of female dress, fitted to the waist, but hanging loose over the hips, with close sleeves.

Sacrament, sak'ra-ment. In Theol. an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace. In the R. C. Ch. and the Greek Ch. it is held that there are seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. When used without any qualifying word, sacrament means the eucharist or Lord's supper.

Sacramentarian, 'men-tā''ri-an. One that differs from the R. C. Church and the Lutherans in regard to the sacraments; a word applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants, and by the followers of Luther in the 16th century to the followers of Zwingle.

Sacramento. A river of Central California, rising in the Rocky Mountains and emptying into San Francisco Bay; length 480 m. A city (cap.) of California, on the S. river, 75 m. N. E. of San Francisco; pop. 21,420.

Sacrarium, sa-krā'ri-um. A family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity. The adytum of a temple. That part of a church where the altar is situated.

Sacristan, sak'ris-tan. An officer of the church who has charge of the sacristy.

Sacristy, -ti. An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils and the vestments in which the clergyman officiates are deposited; the vestry.

Sacti, 'ti. In Hindu Myth. the female power of the universe, spouse of Siva.

Sadda, sad'da. A work in the modern Persian tongue, being a summary of the Zendavesta or sacred books.

Sadducee, 'dū-sē. One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the existence of any spiritual beings except God, and believed that the soul died with the body, and that there was no resurrection. They rejected the oral law which was upheld by the Pharisees, and adhered to the text of the Mosaic law.

Sadoc. A Hebrew philosopher who lived abt. 230 B.C.; founder of the sect called Sadducees.

Sadowa. A village of Bohemia, Austria, near Königsgrätz, noted for the victory, July 3, 1866, of the Prussians, 220,000, commanded by King William, over the Austrians, 190,000, under Marshal Benedek. The latter lost 160 cannon and 15,000 prisoners.

Safety-valve, sāf'ti-valv. A contrivance for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosions in steam-boilers, by opening at a certain pressure.

Saga, sä'ga. An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition, relating either mythical or historical events; a tale; a history.

Sagamore, sag'a-mōr. Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief; a sachem.

Sagitta, saj'i-ta. The Arrow, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. It contains no stars higher than the fourth magnitude. In Zoöl. a gen. of annelids forming Huxley's ord. Chætognatha.

Sahara, Desert of. (Great Desert). A vast section of N. Africa, bounded N. by the Barbary States, E. by Egypt, S. by the Soudan, W. by the Atlantic, principally consisting of plains of sand, destitute of water or vegetation, but diversified with small fertile tracts called oases; area, abt. 2,500 sq. m.

Sahib, sä'ib. A term used by the natives of India or Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans. Sahibah is the corresponding feminine form. Lit., master, mistress.

Saic, sä'ik. A Turkish or Grecian vessel, common in the Levant.

Said, Port. A city of Egypt, at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal; pop, 12,600.

Sagittarius, -tā'ri-us. One of the zodiacal constellations which the sun enters Nov. 22. Represented by the figure of a centaur shooting an arrow from his bow.

Sagittarius.

Sago, sā'gō. A kind of starch, produced from the stem or cellular substance of several palms and palm-like vegetables.

Sago Palm.

Sagum, 'gum. The military cloak worn by Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

Saigon. Cap. of the French possessions in Cochin China, on a river of same name, 35 m. from the China Sea; pop. 48,500.

Saint Clair, Arthur. An American general, B. in Scotland, 1735, D. 1818. He served with credit in the Revolution, was elected to Congress, 1785, and Governor of Ohio, 1789; in 1791 was disastrously defeated by the Miami Indians.

Saint Clair. A small lake between Lakes Erie and Huron; area 360 sq. m.

Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin de. An eminent French author and critic; B. 1804, D. 1869.

Saint John. Cap. of New Brunswick, at the mouth of St. J. River, 185 m. N. W. of Halifax; pop. 32,650.

Saint John's. Cap. of Newfoundland; pop. 29,426.

Saint Just, Antoine. A French revolutionist; B. 1768, guillotined 1794. He was one of Robespierre's most violent abettors, and perished with his chief.

Saint Louis. The commercial metropolis of Missouri, on the Mississippi, 18 m. below its junction with the Missouri and 196 above the mouth of the Ohio; pop. 350,518.

Saint Paul. Cap. of Minnesota, on the Mississippi, 9 m. below the Falls of St. Anthony; pop. 41,473.

Saint-Pierre, Jacques Henri, Bernardin de. A distinguished French author, B. 1737, D. 1814.

Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Comte de. A versatile French philanthropist, political economist, philosopher and author; B. 1750, D. 1825. He served in the American army in the Revolution; returning to France he spent a fortune in endeavoring to establish an ideal society; he was also the founder of the philosophical sect of which Thierry, Comte and Chevalier were the principal apostles.

Saint-Simonian, sānt-si-mō′ni-an. A partisan of the Comte de St. Simon, who maintained that the principle of joint-stock property and just division of the fruits of common labor among all members of society is the true remedy for the evils of society.

Saiva, sī′va. A votary of Siva. The Saivas are one of the three great sects of Hindustan. Its members belong chiefly to the learned and speculative classes.

Sakhrat, sak′rat. In Mohammedan Myth. the name for a sacred stone, one grain of which confers miraculous powers. It is of an emerald color, and the blue tint of the sky is due to its reflection.

Saki, sā′ki. The American name of those platyrhine monkeys which constitute the gen. Pithecia. Fox-tailed monkeys.

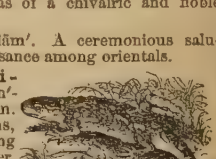
Saki Cuxio.

Sakta, sāk′ta. A member of one of the great Hindu sects, the Saktas, comprising the worshipers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantra. They are divided into the followers of the right-hand and left-hand ritual. The latter practice the grossest impurities.

Saladin (Malek-Nasir-Youssouf). An eminent Saracen Sultan; B. 1137, became vizier, 1168, and sovereign of Egypt, 1173. He captured Jerusalem but was defeated and besieged in Acre, by Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus of France, 1189, surrendering under a three years truce, 1191, retaining Jerusalem; D. 1193. He was of a chivalric and noble character.

Salaam, sā-lām′. A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among orientals.

Salamandridæ, sal-a-man′-dri-dē. A fam. of amphibians, comprehending the salamander.

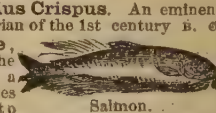


Common Salamander.

Salic, sal′ik. A term applied to a code of laws belonging to the Salian Franks. One of these excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the 14th century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law, and it is in this sense that the term Salic law is commonly used.

Sallust, Caius Crispus. An eminent Roman historian of the 1st century B. C.

Salmonidæ, -mon′i-dē. The salmon tribe, a fam. of fishes belonging to the Malacopterygii abdominales, of which the salmon is the type.



Salmon.

Salonica. A Turkish seaport in Roumelia, 185 m. N. W. of Athens; pop. 74,800.

Salt, salt. Chloride of sodium, formerly termed muriate of soda, a substance which has been known, and in common use, as a seasoner and preserver of food from the earliest ages. It is formed when chlorine and sodium or hydrochloric acid and soda come together.

Salt Lake City. Cap. of co. of same name, and seat of the territorial government of Utah; pop. 20,768.

Samaveda. sā′ma-vē-da. The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred hymns of Hindustan. The Samaveda means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

Sambo, sam′bō. The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a zambo. Often applied to negroes in general.

Samoyed, sa-mō′yed. A member of a race of people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean from about the river Mezen

on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. Their language is Turanian.

Sampan, sam'pan. A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese rivers, at Singapore, &c. On the Canton river sampans are often used as habitations.

Samshoo, 'shō. A Chinese spirit distilled from rice.

Samson. In Scrip., a Judge of Israel, son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan; B. 1155 B. C. He possessed extraordinary strength, and while a prisoner to the Philistines was deprived of his sight and destroyed himself with a large number of his enemies by pulling down the temple in which they were assembled.

Samuel, Sam'ū-el. The name of two canonical books of the Old Testament, covering three principal periods, the restoration of the theocracy of which Samuel was the leader; the history of Saul; David's reign.

Samuel. In Scrip., a prophet and last Judge of Israel, of the tribe of Levi; B. 1162, D. 1072 B. C. He consecrated Saul the first king, and annointed David, his successor. The two books of the Old Testament bearing his name are supposed to have been written by S.

San-benito, san-be-nē'tō. A loose upper garment painted with flames, figures of devils, the person's own portrait, &c., worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition when going to the auto de fe. Those who expressed repentance wore a garment of the same kind with flames directed downward; that worn by Jews, sorcerers, renegades, bore a St. Andrew's cross in red before and behind.

Sandal, 'dal. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps, crossed over and wound round the ankle. Originally made of leather, they were afterward made of gold, silver and other precious material. The official shoe of a bishop or abbot, commonly made of red leather, and sometimes of silk or velvet. A tie or strap for fastening a shoe.

Grecian and Roman Sandals.

Sand-blast, sand'blast. A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the percussive force of particles of sand driven by a steam or air blast. Called also sand-jet.

Sand Piper. A bird of the snipe family, inhabiting the sea-shore.

Sand Piper.

Sand, George. The pseudonym of a celebrated French novelist, Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin de Franceuil (Madame Dudevant), a great-granddaughter of Marshal Saxe; B. 1804, D. 1876.

Sandusky. Cap. of Erie Co., Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 15,838.

Sandwich Islands. A chain of 18 islands in the N. Pacific, forming the kingdom of Hawaii; area, 6,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 80,000. Cap. Honolulu.

San Francisco. The commercial metropolis of the American Pacific coast, on the bay of the same name, California; pop. 233,959.

Sangreal, sang-rā'al. The holy vessel from which our Lord ate the paschal lamb, or from which he dispensed the wine, at the last supper.

Sangu, sāng'gu. The native name of the Abyssinian ox, characterized by the great size of its horns.

Sanguisuga, sang'gwi-sū-ga. A gen. of abranchiate annelidans, of which the medicinal leach is the type.

Sanhedrim, san'he-drim. The great council among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs. It had power of life and death. The president was generally the high priest, and the other members consisted of chief-priests, elders and scribes, in all amounting to seventy-one or seventy-two.

Sanhita, 'hi-ta. The name of that portion of the Vedas, or sacred writings of the Brahmans, which contains the mantra or hymns.

Sanjak, 'jak. A subdivision of an eyalet or minor province of Turkey, so called because the governor of such district, called sanjak-beg, is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail.

Sankhya, sāng'khyā. The name of one of the three great systems of Hindu philosophy. It teaches how eternal happiness, or complete exemption from ill, can be obtained.

San Marino. A republic of C. Italy, area, 22 sq. m., pop. abt. 9,500. Cap. San Marino; pop. 7,436.

San Salvador. A C. American republic, bounded N. by Honduras, E. by

Honduras and Nicaragua, S. and W. by the Pacific; area 7,230 sq. m., pop. 802,600. Chief city, San Salvador, cap., 5 m. from its port, La Libertad; pop. 23,870.

Sans-culotte, sănz-kụ-lot'. The name given in derision to the popular party by the aristocrats in the French revolution of 1789, and afterward assumed by the patriots as a title of honor. Lit., a fellow without breeches.

Sanskrit, san'skrit. The ancient language of the Hindus, being that in which most of their vast literature is written, from the oldest portion of the Vedas (supposed to date from about 1500 B. C.) downward, though it has long ceased to be a spoken language. It is one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues, and stands in the same relation to the modern Aryan languages of India as Latin stands to the Romance.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de. A Mexican general and statesman; B. 1798, D. 1877. He was elected President, 1833, and became Dictator 1835. Texas revolted 1836, and S. A. was defeated and captured at San Jacinto. Restored to power 1841, he was expelled the country 1845, but on the breaking out of the war with the U. S., 1846, he returned, and was made Commander-in-Chief. With the victory of the U. S. he left the country, but made several unsuccessful attempts to regain the supreme power.

Santiago de Chili. Cap. of the republic of Chili, S. America, at the W. base of the Andes; pop. 121,600.

Santiago de Cuba. Ancient cap. of the island of Cuba, on its S. E. coast; pop. abt. 100,000.

Santiago de la Vega (Spanish Town). Cap. of the island of Jamaica; pop. 8,400.

Santon, san'ton. An Eastern priest, a kind of dervis, regarded by the people as a saint.

Sao Francisco. A large river of Brazil, emptying into the Atlantic, noted for its falls, 160 m. above the mouth, rivaling Niagara; length 1,200 m.

Saone. A river of France, uniting with the Rhone at Lyon; length 225 m.

Sapajou, sap'a-jō. A name generally given to a group of S. American platyrhine, prehensile-tailed monkeys, including fifteen or sixteen species.

Sapphire, saf'fir. A precious stone, next in hardness and value to the diamond, belonging to the corundum class, which embraces the ruby, the oriental amethyst, the oriental topaz and the emerald, and composed essentially of crystallized alumina.

Saprophagan, sa-prof'a-gan. A member of a tribe of coleopterous insects, comprising such as feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition.

Saracen, sar'a-sen. An Arabian or other Mussulman of the early and proselytizing period; a propagator of Mohammedanism in countries west of Arabia.

Saragossa. Cap. of prov. of same name, in Spain, the ancient cap. of Aragon, on the Ebro, 176 m. N. E. of Madrid; pop. 59,726.

Saratoga Springs. A village and popular watering-place, cap. of S. Co., N. Y., 38 m. N. W. of Albany; pop. 8,421. In the vicinity, Gen. Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates, Oct. 13, 1777.

Saraswati, -swa-tē. In Hindu Myth. the name of the female energy or wife of Brahman, the first of the Hindu triad. She is the goddess of speech, music, arts and letters.

Sarcophagus, sär-kof'a-gus. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it was believed to have the property of consuming the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It was otherwise called Lapis Assius, from being found at Assos, a city of Lycia. Hence, coffin or tomb of stone. The oldest known sarcophagi are Egyptian, and are found in certain of the pyramids. Sarcophagi were also used by the Phœnicians, Persians and Romans; and in modern times stone coffins have not been uncommon for royalty and persons of high rank.

Sarcophile, 'kō-fil. One of the Sarcophaga, or carnivorous Marsupialia; also used generally for any flesh-eating animal.

Sardine, 'deen. A small fish (Clupea Sardina) of the same gen. as the herring and pilchard. It is much esteemed for its flavor, large quantities being preserved in oil.

Sardinia. An Italian island, separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio; area, 9,240 sq. m.; pop. abt. 600,000; cap. Cagliari.

Sardius, 'di-us. A precious stone, probably a sard or carnelian, one of which was in Aaron's breastplate. Ex. xxviii., 17. Called also Sardel and Sardine.

Sardonyx, 'dō-niks. A precious stone, a rare variety of onyx, consisting of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony, formerly much employed for the sculp-

cure of cameos. The name has sometimes been applied to a variety of chalcedonic quartz resembling carnelian, and also to carnelians whose colors are in alternate bands of red and white.

Sargasso Sea. The name given to a large expanse of water in the center of the Atlantic, W. of the Canary and Cape de Verde islands; it is very calm and covered with sea-weed, whence its name.

Sarto, Andrea del. An eminent Italian painter; B. 1488, D. 1530.

Sasin, sā'sin. The common Indian antelope (Antilope cervicapra), remarkable for its swiftness and beauty. It is abundant in the open dry plains of India, in flocks of from ten to sixty females to a single male.

Sasin or Indian Antelope.

Saskatchewan. A large river of British N. America, rising in the Rocky Mountains and emptying into Lake Winnipeg; length, 1,000 m.

Sassenach, sas'sen-ach. A general name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to those of Saxon race; a Saxon; an Englishman.

Satan, sā'tan. The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the arch fiend.

Satellite, sat'el-līt. An obsequious dependant; a subservient follower. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one.

Satin-stone, 'in-stōn. A fibrous gypsum used by lapidaries; satin-spar.

Saturday, 'er-dā. The 7th or last day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath.

Saturn, 'ern. An ancient Italian deity, popularly believed to have made his first appearance in the reign of Janus, instructing the people in agriculture, gardening, &c., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. He was consequently elected to share the government with Janus, and the country was called Saturnia after him. His reign came afterwards to be sung by the poets as "the golden age." He was often identified with the Kronos of the Greeks. His temple was the state treasury. Ops was his wife. His festivals. Saturnalia, corresponded to the Greek Kronia. One of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter and more remote from the sun, its distance being somewhat more than 872,000,000 miles.

Satyr, 'er. In Class. Myth. a sylvan deity or demi-god, half man and half goat, having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs were common attendants on Bacchus, and were distinguished for lasciviousness and riot.

Saul. In Scrip. the first King of Israel, son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, anointed by Samuel 1091 B.C.; slain with his sons on Mt. Gilboa, 951 B. C.

Saurian, sa'ri-an. One of the order Sauria; a lizard or lizard-like animal.

Sauterne, sō-tern. A species of white Bordeaux wine, made from grapes grown in the neighborhood of Sauternes, department of Gironde.

Savannah. The commercial metropolis of Georgia, on the S. river; pop. 30,709.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie Rene (Duc de Rovigo). A distinguished French general and statesman; B. 1774, D. 1833.

Save. A river of Austria, emptying into the Danube at Belgrade; length, 590 m.

Saviour, sāv'yer. Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called the Saviour by way of distinction.

Savonarola, Girolamo. A distinguished Italian orator and religious reformer; B. 1452, martyred 1497.

Savoy. An ancient duchy, and later a division of the Kingdom of Sardinia; ceded to France, 1860; bounded N. by Switzerland, E. and S. by Italy. House of S., a dynastic race, founded by Berthold, a German count, whose descendants took the title of counts, 1111; in 1720 the title of King of Sardinia, and in 1861 Victor Emmanuel II. became King of Italy.

Saw-fish, sa'fish. An elasmobranchiate

Tentacled Saw-fish.

fish, gen. Pristis, nearly related to both the sharks and the rays. It attains a length of 15 to 18 feet.

Saxe, Hermann Maurice, Count de. A distinguished marshal of France, son of Augustus (The Strong), Elector of Saxony and King of Poland; B. 1690, D. 1750. He gained the great victories of Fontenoy and Laufeld, in Flanders.

Saxe, John Godfrey. An American poet and wit; B. in Vt. 1816.

Sax-horn, saks'horn. One of several brass wind-instruments with a wide mouthpiece and three, four or five cylinders, comprising the high small sax-horn, the soprano, the alto, the tenor, baritone, bass, and double bass.

Saxon, sak'son. One of the people who formerly dwelt in N. Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; one of their descendants; an Anglo-Saxon; one of English race. The language of the Saxons, Anglo-Saxon. A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony. S. architecture, the earliest stage of native English architecture, its period being from the conversion of England till about the Conquest, when Norman architecture began to prevail.

Saxony. A kingdom of N. E. Germany; area, 1718 German sq. m., pop. 2,537,819. Chief cities, Dresden, cap., Leipzig, Chemnitz, Zwickau and Freiberg. Principal rivers, the Elbe, Pleisse and Saale.

Saxophone, sak'so-fōn. One of a family of brass wind instruments invented by M. Sax, six in number: the high, the soprano, the alto, the tenor, the baritone and the bass.

Saxotromba, -trom-ba. One of a class of brass instruments with three or four cylinders; the set includes the high, soprano, alto, tenor, baritone and bass.

Sax-tuba, saks'tū-ba. A brass instrument with wide mouthpiece and three cylinders.

Scagliola, skal-yi-ō'la. In Arch. a composition, imitative of marble, composed of gypsum, or sulphate of lime, calcined and with the addition of water made into a fine paste. While soft it is bestudded with splinters of spar, marble, granite, bits of concrete, colored gypsum, &c., colored with ochers, boles, &c., smoothed and polished.

Scald, skald. An ancient Scandinavian poet; one whose occupation was to compose poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and to recite and sing them on public occasions.

Scaliger, Joseph Justus. The most eminent philologer of his age; B. at Agen, France, of Italian parentage, 1540, D. 1609.

Scallop, skal'lop. A marine lamellibranchiate mollusk, sec. Asiphonida, fam. Ostreidæ, gen. Pecten.

Scansores, skan-sō'rēz. An ord. of birds, popularly known as climbing birds.

Scallop shell.

Scape-wheel, skāp'whēl. The wheel which drives the pendulum of a clock.

Scapular, skap'ū-ler. A portion of dress consisting of two bands—one going down the breast and the other on the back—worn by a religieux. Tongue scapular, a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewn, put on a monk who had offended with his tongue. In Surg. a bandage for the shoulder-blade.

Scarabæidæ, skar-a-bē'i-dē. A group of beetles, forming the chief part of the section Lamellicornes, and having the gen. Scarabæus as its type. The S. sacer, or sacred beetle of the Egyptians, was regarded with great veneration; and figures of it, plain or inscribed with characters, were habitually worn by the ancient Egyptians as an amulet.

Scauper, skap'er. A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving.

Sceptic, skep'tik. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In Philos. a follower of Pyrrho, founder of a sect of philosophers who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of everything. A person who doubts the existence and perfections of God or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves in the divine origin of the Christian religion.

Schaffhausen. A N. canton of Switzerland, also a city, cap. of canton, remarkable for its wooden bridge across the Rhine; three miles from the Falls of S., 100 ft. high; pop. 10,873.

Schamyl. A noted Circassian chief; B. 1797, D. 1873. Elected imaum or king, 1834, he successfully defended his country against Russia for 30 years, but was forced to surrender, 1859, and afterward resided in Kalouga, Russia, maintaining the state of a prince.

Scheele, Carl Wilhelm. A distinguished Swedish chemist; B. 1742, D. 1786. He made many important discoveries.

Schene, skēn. An Egyptian measure of length equal to 60 stadia or about 7½ miles.

Scheffer, Ary. An eminent French painter; B. 1795, D. 1858.

Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von. One of the most eminent of German metaphysical philosophers, ranking with Kant, Hegel and Fichte; B. 1775, D. 1854.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von. An eminent German poet and historian; B. 1759, D. 1805.

Schlegel, August Wilhelm von. A distinguished German poet and critic, B. 1766, D. 1845.

Schofield, John McAllister. An American general; B. in N. Y., 1831. He served with distinction during the civil war.

Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe. An American ethnologist and author; B. in N. Y. 1793, D. 1864.

Schoolman, skōl'man. A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of school divinity; specifically, philosophers and divines of the middle ages who adopted the principles of Aristotle, and spent much time in abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught originally in the schools of divinity established by Charlemagne

Schooner, skoon'er. A vessel with two masts.

Schooner.

Schubert, Franz. An eminent Austrian musical composer; B. 1797, D. 1828.

Schwartz, Berthold. A German monk (Franciscan), who invented gunpowder; B. abt. 1300, D. 1369.

Schwarzenberg, Karl Philipp, Prince von. An Austrian general; B. 1771, D. 1820. He negotiated the marriage of Napoleon I. and the Austrian princess, and commanded the allies at the victory of Leipzig, 1813.

Sciænidæ, sī-ē'ni-dē. A family of acanthopterous fishes, the type of which is the genus Sciæna. Some members of the family possess a remarkable power of emitting sounds, as the maigre and drum-fish.

Scilly Islands. A group of 150 at the W. extremity of the English Channel, but few of which are inhabitable.

Scimitar, sim'i-ter. An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, curved and broadest at the point-end. Also written Cimeter.

Sciopticon, sī-op'ti-kon. A form of magic-lantern adapted for the exhibition of photographed objects.

Scipio, Publius Cornelius Africanus. A distinguished Roman general and statesman, the conqueror of Hannibal; B. 241, D. 179 B. C. Æmilianus Africanus, adopted son of the above, was also greatly distinguished as a general, capturing Carthage and Numantia, Spain; B. 181, killed 132 B. C. in a political emeute at Rome. The name was also borne by other distinguished Romans.

Scissor-tail, siz'er-tāl. The Milvulus forficatus or tyrannus, belonging to the fly-catchers. It has a forked tail, terminated by two long feathers, which open and shut like a pair of scissors.

Sciuridæ, sī-ū'ri-dē. A family of rodents, comprising the true squirrels, the flying-squirrels and the marmots.

Sclerometer, sklē-rom'et-er. An instrument for accurately determining the degree of hardness of a mineral.

Scolopacidæ, skol-o-pas'i-dē. A family of longirostral wading-birds, of which the gen. Scolopax is the type; the snipe and wood-cock family.

Scomberidæ, skom-ber'i-dē. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the common mackerel may be regarded as a type. The tunny, sword-fish, dory and boar-fish belong to this group.

Scorpion, skor'pi-on. The name of any species of Scorpio, a gen. of pulmonary arachnids, ord. Arthrogastra or Pedipalpi. Their sting gives rise to excruciating pain, but is rarely attended either with redness or swelling, and is very seldom, if ever, fatal to man. In Astron. the 8th sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

Scorpion.

Scotland. One of the principal divisions of the kingdom of Gt. Britain and Ireland, occupying the north portion of the Island Gt. Britain; bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic, E. by the German Ocean, S. by

England; area 30,328 sq. m., pop. 3,871,-413. Chief cities, Edinburgh, cap., Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, Leith, Perth, Montrose, Dumfries, Stirling, Kilmarnock and Greenock. Principal rivers, Clyde, Forth, Tay, Dee, Don, Ness, Nith, Ayr and Tweed. Lakes, Loch Lomond, Ness, Tay, Awe, Maree, Shiel, Lochy and Katrine. Friths, Solway, Clyde, Dornoch, Murray, Tay and Forth. The N. part is mountainous and known as the Highlands, the ranges being the Grampians, Ben More, Sidlaws and Ochils; in the Lowlands, the Cheviots, Lammermoors, Lowthers and Pentlands.

Scotograph, skot'ō-graf. An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for enabling the blind to write.

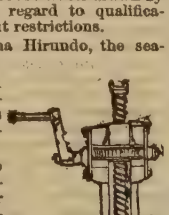
Scott, Walter, Sir, Bart. An eminent Scottish poet, novelist and historian; B. 1771, D. 1832.

Scott, Winfield. An American general; B. in Va., 1786, D. 1866. He was commander-in-chief from 1841 till 1861, and in 1852 was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency.

Scratch-race, skrach'rās. A race in which the competitors are either drawn by lot or taken without regard to qualifications; a race without restrictions.

Scray, skrā. Sterna Hirundo, the sea-swallow; the tern.

Screw-jack. A contrivance for lifting heavy weights by means of a screw-lever or handle.



Screw-jack.

Scribe, skrib. One who writes; a penman. An official or public writer; a secretary; an amanuensis. In Jewish and Sacred Hist. originally a military officer whose duties included the recruiting and organizing of troops, the levying of war-taxes and the like. At a later period, a writer and a doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people. In carpentry and bricklaying, a pointed marking tool.

Scribe, Augustin Eugene. A popular French poet and dramatist; B. 1791, D. 1861.

Scriptorium, skrip-tō'ri-um. In a monastery or abbey, the room set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

Scripture, skrip'tūr. The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible. Any portion of the sacred writings.

Scroll-head, skrōl'hed. An ornamental timber at the bow of a vessel, finished off with carved work in the form of a volute or scroll; the billet-head.

Scruple, skrō'pl. A weight of 20 grains.

Scudo, skō'dō. An Italian silver coin of different value in the different states. The Genoese scudo is equivalent to about $1.30; the Roman, $1.08; the Sardinian and Milanese, 94 cents. The old Roman gold scudo was worth 10 silver scudi.

Scuppernong, skup'er-nong. The name for a species of grape, supposed to be a variety of Vitis vulpina, found wild and cultivated in the Southern States. It is said to have come from Greece.

Scutari. A city of Turkey in Asia, opposite Constantinople, on the Bosphorus; pop. 30,000. The Sultan has a palace here which he frequently occupies.

Scutibranchiata, skū'ti-brang-ki-ā''ta. The name given to an order of hermaphrodite gasteropodus mollusks, having the gills covered with a shell in the form of a shield, as the Haliotis or ear-shell.

Scutum, 'tum. The shield of the heavy-armed Roman legionaries. It was made of wood or wicker-work, covered with leather and plates of iron. In Anat. the patella or knee-pan. In Zoöl. any shield-like plate, especially such as is developed in the integument of many reptiles.

Various forms of Scutum.

Sea, sē. The general name for the continuous mass of salt water which covers the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. The term is also applied to an off-shoot of the main sea or ocean which, from its position or configuration, is considered deserving of a special name. Some lakes are also called seas, as the Caspian, the Aral and Sea of Galilee.

Sea-anemone, 'a-nem-o-ne. The popular name given to the actinias, a cœlenterate gen. (class Actinozoa) of animals, having somewhat the appearance of flowers.

Sea-calf, 'kăf. The common seal, a species of Phoca.

Sea-cow, 'kou. A name given to the dugong or halicore, to the manatee; also to the walrus or sea-horse.

Sea-elephant, 'el-ē-fant. A species of

Sea-elephant.

seal, the Macrorhinus proboscideus or Morunga proboscidea; the elephant-seal.

Sea-fish, 'fish. Any marine fish; any fish that lives usually in salt water.

Sea-fowl, 'foul. A marine fowl; any bird that lives by the sea and procures its food from salt water.

Sea-fox, 'foks. A fish of the shark fam., Alopias or Alopecias vulpes, called also Fox-shark or Thresher. It is called sea-fox, from the length and size of its tail, and thresher from its habit of using it as a weapon.

Sea-horse, 'hors. The morse or walrus. A fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder

Sea-horse.

parts like those of a fish. The Nereids used sea-horses as riding steeds, and Neptune employed them for drawing his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry a scalloped fin runs down the back.

Sea-king, 'king. A king of the sea; specifically, one of the piratical Northmen, who infested the coasts of W. Europe in the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries; a viking.

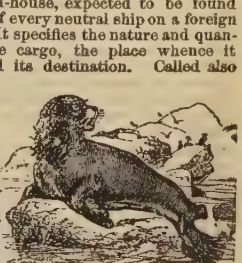
Seal, sēl. The name given generally to mammals of certain genera, ord. Carnivo-

Crested Seal.

ra, sec. Pinnigrada. The seals are divided into two families: the Phocidæ or common seals, which have no external ear; and the Otaridæ, or eared seals, which include the sea-bear, sea-lion, &c.

Sea-letter, sē'let-er. A document from the custom-house, expected to be found on board of every neutral ship on a foreign voyage. It specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes and its destination. Called also Sea-brief.

Sea-lion, 'lī-on. A name common to several large members of the seal family (Otaridæ), the best known of which is



Sea-lion.

the Otaria jubata or O. Stelleri. The male has a mane on the neck reaching to the shoulders. In Her. a monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.

Seal-skin, sēl'skin. The skin of the seal, which, when dressed with the fur on, is made into articles of clothing, or, when tanned, into boots, &c. The skin of some species, when the coarser long outer hair is removed, leaving the soft under fur, is the expensive seal-skin of which ladies' jackets, &c., are made.

Sea-mile, sē'mīl. A nautical or geographical mile; the 60th part of a degree of latitude or of a great circle of the globe.

Seannachie, sen'a-chē. A Highland genealogist, chronicler or bard.

Sea-nymph, sē'nimf. A nymph or goddess of the sea; one of the inferior Olympian divinities called Oceanides.

Sea-otter, 'ot-er. A marine mammal, gen. Enhydra, fam. Mustelidæ, and closely allied to the common otter. The skin is of great value.

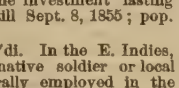
Sea-serpent, 'ser-pent. A name common to a family of snakes, Hydridæ, of several genera, as Hydrus, Pelamis, Chersydrus, &c., exceedingly venemous. The Hydrus Stokesii inhabits the Australian seas and is as thick as a man's thigh. An enormous animal of serpentine form, said to have been repeatedly seen at sea, sometimes represented to be as much as 700 or 800 feet long, and its folds appearing like a number of hogsheads floating in a line at a considerable distance from each other.

Seb, seb. One of the great Egyptian divinities represented as the father of the gods, a character ascribed to other gods, as Neph, Pthah, &c. He married his sister Nutpe, and was father of Osiris and Isis. He corresponds to the Greek Kronos.

Sebastopol. A strongly fortified seaport of the Crimea, Russia, on a bay of same name, noted for its siege and capture by the allied French, English and Turkish armies, the investment lasting from Oct. 9, 1854, till Sept. 8, 1855; pop. abt. 34,000.

Sebundy, sē-bun'di. In the E. Indies, an irregular or native soldier or local militia-man, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police.

Secant, sē'kant. In Geom. a line that cuts another or divides it into parts; a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; in trigon. a straight line drawn from the center of a circle, which, cutting the circumference, proceeds till it meets with a tangent to the same circle.



Secant.

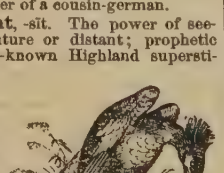
Seceder, -sēd'er. In Scottish Eccles. Hist. one of a numerous body of Presbyterians who seceded from the established Church, 1733.

Secessionist, -se'shon-ist. One who maintains the principle of secession; specifically, in the U. S., one who took part or sympathized with the inhabitants of the Southern States in their struggle, 1861–65, to dissolve the Federal Union.

Second-cousin, sek'und-kuz-n. The son or daughter of a cousin-german.

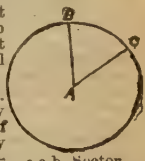
Second-sight, -sīt. The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision—a well-known Highland superstition.

Secretary-bird, 'rē-ta-ri berd. An African bird of prey (ord. Raptores), gen. Gypogeranus, the G. serpentarius, called also the Snake-eater or Serpent-eater.


Secretary-bird.

Secretary, 'ta-ri. A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; one that belongs to a sect; a schismatic; a sectarian.

Sector, -tur. That which when applied to a circle, cuts off a part of it; a mathematical instrument.



c a b, Sector.

Secularist, 'ū-ler-ist. One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and every kind of religious worship; one who refuses to believe, on the authority of revelation, in anything external to man's present state of existence. One who believes that education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.

Sedan, se-dan'. A covered chair or vehicle for carrying one person, borne on poles by two men, used in England in the reigns of Anne and the first Georges, that is, in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Sedan-chair.

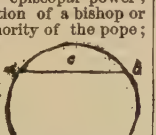
Sedan. A fortified city of France, on the Meuse, noted for the victory, Sept. 1–2, 1870, by the German army, commanded by King William I. and the Crown Prince of Prussia, over the French, commanded by Napoleon III. The latter became a prisoner, with 100,000 of his soldiers; pop. 16,200.

Sedilia, -dil'i-a. Stone seats for the priests in the south wall of the chancel of many churches, usually three in number, for the use of the priest, the deacon and subdeacon during part of the service of high mass.

Sedrat, sed'rāt. In Mohammedan Myth. the lotus-tree which stands on the right side of the invisible throne of Allah. Each seed of its fruit contains a houri, and two rivers issue from its roots. Innumerable birds carol in its branches, which exceed in width the distance between heaven and earth, and numberless angels rest in their shade.

See, sē. The seat of episcopal power; the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop. The authority of the pope; the papal court.

Segment, seg'ment. A piece cut off from a figure by a line or plane.



Segment. a, b, chord; c, segment.

Sefatian, -fā'shi-an. One of a sect of Mohammedans who hold peculiar views with regard to the essential attributes of God. They are opposed to the Motazilites.

Seine. A river of Central France, which flows through Paris and empties into the English Channel at Havre-de-Grace; length, 414 m. A N. dept. of France; area, 181 sq. m.; cap. Paris.

Selachii, -lā'shi-ī. A section of elasmobranchiate fishes, which includes the sharks and dog-fishes.

Selenography, sel-ē-nog'ra-fi. A description of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing the face of the moon.

Selenology, -nol'o-ji. That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon.

Seid, sēd. One of the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and his nephew Ali.

Seidlitz-water, sīd'lits-wa-ter. The mineral water of Seidlitz, a village of Bohemia. Sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda and carbonic acid are its active ingredients. S. powder is a well-known effervescing chemical preparation, having properties similar to this water.

Seismology, sīs-nol'o-ji. The science of earthquakes; that department of science which treats of volcanoes and earthquakes.

Seismometer, -mom'et-er. An instrument for measuring the direction and force of earthquakes and similar concussions.

Seisura, sē-zhū'ra. A gen. of Australian birds, fam. Muscicapidæ or fly-catchers. The S. volitans is the dish-washer of New S. Wales.

Selim. The name of three Turkish sultans. S. I. s. his father Bajazet II., 1512; D. 1520. S. II. s. his father Solyman the Magnificent, 1566. He took Cyprus from the Venetians, but was disastrously defeated in the naval battle of Lepanto, 1751; D. 1574. S. III. s. his father Mustapha III., 1789. He instituted great reforms, but was deposed and murdered by the Janissaries, 1808.

Selters-water, selt'erz-wa-ter. A highly-prized medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-Selters in the valley of the Lahn, Nassau, Germany. It contains chloride of sodium, carbonates of magnesium, sodium, and calcium and a large quantity of free carbonic acid. Called less correctly Seltzer-water.

Semaphore, sem'a-fōr. A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance, such as oscillating arms or flags by day and lanterns at night. Many kinds were in use before the invention of the electric telegraph, and some are still employed on railways.

Semele. In Myth. daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter. Juno in disguise persuaded her to invite Jupiter to visit her in his Olympian splendor, and she was burned to death by the lightning.

Semen, sē'men. The seed or prolific fluid of male animals; the secretion of a testicle; sperm. The seed of plants, or the matured ovule.

Semi, sem'i. A prefix signifying half; in part; partially.

Semi-Arian, -i-ā'ri-an. A branch of the Arians who professed to condemn the errors of Arius but acquiesced in some of them. They did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, but admitted him to be of a like substance, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege.

Semi-bull, -bụl. A bull issued by a Pope between the time of his election and that of his coronation, having only an impression on one side of the seal. After consecration the name of the pope and date are stamped on the reverse, thus constituting a double-bull.

Seminole, -nōl. A tribe of Indians, originally a vagrant offshoot from the Creeks. They gave great trouble to the settlers in Georgia and Florida, and after a tedious war the remains of the tribe were removed to the Indian Territory.

Semi-Pelagian, -pē-lā''ji-an. A follower of John Cassianus, a monk who, about the year 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius, by maintaining that grace was necessary to salvation, but that our natural faculties were sufficient for the commencement of repentance and amendment; that Christ died for all men; that his grace was equally offered to all men; that man was born free, and therefore capable of receiving its influences or resisting them.

Semiramis. In Syrian tradition, daughter of the goddess Derceto, who was abandoned and miraculously nursed by doves, and became wife of Ninus, founder of Nineveh, whom she succeeded. The legends of her warlike ability, gross voluptuousness, and final disappearance in the form of a dove are numerous and familiar.

Semitic, se-mit'ik. Relating to Shem or his reputed descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it, as the Arabians, the ancient Phœnicians, and the Assyrians. S. or Shemitic languages, group or family of languages distinguished by triliteral verbal roots and vowel inflection. It comprises three branches—Northern, Aramæan, Aramaic or Chaldean; Central or Canaanitish; and Southern or Arabic.

Semmes, Raphael. An American naval officer; b. in Md. 1810, d. 1877. He resigned his commission at the outbreak of the Civil War, and became the most daring and successful commander in the Confederate service. His vessel, the Alabama, was sunk by the U. S. steamer Kearsarge, Capt. Winslow, off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864, but S. and most of his crew escaped on the British yacht Deerhound.

Semnopithecus, sem'nō-pi-thē''kus. A gen. of catarhine or Old World apes. One of the most familiar species is S. Entellus, the sacred monkey of the Hindus.

Senate, sen'āt. In ancient Rome, a body of elderly citizens appointed or elected from among the nobles of the state, and having supreme legislative power. The number during the best period of the Roman republic was 300. The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in the U. S., in the separate States, in France, and in some Swiss cantons.

Senatus, se-nā'tus. A senate; a governing body in certain universities.

Seneca, Lucius Annæus. An eminent Roman philosopher, tutor of the Emperor Nero, by whose orders he was murdered, 65.

Senegal. A large river of W. Africa, emptying into the Atlantic; length, 1,000 m.

Senegambia. A section of W. Africa, bounded N. by the Desert of Sahara, E. by the Soudan, S. by Upper Guinea and Siberia, W. by the Atlantic; area, 400,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 8,500,000.

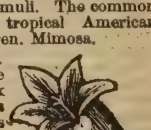
Sennacherib. In Scrip. an Assyrian King, 702–680 b. c., whose army of 185,000 were slain by the angel of the Lord as he was about to invade Judea. He was murdered by his own sons while worshiping his gods.

Senor, sen-yōr'. A Spanish title or form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir; a gentleman.

Senora, -yō'ra. The feminine of Señor; Madame or Mrs.; a lady.

Sensitive-plant, sens'i-tiv-plant. A name given to several plants which display movements of their leaves in a remarkable degree, not only under the influence of light and darkness, but also under mechanical and other stimuli. The common sensitive-plant is a tropical American leguminous annual, gen. Mimosa.

Sepal, sē'pal. In bot. one of the separate divisions of a calyx when that organ is made up of various leaves.



a, a, Sepals.

Sepoy, sē'poi. Native E. Indian soldiers in the British service. In Bombay, a foot messenger.

Sept, sept. A clan, a branch of a race or family, used particularly of the races or families in Ireland.

September, sep-tem'ber. The 9th month of the year, so called from being the 7th month from March, formerly the 1st month of the year.

Septennate, -ten'āt. A period of seven years.

Septennium, 'ni-um. A period of seven years.

Septentrio. 'tri-o. In Astron. the constellation Ursa Major or Great Bear.

Septentrion, -on. The north or northern regions.

Sept-foil, sept'foil. A British plant, the Potentilla Tormentilla. A figure of 7 equal segments of a circle used in the R. C. Church as a symbol of the 7 sacraments, 7 gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c.

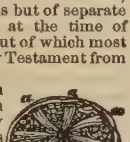
Septillion, sep-til'li-on. In Eng. notation, a million raised to the seventh power; a number consisting of a unit followed by 42 ciphers. In French and Italian notation, a unit followed by 24 ciphers.

Septuagenarian, sep'tū-a-je-nā''ri-an. A person 70 years of age; a person between 70 and 80 years of age.

Septuagesima, -jes''i-ma. The third Sunday before Lent or before Quadragesima Sunday, so called because it is about 70 days before Easter.

Septuagint, -jint. A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called either because it was approved and sanctioned by the sanhedrim, or supreme council of the Jewish nation, which consisted of about 70 members, or because, according to tradition, about 70 men were employed on the translation. It is reported by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ. It is supposed, however, by modern critics, that it was the work, not only of different hands but of separate times. The S. was in use at the time of our Saviour, and is that out of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken.

Septum, sep'tum. In Bot. the partition of an ovary or fruit produced by the sides of the carpels brought together and consolidated.



a, a, Septa.

Sequin, sē'kwin. A gold coin first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, equivalent to about $2.32. Coins of the same name but varying in value were issued by other states.

Seraglio, sē-rāl'yō. The palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of immense size, and contains government buildings, mosques, &c., as well as the sultan's harem. Hence, harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines; place of licentious pleasure.

Serai, -rā'. In Eastern countries, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary; a khan.

Seralbumen, sē'ral-bū-men. Albumen of the blood: so called to distinguish it from ovalbumen, or the albumen of the white of an egg, from which it differs in chemical reaction.

Seraph, ser'af. An angel of the highest order.

Serapis, se-rā'pis. The Greek name of a deity whose worship was introduced into Egypt in the reign of Ptolemy I. He was considered as a combination of Osiris and Apis. His worship extended into Asia Minor, Greece and Rome.

Seraskier, -ras'kēr. A Turkish title given to every general having command of a separate army, but especially to the commander-in-chief.

Serein, -ran. A mist or fine rain which falls from a cloudless sky, a phenomenon frequent in tropical climates.

Serf, serf. A villein; one of the class who in the middle ages were incapable of holding property, were attached to the land and transferred with it, and liable to feudal services of the lowest description; a forced laborer attached to an estate, as formerly in Russia.

Serge, serj. In the R. C. Ch. the wax candles, sometimes weighing several pounds, burned before the altar.

Sergius. The name of four Popes.

Serial, sē'ri-al. A tale or other composition commenced in one number of a periodical work and continued in successive numbers. A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

Seriform, ser'i-form. Applied to a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, &c.

Seringapatam. (City of Vishnu.) A city of Madras, Brit. India, on the Cavery, 250 m. S. W. of Madras; pop. about 14,000. Tippoo Saib, the celebrated Rajah of Mysore, was killed when the British took S., 1799.

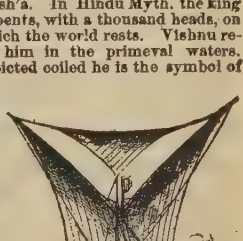
Serpent, 'pent. An ophidian reptile without feet; a snake.

Serpentarius, -pen-tā'ri-us. A constellation in the northern hemisphere. Called also Ophiuchus.

Serpula, ser'pū-la. A gen. of cephalobranchiate annelidans, ord. Tubicola, inhabiting cylindrical and tortuous calcareous tubes attached to rocks, shells, &c., in the sea. The shells are in general exquisitely colored.

Sesha, sesh'a. In Hindu Myth. the king of the serpents, with a thousand heads, on one of which the world rests. Vishnu reclines on him in the primeval waters. When depicted coiled he is the symbol of eternity.

Settee, set-tē'. A long seat with a back to it; a large sofa-shaped seat for several persons. A vessel carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, common in the Mediterranean.



Settee.

Sesterce, ses'ters. A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, about 4 cents. The Romans generally reckoned sums of money in sestertii, although the coin used in making payments was commonly the denarius. Large sums they reckoned by sestertia, that is, sums of a thousand sestertii.

Seven, sev'n. The number greater by one than six; a group of things amounting to this number. The symbol representing this number, as 7 or vii.

Seventeen, -tēn. The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven. A symbol representing this number, as 17 or xvii.

Seventh-day, 'nth-dā. Pertaining or relating to the seventh day of the week or the Sabbath of the Jews. Seventh-day Baptists, a religious sect holding generally the same doctrinal views as the Baptists, but differing from them in observing the seventh day of the week instead of the first as the Sabbath; Sabbatarians.

Seventy, 'n-ti. The number made up of seven times ten. A symbol representing this number, as 70 or lxx. The S., a name given to the Jewish sanhedrim.

Severus. The name of three Roman emperors, of whom the most distinguished was S. Lucius Septimius, 193–211, who D. at York, in Britain.

Seville. Cap. of prov. of same name, Spain, on the Guadalquivir, 62 m. N. E. of Cadiz; pop. 86,400.

Sevres Ware, sā-vr wār. A kind of porcelain ware, of artistic design and brilliancy of coloring, manufactured at Sevres, France.

Seward, William Henry. A distinguished American statesman, B. in N. Y. 1811, D. 1872. He was Governor of his native State, a member of the U. S. Senate and Secretary of State in President Lincoln's Cabinet.

Sexagenarian, seks'a-je-nā''ri-an. A person aged 60 or between 60 and 70.

Sexagesima, -jes'i-ma. The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the 60th day before Easter.

Sexdigitist, -dij'i-tist. One who has six fingers on one hand or six toes on one foot.

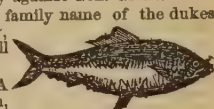
Sextant, 'tant. In Math. the sixth part of a circle. An improved form of quadrant, capable of measuring angles of 120°.

Sextillion, -til'li-on. According to English notation, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by a unit with 36 ciphers annexed; according to French notation, by a unit with 21 ciphers annexed.

Sexualist, 'ū-al-ist. One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or one who classifies plants by the sexual system.

Seymour, Horatio. An eminent American statesman, B. in N. Y. 1811. He was twice Governor of his native State, and in 1868 an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency against Gen. Grant.

Sforza. The family name of the dukes of Milan, Italy, from 1450 till 1535.



Shad.

Shad, shad. A teleostean fish, gen. Alosa, fam. Clupeidæ.

Shadoof, sha-dūf'. A contrivance employed in Egypt for raising water from the Nile for the purpose of irrigation. It consists of a long pole suspended on a frame, the short end being weighted so as to lift a bucket when filled.

Shafiites, shaf'i-its. One of the four sects of the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans.

Shah, shä. A title given by European writers to the monarch of Persia; an abbreviation of Padishah. S. Nameh [Per., the Book of Kings], the title of several Eastern works, the most ancient and celebrated of which is the poem by Firdousi, containing the history of ancient Persian kings.

Shakee, sha-kē'. An E. Indian coin of the value of about 6 cents.

Shaker, shāk'er. A member of a religious sect founded in Manchester, England, about the middle of the 18th century; so called popularly from the agitations or movements in dancing which form part of their ceremonial. They call themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. They teach a system of doctrine founded partly on the Bible and partly on the supposed revelations of Mother Ann Lee, their first inspired leader, and her successors. They lead a celibate life and hold their property in common. They are now mostly confined to the U. S.

Shakespeare, William. England's greatest dramatic poet; B. 1564, D. 1616.

Shamanism, sham'an-izm. A general name applied to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous nations, compre-

hending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, and other inhabitants of Siberia, as far as the Pacific Ocean. They believe in a Supreme Being, but also that the government of the world is in the hands of a number of secondary gods, both benevolent and malevolent towards man, and that it is absolutely necessary to avert their malign influence by magic rites and spells. Their belief respecting another life is that the condition of man will be more wretched than the present; hence death is greatly dreaded.

Shanghae (Shanghai). A Chinese city on the Woo-sung, 160 m. S. E. of Nankin; pop. abt. 155,000.

Shark, shärk. One of a group of elasmobranchiate fishes, celebrated for the size and voracity of many of the species, some species of which are known as "man-eaters."

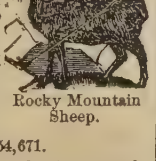
Shannon. The principal river of Ireland; length, 220 m.

Shastra, shäs'tra. A law or book of laws among the Hindus, particularly a book containing the authorized institutes of their religion, and considered of divine origin. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric.

Shays, Daniel. An American captain in the Revolution; B. in Mass, 1740; D. in N. Y., 1825. He became notorious as leader of an abortive rebellion against the State laws of Mass., 1786.

Shear-water, shēr'wa-ter. The name of several marine birds, gen. Puffinus, belonging to the petrel family.

Shechinah, shē-kī'na. The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat. Written also Shekinah.



Rocky Mountain Sheep.

Sheep, shēp. A ruminant animal, gen. Ovis, fam. Capridæ, nearly allied to the goat.

Sheffield. A borough of England, W. Riding Co. York, at junction of the Don and Sheaf, noted for its cutlery, steel and plated-ware manufactures; pop. 254,671.

Sheik, shēk. A title of dignity properly belonging to Arab chiefs. The heads of monasteries are sometimes called sheiks among the Mohammedans, and it is also the title of the higher order of religious persons who preach in the mosques. The Sheik-ul-Islam is the chief mufti at Constantinople. The name is widely used among Moslems as a title of respect or reverence.

Sheil, Richard Lalor. An eminent Irish orator; B. 1793, D. 1851, while British Minister at Florence.

Shekel, shek'el. An ancient coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 dwts. 2½ grs. troy weight, and the value about 57 cents; others make its value about 63 cents. The golden shekel was worth about $7.13. The shekel of the sanctuary was used in calculating the offerings of the temple and all sums connected with the sacred law. It is supposed to have been double the value of the common shekel.

Shelburne, William Petty, Earl of (first Marquis of Lansdowne). An eminent British statesman; B. 1737, D. 1805. He approved the policy which resulted in the American Revolution, and as Prime Minister, 1782, negotiated the treaty which recognized the independence of the U. S.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe. A distinguished English poet; B. 1792, drowned by the capsizing of his boat in the Gulf of Leghorn, 1822.

Shell-fish, shel'fish. A mollusk, whose external covering consists of a shell, as oysters, clams, &c.; an animal whose outer covering is a crustaceous shell, as the lobster.

Shem. The oldest of Noah's three sons and founder of the Shemitic (Semitic) races. He lived to the age of 600.

Shenandoah. A river of Va., emptying into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry; length, 170 m.

Sheol, shē'ol. A Hebrew word of frequent occurrence in the Old Testament, and translated grave, hell or pit. The word appears to represent a subterranean place of vast dimensions in which the spirits of the dead rest. Sometimes the idea of retribution or punishment is connected with it, but never that of future happiness.

Shepherd Kings, The (Hyksos). A foreign dynasty which ruled in Egypt 511 years, beginning 2100 B. C. Speculations differ as to their origin and fate.

Shereef, she-rēf'. A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali. Written Scherif, Sher-

rif', Cherif. A prince or ruler; the chief magistrate of Mecca.

Sheridan, Philip Henry. An American general; B. in O., 1831; made lieutenant-general, 1869, and general, on Gen. Sherman's retirement, 1884.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. A distinguished Irish orator and dramatist; B. 1751, D. 1816.

Sherman, Roger. An eminent American statesman; B. in Mass., 1721; D. 1793.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. An American general; B. in O., 1820. His celebrated march to the sea from Atlanta, Ga., 1864–5, broke the backbone of the rebellion. Made lieutenant-general, 1866, he s. Gen. Grant as general, 1869, retiring on account of age, 1884.

Sherry, sher'ri. A species of wine, so called from Xeres in Spain, where it is made.

Sheytan, shā'tan. An Oriental name for the devil.

Shield, shēld. A piece of defensive armor carried on the arm; a buckler.

Shiite, shī'īt. A member of one of the two great sects into which Mohammedans are divided, the other being the Sunnites or Sunnis. The Shiites consider Ali as being the only rightful successor of Mohammed. They do not acknowledge the Sunna or body of traditions respecting Mohammed as any part of the law, and are treated as heretics by the Sunnites. The Shiahs represent nearly the whole Persian nation, while the Sunnites are represented by the Ottoman Turks.

Shillelah, shil-lel'a. An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel.

Shilling, shil'ing. A British coin of currency and account, equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of a pound sterling.

Shiloh. A locality in Hardin Co., Tenn., 2 m. W. of Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee, and 12 m. S. W. of Savannah, noted for the two days' severe battle (April 6–7, 1862) between the Federals, under Gen. Grant, and the Confederates, under Gens. A. S. Johnston and Beauregard, Johnston being killed. The latter were defeated.

Shintoism, shin'to-izm. One of the two great religions of Japan, originally a form of nature worship, the forces of nature being regarded as gods, the sun being the supreme god. The soul of the sun-god founded the reigning house in Japan, and hence the emperor is worshiped as of divine origin. Worship is also paid to the souls of distinguished persons. The essence of the religion is now ancestral worship and sacrifice to departed heroes. Written also Sintu, Sintuism.

Shittim-wood, shit'tim-wōd. A sort of precious wood of which the tables, altars and boards of the Jewish tabernacle were made. It was produced by the shittah-tree (probably the Acacia vera or A. Seyal).

Shittah-tree.

Shogun, shō'gun. The proper name of the major-domos of the imperial palace and generalissimos of Japan, who formerly usurped the governing power. Also called Tycoon.

Short-horn, short'horn. One of a breed of cattle having the horns shorter than in almost any other variety. The breed originated in the beginning of this century in the valley of the Tees, England. The cattle are easily fattened, and the flesh is of excellent quality, but for dairying purposes they are inferior to some other breeds.

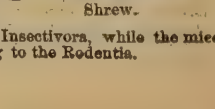
Shot-gauge, shot'gāj. An instrument for testing cannon projectiles.

Shot-metal, 'met-al. An alloy of lead 56 parts, and arsenic 1, used for making small shot.

Shot-silk, 'silk. A silk stuff whose warp and weft threads are of different colors so as to exhibit changeable tints.

Shrapnel-shell, shrap'nel-shel. A shell, invented by Gen. Shrapnel, filled with bullets and a bursting charge sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point, generally about 80 yards before reaching the object aimed at. Called also Spherical Case-shot.

Shrew-mouse, shrō'mous. A harmless little animal, resembling a mouse, gen. Sorex, ord. Insectivora, while the mice proper belong to the Rodentia.



Shrew.

Shrike, shrīk. A general name applied to the members of a family (Laniidæ) of insessorial birds belonging to the dentirostral division of the order. The family is divided into two groups, the Laniidæ, or true shrikes, and Thamnophilinæ, or bush-shrikes.

Shrimp.

Shrimp, shrimp. A small crustacean, gen. Crangon, ord. Decapoda, sub-ord. Macroura, allied to the lobster, crayfish and prawn.

Shroffage, shrof'āj. The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased.

Shrove-Tuesday, shrōv'tūz-dā. Confession Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, or the day preceding the first of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday, on which day all the people of England, when Roman Catholics, confessed their sins to the priests, after which they passed the day in sports and merry-making, and dined on pancakes and fritters. The latter practice still continues, and it has given this day the appellation of Pancake Tuesday. The Monday preceding was called Collop Monday, from the primitive custom of eating eggs on collops or slices of bread.

Shroud, shrowd. A winding-sheet; a set of ropes reaching from the mast-head to the sides of a vessel; to dress for the grave.

Shrouds.

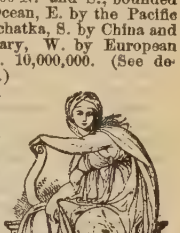
Shtshob, shchob. A machine used in Russia for making calculations, something similar to the abacus.

Shwanpan, shwan'pan. A calculating instrument of the Chinese, similar in shape and construction to the Roman abacus, and used in the same manner.

Siam. A large kingdom of Further India, S. E. Asia, bounded N. by Laos and the Shan country, E. by Annam, S. by Gulf of Siam, W. by Burmah; area 250,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 7,000,000. Chief cities, Bangkok, cap., Meeklong, Paknam and Paklat. Principal rivers, the Menam, with several tributaries. Gulf of S., an arm of the Indian Ocean, 500 m. long by 300 wide, bet. Lower Siam and Cambodia.

Siberia. Russian Asia, comprising nearly one-fourth of the continent, and the entire N. section, covering 3,500 m. E. and W. and 1,200 N. and S., bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the Pacific and Sea of Kamtchatka, S. by China and Independent Tartary, W. by European Russia; pop. abt. 10,000,000. (See details under Russia.)

Sibyl, 'il. A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number is variously stated, but is generally given as ten.



Sibyl of Delphi.

Sic, sik. Thus, or it is so: a word often used in quoting within brackets in order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is literally given. It is generally used to suggest that there is or seems something wrong in the quotation, to indicate a difference of opinion, or to express contempt.

Sicilian Vespers. A massacre of the French, who, under Charles of Anjou, had seized Sicily by virtue of a grant from Pope Alexander IV., and against whose rule the natives rebelled the day after Easter, March 30, 1282, rose simultaneously and destroyed the garrisons at Palermo, Messina and other places.

Sicily. An Italian island in the Mediterranean, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Messina; area, 10,425 sq. m.; pop. 2,846,319. Chief cities, Palermo, cap., Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Alicata, Caltanisetta, Marsala and Girgenti. A mountain range, of which Mt. Etna, a volcanic peak 10,900 ft. above sea level, is the highest point, intersects the N. portion from E. to W.

Siddons, Sarah. The most distinguished of English tragediennes; b. 1755, d. 1831. She belonged to the Kemble family, noted as actors.

Siderography, sid-er-og'ra-fi. The art or practice of engraving on steel: particularly applied to the transfer process.

Siderolite, 'er-ō-līt. A meteoric stone, chiefly consisting of iron. A nummulite, a fossil many-chambered organism having a stellated appearance.

Siderostat, -stat. An apparatus for observing the light of the stars.

Siderotype, -tīp. A method of producing sun-pictures by means of ammonio-ferric citrate. Paper impregnated with this salt is exposed to light in the camera, and the picture is developed with a neutral solution of gold or silver.

Sidney, Sir Philip. An English soldier and poet, nephew of the famous Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; B. 1554, killed in the battle of Zutphen 1586. He is called the "Bayard" of his age and country.

Sierra, sē-er'a. A chain of hills or mass of mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

Sierra Leone. An English colony on W. coast of Africa, used as a residence for liberated slaves; area, 468 sq. m. Cap. Freetown; pop. 44,800.

Sierra Nevada. A mountain range in Spain; also a range in California.

Siesta, -es'ta. The practice indulged in by inhabitants of hot countries generally, of resting for a short time in the hot part of the day, or after dinner.

Sigel, Franz. An American general; B. in Baden, Germany, 1824.

Sigismund. Son of Emperor Charles IV.; B. 1368, became King of Hungary 1387, and Emperor of Germany 1410, D. 1437. He made himself notorious by betraying John Huss, the martyr. The name was also borne by three Kings of Poland.

Sigla, sig'la. The signs, characters, abbreviations, or letters used for words in ancient manuscripts, printing, coins, medals, and the like.

Signal-lamp, 'nal-lamp. A railway lamp, with a bull's-eye in it, made to give out light of different colors as signals.

Signor, sēn'yor. An English form of the Italian Signore, Spanish Señor, a title of respect equivalent to the English Sir or Mr., the French Monsieur, and the German Herr. Written also Seignior.

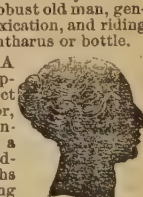
Signora, -yō'ra. An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to Madam, Mrs.

Signorina, -rē'na. An Italian title of respect, equivalent to the English Miss and the French Mademoiselle.

Sikh, sēk. One of an Indian community, half religious, half military, founded about 1500, which professes the purest Deism, and is chiefly distinguished from the Hindus by worshiping one only invisible God. They founded a state in the Punjaub in the 18th century, which was annexed to the British Empire in India 1849.

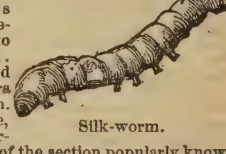
Silenus, sī-lē'nus. A Grecian divinity, the foster-father and attendant of Bacchus, and likewise leader of the satyrs. He was represented as a robust old man, generally in a state of intoxication, and riding on an ass carrying a cantharus or bottle.

Silhouette, sil'ō-et. A name given to the representation of an object filled in of a black color, the inner parts being indicated by lines of a lighter color, and shadows or extreme depths by the aid of a shining medium.



Silhouette.

Silk, silk. The fine, soft thread produced by the larvæ of numerous species belonging to the gen. Bombyx and other genera of the fam. Bombycidæ, lepidopterous insects of the section popularly known by the name moth, the most important of which is the Bombyx mori, or common silkworm.



Silk-worm.

Silvanus, sil-vā'nus. A Roman rural deity, so called from L. silva, a wood. He is usually represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left. He was the protector of herds and trees from wolves and lightning, the god of agriculture, or the defender of boundaries.

Simeon. In Scrip. second son of Jacob and Sarah, and progenitor of one of the twelve tribes. S. Stylites, a religious devotee; B. in Asia, 390, D. 460. His surname came from his having lived for nearly 50 years upon the summits of pillars from which he preached.

Simiadæ, sim'i-a-dē. A quadrumanous family of mammals now limited to include the higher apes, such as the orangs, gorilla and chimpanzee.

Simms, William Gillmore. An American novelist; B. in S. C., 1806, D. 1870.

Simon, St. In Scrip. one of the twelve apostles, called the Canaanite or Zelote. He suffered martyrdom abt. 43 in Persia.

Simon, Jules. A French statesman and philosopher; B. 1814.

Simonian, si-mō'ni-an. A follower of Simon Magus, whose system was a species of gnosticism.

Simony, sim'o-ni. The act or practice of trafficking in sacred things; particularly the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment, or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

Simoom, si-mōm'. A hot suffocating wind that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. It is called Sirocco in S. Italy, Samiel in Turkey, Solano in Spain, Kamsin in Egypt and Syria, and Harmattan in Guinea and Senegambia.

Simplon, The. A peak of the Italian Alps, 11,541 ft. above sea level.

Sinai. In Scrip., the mountain upon which Moses received the tables of the law, believed to be Mt. Serbal, bet. the Gulf of Suez and Akabah, 7,000 ft. high.

Sine, sine. A geometrical line drawn from the end of an arc.

Sine.

Singultus, sin-gul'tus. In Med. the hic cough; a convulsive motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent.

Sinologue, sin'o-log. A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one versed in Chinese.

Sioux. A powerful N. American Indian tribe, now located about the head-waters of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Siphon, si'fon. A bent pipe whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel by causing it to rise in the tube over the rim or top. For this purpose the shorter leg is inserted in the liquid, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg.

Siphons.

Siphon-recorder, -rē-kord-er. An instrument invented by Sir W. Thomson for recording messages sent through long telegraphic lines, as the Atlantic cables.

Sirenia, -rē'ni-a. An ord. of marine herbivorous mammals allied to the whales, comprising the manatee and dugong. Besides the living members the Sirenia were represented by a gigantic species 25 feet long and 20 in circumference, now extinct, no specimen having been seen for 200 years.

Sirius, sir'i-us. The large bright star called the Dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major.

Siren, 'ren. In Greek Myth. one of several (according to some writers, three) sea-nymphs, who by their singing fascinated those that sailed by their island, and then destroyed them. In works of art they are often represented as having partly the form of birds, sometimes only the feet of a bird.

Siren.

Sirocco, si-rok'kō. An oppressive relaxing wind coming from N. Africa, over the Mediterranean, to Italy, Sicily, &c. Written also Scirocco.

Sirvente, sēr-vant. In the literature of the middle ages, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouveres, usually satirical, though sometimes devoted to love or praises, and divided into strophes of a peculiar construction.

Sittinæ, sit-tī'nē. The nut-hatches, a sub-family of insessorial birds, named from the gen. Sitta.

Sivatherium, -va-thē'ri-um. An extinct gen. of Ruminantia, found fossil in the tertiary strata of the Sivalik Sub-Himalayan range. It surpassed all known ruminants in size. It had four horns and a protruding upper lip, and must have resembled an immense antelope or gnu.

Sivatherium Restored.

Siva, sī'va. In Hindu Myth. the name of the third god of the Hindu triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. His emblem is the lingam or phallus, symbolical of creation which follows destruction; and he is represented with every horrible sign of human blood-

shed, and frequently accompanied by a white bull. The worshipers of Siva assign to him the first place in the triad, and to them he is not only the chief deity, but the deity which comprises in itself all other deities.

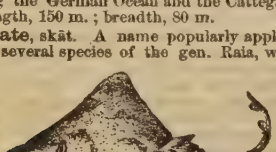
Sivan, ′van. The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of May and June.

Six, siks. The number of six or twice three. A symbol representing this number, as 6, vi.

Sixtus. The name of five popes.

Skager-rack, The. An arm of the N. Sea, bet. Denmark and Norway, connecting the German Ocean and the Cattegat; length, 150 m.; breadth, 80 m.

Skate, skāt. A name popularly applied to several species of the gen. Raia, with



Gray Skate.

cartilaginous skeletons, having the body much depressed, and approaching to a rhomboidal form.

Skean-dhu, skēn′dū. A knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

Skink, skingk. The common name of lizards, gen. Scincus.

Skippet, skip′et. In Archæol. a small cylindrical turned box with a lid or cover for keeping records.

Skittles, skit′lz. A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of a skittle-alley, the object of the player, stationed at the other end, being to knock over the set of pins with as few throws as possible of a flattish-shaped ball.

Skunk, skungk. A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, gen. Mephitis, fam. Mustelidæ, approaching in form and general appearance the badger and glutton. It emits a fetid scent.

Slav, slāv. One of a race widely spread over E. Europe; a Slavonian or Sclavonian. The original names of the tribes appear to have been Wends or Winds and Serbs. The group is divided into eastern and western. The former comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Illyrians (Serbs, Croats, Winds); the latter the Poles, Silesians and Pomeranians, the Bohemians or Czechs (including the Moravians), and the Polabians, comprehending the Slavic tribes of N. Germany. The ancient Scythians and Sarmatians seem to have been Slavs. Written also Sclav, Sclave, Slave, Slovak.

Slave-coffle, slāv′kof-l. A band of slaves for sale; a coffle.

Slave-fork, ′fork. A forked branch of a tree employed to inclose the necks of slaves when on their march from the interior of Africa to the coast, to prevent their running away.

Slaves Coupled by Slave-forks.

Slavic, slav′ik. Same as Slavonic. Church Slavic, an ancient dialect of Bulgarian still used as the sacred language of the Greek Church. Called also Old Bulgarian.

Slavonic, sla-von′ik. The language of the Slavs; a name given to a family of Aryan tongues spoken by the Slaves or Slavs; it is divided into two branches, the eastern and western—the eastern comprehending Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, Bulgarian; the western, Lithuanian, Lettish, and the extinct Old Prussian.

Sledge, slej. A vehicle moving on runners for the conveyance of loads over frozen snow or ice; a sled. A kind of traveling winter carriage mounted on runners; a sleigh. The hurdle on which traitors were formerly drawn to execution.

Sleigh, slā. A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting persons on the snow or ice. It is of a more elegant or ornamental form than the sledge or sled used for heavy traffic.

Slibowitz, slib′o-vits. An ardent spirit, distilled in Bohemia from the fermented juice of plums.

Slitting-mill, slit′ing-mil. A mill where iron bars or plates are split into nail rods, &c. A machine used by lapidaries for slitting or cutting gems, stones, &c., previous to grinding and polishing.

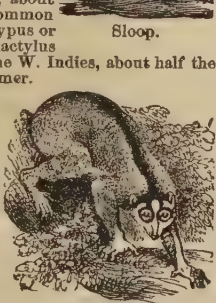
Slogan, slō'gan. The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans; any exciting call to war.

Sloop, slōp. A vessel with one mast, and often with nothing but fore-and-aft sails.

Sloop.

Sloth, slōth. The popular name of certain edentate mammals, of which only two species are known, the Bradypus tridactylus or ai, of S. America, about the size of a common cat, and Bradypus or Choloepus didactylus or unau, of the W. Indies, about half the size of the former.

Slow-lemur, slō'lē-mer. A species of lemur, scarcely so large as a cat, so named from the slowness of its gait.

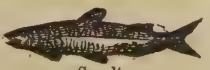

Slow-lemur.

Slow-match, 'mach. A match which burns slowly and steadily, used for igniting a blast of gunpowder and other purposes where the operator requires time to retire to a place of safety.

Smalkaldic, smal-kal'dik. Pertaining to Smalkalden in Central Germany. S. League, a league entered into, 1531, by nine Protestant princes and eleven free cities for the mutual defense of their faith and political independence against the Emperor Charles V. S. Articles, the articles drawn by Luther and signed by the theologians present at Smalkalden, 1537, the principal object of which was to serve as a representation of the Protestant faith to the Council at Mantua.

Smeir, smēr. A kind of half-glaze on pottery, made by adding common salt to the ordinary glazes.

Smelt, smelt. A small but delicious teleostean fish, gen. Osmerus, the O. eperlanus, allied to the salmon, inhabiting the salt water about the mouths of rivers. When first taken out of the water smelts have a strong smell of cucumber.


Smelt.

Smelting, 'ing. The process of obtaining metals, as iron, copper, lead, &c., from their ores by the combined action of heat, air and fluxes.

Smithsonian Institute, The. A public scientific institution established at Washington, D. C., by act of Congress, 1846, named from James Smithson, an English natural philosopher, who, in his will, gave over $500,000 to the American Nation for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

Smollett, Tobias George. An eminent Scottish historian and novelist; b. 1721, d. 1771.

Smyrna. A Turkish city and seaport in Asia Minor, 210 m. S. W. of Constantinople; pop. 162,700.

Snail, snāl. A slimy, slow-creeping, air-breathing, gasteropod mollusk, gen. Helix, fam. Helicidæ, differing from the slugs chiefly in being covered with a depressed spiral shell.

Snake, snāk. A name commonly given to any serpent, but more particularly used to designate the Natrix torquata, fam. Colubridæ. It is destitute of poison-fangs.

Snipe, snīp. The English name for those grallatorial birds which form the gen. Scolopacidæ.

Snow, snō. Frozen vapor; watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air and falling to the earth. Snow is formed in the air when the temperature of the atmosphere sinks below the freezing-point.

Crystals of Snow.

Snow-eyes, 'īz. A contrivance used by the Esquimaux as a preventive of snow-blindness, made of light wood with a bridge resting on the nose like spectacles, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

Snow-goose, 'gōs. A web-footed bird the Anser hyperboreus, inhabiting the arctic regions.

Snow-line, 'līn. The limit of perpetual snow, or the line above which mountains are covered with perpetual snow.

Snow-plow, 'plou. An implement for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c.

Snow-shoe, 'shō. A kind of flat shoe or racket, made of wood, or consisting of a light frame crossed and recrossed by thongs, the broad surface of which prevents the wearer from sinking in the snow. They are much used in the N. parts of America.

Snow-skate, 'skāt. A thin, narrow, elastic piece of wood, about 6 feet long, used by the Lapps for skating on snow, and to some extent by the Swedes and Norwegians.

Snuff, snuf. A powdered preparation of tobacco, made by grinding the chopped leaves and stalks of tobacco in which fermentation has been induced by moisture and warmth.

Soap-stone, sōp'stōn. A species of steatite.

Sobieski. The family name of John III. of Poland, who checked the Saracen advance, drove them out of Poland, and, with the aid of French and German allies, raised the siege of Vienna 1683; B. 1648, created hetman and grand marshal, 1665; elected king 1674, D. 1696.

Socialism, sō'shal-izm. The name applied to various theories of social organization having for their common aim the abolition of that individual action on which modern society depends, and the substitution of the regulated system of co-operative action. The term originated among English communists, and was assumed by them to designate their own doctrine, but is now employed in a larger sense, not necessarily implying communism, or the entire abolition of private property, but applied to any system which requires that the land and the instruments of production should be the property of communities or associations, or of the government.

Society Islands. A cluster of 13 islands in the S. Pacific, under the protection of France. Tahiti is the chief; pop. about 20,000.

Society of Jesus (Jesuits). A religious order in the R. C. Ch., founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniard, 1540.

Socinianism, -sin'i-an-izm. The teaching or doctrines of Lælius and Faustus Socinus (16th century), who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement and the eternity of punishment. Their theory was that Christ was a man divinely commissioned, who had no existence before he was miraculously and sinlessly conceived by the Virgin Mary; that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and that human salvation was the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue; that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason, and that its metaphors were not to be taken literally. The Socinians are now represented by the Unitarians.

Sociology, -shi-ol'o-ji. The science which investigates the laws or forces which regulate human society, existing and historical, savage and civilized; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, and the progress of actual civilization.

Soda, 'da. The protoxide of metal sodium, formerly called mineral alkali. It has likewise been called a fixed alkali, in contradistinction from ammonia, which is a volatile alkali. It is formed when sodium is burned in dry air or oxygen.

Soda-water, -wa-ter. A refreshing summer drink, consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. On exposure to the ordinary atmospheric pressure the excess of carbonic acid escapes, thus causing effervescence. It rarely contains soda in any form, but is flavored with various syrups.

Sodomy, sod'om-i. The crime of Sodom; a carnal copulation against nature.

Sofala. A Portuguese colony on the Mozambique coast, S. E. Africa; area, 10,000 sq. m.; cap., Sofala; total pop. abt. 320,000.

Sofi, sō'fi. One of a religious order in Persia, otherwise termed dervishes.

Sofism, 'fizm. The mystical doctrines of the Mohammedan sofis. Written also Sufism.

Softa, sof'ta. In Turkey, a pupil of a medrissa or secondary school engaged in professional studies for offices in the church, the law, the army or the state: often restricted to students of the Koran. Written also Sophta.

Soissons. An ancient city of France, on the Aisne, 17 m. S. W. of Laon, noted as the scene of the overthrow of Roman power in Gaul by Clovis, 486, who made S. his cap.; pop. 10,964.

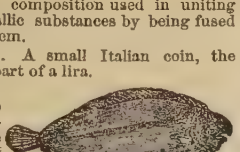
Sol, sol. The sun. In Her. a term implying or, or gold, in blazoning the arms of emperors, kings and princes by planets, instead of metal and color. The name given to gold by the old chemists and alchemists, luna being used to denote silver.

Solder, 'der. Metallic cement; a metal

or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances by being fused between them.

Soldo, 'do. A small Italian coin, the twentieth part of a lira.

Solea, sō'lē-a. The under surface of the foot or hoof or an animal; the sole. The sole; a gen.



Sole.

of malacopterygious fishes of the Pleuronectidæ or flat-fish family. S. vulgaris is the common sole.

Solferino. A village of Brescia, N. Italy, 20 m. N. W. of Mantua, noted for the victory, June 24, 1859, of the Italians and French, commanded by their respective sovereigns, over the Austrians under their emperor; the decisive battle of the war.

Solidungula, sol-id-ung'gū-la. The family of hoofed quadrupeds, comprising the horses, asses and zebras. Called also Equidæ.

Solomon. In Scrip. third king of Israel, youngest son and s. of David, and the most celebrated of the Hebrew royal line; B. 1035, C. 1015, D. 975 B. C. He was the author of the book of Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Proverbs, and part of the Psalms.

Solstice, 'stis. In Astron. the point in the ecliptic at the greatest distance from the equator, at which the sun appears to stop or cease to recede from the equator, either north in summer or south in winter; a tropic or tropical point. There are two solstices—the summer solstice, the first degree of Cancer, which the sun enters about the 21st of June; and the winter solstice, the first degree of Capricorn, which the sun enters about the 22d of December.

Solon. The first Athenian constitutional lawgiver, and one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece; he flourished in the 6th century B. C.

Solway Frith of. An arm of the Irish Sea, dividing Scotland and England; length, 40 m.; breadth, 24 m.

Solyman (Suleiman). The name of three Turkish Sultans, the most noted being S. the Magnificent, B. 1496, S. his father Selim I., 1520. He overran nearly the whole of central Europe, Arabia and Persia, but was repulsed at the siege of Malta, 1565; D. 1566.

Soma, sō'ma. A plant, ord. Asclepiadaceæ, the Asclepias acida; also an intoxicating drink obtained from it, which played an important part in the great Vedic sacrifices of the ancient Hindus.

Somaj, -maj'. A Hindu sect which professes a pure theism, and exercises a system of eclecticism in regard to Christianity and other systems of religion. Brahmo is generally prefixed to indicate its monotheistic character.

Somatist, 'mat-ist. One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

Somerset, Edward Seymour, Duke of. (Lord Protector of England.) Uncle to Edward VI., and regent during the latter's minority; B. 1496, beheaded for treason 1552.

Somnambulism, som-nam'bū-lizm. A peculiar perversion of the mental functions during sleep, in which the subject acts automatically; sleep-walking.

Somniloquy, -nil'ō-kwi. A talking in sleep; the talking of one in a state of somnipathy.

Somnus, 'nus. In Class. Myth. the personification and god of sleep, described as a brother of Death (Mors).

Soodra, sō'dra. The fourth or lowest caste into which the Hindus are divided, comprehending artisans and laborers.

Sophist, sof'ist. In Greek Hist. one of a class of leading public teachers during the 5th and 4th centuries B. C., including Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and their disciples and followers. As the professional teachers, however, taught for pay, and their ranks became swelled by shallow associates, the title sophist gradually acquired a bad sense, coming to mean, in the language of Aristotle, "a pretender to knowledge, a man who employs what he knows to be fallacy, for the purpose of deceit and of getting money." A captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sophocles. An ancient Athenian tragic poet; B. 495, D. 406 B. C.

Sophomore, 'ō-mōr. In American colleges, one belonging to the second of the four classes; one next above a freshman.

Soprano, sō-prä'nō. In music, the highest species of female voice. A singer having such a voice. In both senses equivalent to Treble, the English term.

Sorbonne, sor-bon'. A celebrated institution founded in connection with the University of Paris in 1252, by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis

IX. The college of the Sorbonne was one of the four constituent parts of the faculty of theology in the University of Paris. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university, in 1808, the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

Sororicide, sō-rō'ri-sīd. The murder of a sister. The murderer of a sister.

Sothiac, soth'i-ak. Of or pertaining to the dog-star Sothis. Sothic year, the ancient Egyptian year of 365 days without any intercalation. It was divided into twelve months of thirty days each, with five days added at the end. The period of 1460 Julian years was the Sothiac period.

Sotnia, sot'ni-a. A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

Sou, sō. An old French copper coin, 24 of which made a livre or shilling. The present five-centime pieces, 20 of which make a franc, are still popularly called sous; but all regular money accounts in France are made out in francs and centimes.

Soubah, sō'ba. In India, a grand division of the country; a province, as Bengal.

Soubahdar, -dār. In India, the governor of a large province. A native sepoy officer with the same rank as a captain.

Soudan, The (Nigritis). A large section of N. Central Africa; bounded N. by Sahara, E. by Darfour and Kordofan, S. by Ethiopia, W. by Senegambia; area, abt. 2,500,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 37,000,000. The Niger is the principal river, and the Kong is the only mountain range.

Soul, sōl. The spiritual, rational and immortal part in man which distinguishes him from the brutes.

Soulouque, Faustin. A negro slave; B. in Hayti, 1785; D. in France, 1867. He was manumitted when a child, joined the army, rose to be general, was elected President and declared himself Emperor, under the title of Faustin I., 1849. He proved a brutal tyrant, and was driven from his throne and the island, 1859.

Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu (Duc de Dalmatia). A distinguished marshal of France; B. 1769, D. 1851.

Sound-bow, sound'bō. The part of a bell on which the clapper strikes. It is the point of greatest thickness, and is considered as unity in stating the proportions of the bell.

Soutane, sō-tān'. A white woolen cassock worn by the R. C. clergy beneath the rochet.

South, south. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite the north.

Southampton. An English seaport, 71 m. S. W. of London; pop. 58,426.

South Carolina. One of the original thirteen States of the American Union; bounded N. by N. Carolina, E. by the Atlantic, S. and W. by Georgia; area, 30,-213 sq. m.; pop. 995,577. Principal cities, Columbia, cap., Charleston, Beaufort, Aiken, Camden, Spartanburg, Georgetown and Winnsborough. Chief rivers, the Great and Little Pedee, Congaree, Wateree, Santee, Coombahee and S. Edisto. Mountains, the Blue Ridge range. S. C. was the first State to secede, 1861, and was re-admitted 1870.

Southcottian, -kot'i-an. One of the followers of Joanna Southcott, a religious fanatic, B. in Devonshire, Eng., 1750. She first pretended to a divine mission and held herself out as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation. In 1814 she announced herself as the mother of the promised Shiloh, whose speedy advent she predicted. Her death, in December of that year, did not undeceive her disciples, and the sect continued to exist for many years.

Southern Cross, suth'ern kros. In Astron. a small bright constellation (Crux), in the southern hemisphere, the principal stars of which are arranged in the form of a cross.

Southey, Robert. An English poet and author; B. 1774, D. 1843.

South Mountain. A point near Middletown, Frederick Co., Md., noted for the defeat (Sept. 14, 1862) of the Confederates, under Gens. Hill and Longstreet, by the Federals, under Gens. Hooker and Reno, the latter being killed.

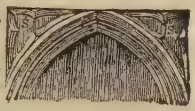
Sovereign, sov'er-in. One who exercises supreme control; a supreme ruler; a king, queen, emperor, &c.; a monarch. An English gold coin, current at 22s 6d. from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of James I. A gold coin of the value of 20s., the standard of the English coinage of the present day.

Soy, soi. A sauce prepared in China and Japan from a small bean, the fruit of the Soja hispida, eaten with fish, cold meat, &c.

Spa, spa. A general name for a mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist; from Spa, a celebrated watering-place in Belgium.

Spahi, spä'hē. One of the Turkish cavalry. The Spahis were disbanded along with the Janissaries, in 1826. A native Algerian cavalry soldier in the French army.

Spain. A kingdom of S. W. Europe; bounded N. by France, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Straits of Gibraltar, W. by Portugal and the Atlantic; area, 195,607 sq. m.; pop. abt. 19,000,000. Principal cities, Madrid, cap., Barcelona, Malaga, Valencia, Seville, Granada, Cadiz, Saragossa, Valladolid, Xeres, Cordova and Palma, on the island of Majolica. Chief rivers, Ebro, Douro, Minho, Tagus, Guadiana and Guadalquivir. Mountains, the Pyrenees, Cantabrian, Montes de Castile and de Toledo, Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada ranges.



s, s, Spandrels.

Spandrel. The space between the outer mouldings of two contiguous arches.

Spaniel, span'yel. The nam given to severa distinct breeds of the canine race, all more or less elegant.

Spaniel (King Charles).

Spanish-fly, 'ish-flī. A coleopterous insect, the Cantharis vesicatoria, used in vesicatories or compositions for raising blisters.

Sparks, Jared. An American author; B. in Conn., 1789; D. 1866.

Sparrow, spa'rō. A small insessorial bird, gen. Pyrgita, fam. Fringillidæ, sub-ord. Conirostres.

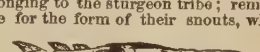
Sparrow.

Sparrow-hawk. The common name of a small hawk, very destructive to pigeons and small birds. The American sparrow-hawk is Falco sparverius.

Sparta (Lacedæmon). In Anc. Geog. the cap. of Laconia, chief city of the Peloponnesus, and rival of Athens, on the right bank of the Eurotas, 20 m. from the sea. Its site is now occupied by the town of New Sparta and the villages of Magula and Psychiko.

Spatterdash, spat'ter-dash. A covering of cloth or leather for the leg, fitting upon the shoe; a gaiter; a legging.

Spatularia, -ū-la'ri-a. A gen. of fishes belonging to the sturgeon tribe; remarkable for the form of their snouts, which



Spatularia.

are enormously long and leaf-like in form. The type of the gen. is the paddle-fish of the Mississippi.

Spawn, span. The eggs or ova of fishes, frogs, &c., from which, when fertilized by the males, a new progeny arises that continues the species.

Spear, spēr. A long pointed weapon used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Spectacle, spek'ta-kl. A show; a pageant; a gorgeous or splendid show; an exhibition mainly attractive to the eye. A well-known optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision.

Spectacles.

Spectroscope, 'trō-skōp. The instrument employed in spectrum analysis, consisting of a tube with a slit at one end, and a convex lens at the other, a prism, or train of prisms, and a telescope.

Spectrum, 'trum. An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away; also termed ocular spectra. The oblong figure or stripe formed on a wall or screen by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit and refracted by being passed through a prism.

Speke, John Hanning. An English African explorer; B. 1827, D. 1864. He discovered Lake N'yanza, 1858, and claimed to have traveled the Nile to its source, 1862.

Spenser, Edmund. An eminent English poet; B. 1553, D. 1598.

Spermaceti, sper-ma-sē'ti. A fatty material obtained from cavities in the skull of the Physeter or Catodon macrocephalus, a species of whale. It is also found diffused through the blubber. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a

fluid state, but on exposure to the air it concretes and deposits from the oil.

Spermatozoon, -to-zō″on. One of the microscopic animalcular-like bodies developed in the semen of animals, and essential to impregnation.

Spermology, -mol′ō-ji. That branch of science which investigates sperm or seeds; a treatise on sperm or seeds.

Sphenography, sfē-nog′ra-fi. The art of writing in wedge-shaped and arrow-headed characters; the art of deciphering cuneiform writings; that branch of philological science which concerns itself with such writings.

Armillary Sphere.

Sphere, sfēr. An orb or globe of the mundane system. Armillary sphere, an artificial representation of the circles of the sphere, by means of rings.

Sphericity, sfe-ris′i-ti. The state or quality of being spherical or orbicular; globularity; roundness.

Spherograph, sfē′rō-graf. A nautical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk or pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be determined.

Spheroid.

Spheroid, sfē′royd. A figure approaching to a sphere; but not perfectly spherical.

Spherometer, sfē-rom′et-er. An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies when great accuracy is required, as the curvature of optical glasses, &c.

Greek Sphinx.

Sphinx, sfingks. In Greek Myth. a she-monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans and to have killed all who were not able to guess it. It was at last solved by Œdipus, whereupon the sphinx slew herself. In art this monster is often represented as a winged lion with the breasts and head of a woman. In Egyptian Antiq. a figure of somewhat similar shape having the body of a lion and a human (male or female) or animal head. The human-headed figures have been called androsphinxes; those with the head of a ram criosphinxes, and those with the head of a hawk hieracosphinxes. The Egyptian sphinx was probably a purely symbolical figure, and the Greeks may have applied the term sphinx to the Egyptian statues on account of an external resemblance between them and their own figures of the sphinx. A gen. of lepidopterous insects, sec. Crepuscularia; the hawk-moths. The cynocephalus passio, or Guinea baboon.

Egyptian Sphinx.

Sphragistics, sfra-jis′tiks. The science of seals, the chief object of which is to ascertain the age and genuineness of the documents to which seals are affixed.

Sphygmometer, sfig-mom′et-er. An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations; a sphygmograph.

Spice, spīs. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon and cloves.

Spider, spī′der. The common name of animals of the Linnæan gen. Aranea, now divided not only into many genera, but into many families, constituting a section (Araneida) of the class Arachnida, ord. Pulmonaria.

Spider-monkey, mung-ki. A name given to many species of platyrhine or New World monkeys, but more especially to members of the gen. Ateles, distinguished by the great relative length, slenderness and flexibility of their limbs and by the prehensile power of their tails.

Spinet, spin′et. A stringed musical instrument, which differed from the virginal only in being of a triangular form.

Spinning-jenny, ′ing-jen′ni. The name given to the first spinning-machine by means of which a number of threads could be spun at once. It consisted of a number of spindles turned by a wheel or spindle worked by hand.

Spinoza, Baruch. A distinguished Dutch philosopher, of Jewish descent, of the Pantheistic school; B. 1632, D. 1677.

Spinozism, spi'nō-zizm. The system of philosophy of Spinoza, based on the idea of an original substance embracing all existence, substance in this sense meaning something very different from what is usually understood by the word. This original substance, in which all antagonism between mind and matter, liberty and necessity, &c., ceases, all subjects of finite consciousness disappear, he called God; by which he understood that which has an independent existence and the understanding of which does not require the idea of anything else. This substance is infinite and naught else exists.

Spin-wheel.

Spin-wheel. A small wheel having cogs on its outer edge.

Spiral, spi'ral. Winding like a screw; a wheel having its teeth cut at an angle with its axis.

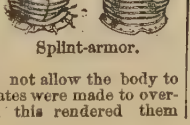
Spiral Wheel.

Spirit, spir'it. Immaterial intelligence: an intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization. The intelligent, immaterial and immortal part of man; the soul, as distinguished from the body which it occupies.

Spiritualism, -ū-al-izm. In Philos. the doctrine of the existence of spirits as distinct from matter. Spiritualism, as distinguished from materialism, maintains the existence of spirit, which materialism denies or ignores, but it does not necessarily deny the existence of matter. As a system spiritualism originated in the U. S., 1848.

Spitzbergen. A group of islands, constituting the most northerly land yet discovered, 200 m. N. of Norway; they are claimed by Russia.

Splint-armor, splint'är-mer. A name given to armor made of overlapping plates. It never came into very general use, because the convexity of the breast-plate would not allow the body to bend unless the plates were made to overlap upwards, and this rendered them liable to be drawn off by the martel-de-fer of an antagonist.


Splint-armor.

Spohr, Ludwig. A German composer; B. 1784, D. 1859.

Spoliary, spō'li-a-ri. The place in the Roman amphitheaters where the slaughtered gladiators were dragged and where the clothes were stripped from their bodies.

Spoon-bill, spōn'bil. The popular name of the birds, gen. Platalea, heron family (Ardeidæ), ord. Grallatores, from the shape of the bill.

Spoon-bill.

Spoon-drift, 'drift. Naut. a fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, covering the surface of the sea. Written sometimes Spindrift.

Sporades, The. A group of Mediterranean islands surrounding the Cyclades, of which Scio, Rhodes, Mitylene and Lemnos belong to Turkey, and Skyros, Hydra, Andros, and others of less note, to Greece.

Spore, spor. In Bot. the reproductive body of a cryptogram. As it does not contain an embryo, but consists merely of one or more cells variously combined together, it is called a spore to distinguish it from a true seed.

Sporogen, spō'rō-jēn. In Bot. a plant producing spores instead of seed.

Sporran, spor'-an. The pouch or large purse worn by Highlanders in full dress, usually made of the skin of some animal with the hair on and often richly ornamented.

Sporrans.

Spring, spring. An elastic body, made of steel, india-rubber, &c., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. One of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate. For the northern hemisphere spring commences when the sun enters Aries, or about the 21st of March, and ends at the time of the summer solstice, about the 22d of June. In

common language, spring commences with March and ends with May.

Spring-bok, ′bok. Antilope euchore, a species nearly allied to the gazelle, very abundant in S. Africa.

Spring-bok.

Springfield. Cap. of Illinois, on the Sangamon river, 97 m. N. E. of St. Louis; pop. 19,743.

Spur, sper. An instrument having a rowel or wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels to prick the horses and hasten their pace.

Spur-wheel, sper′whēl. A wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis and in the direction of radii. A train of such wheels working into each other is called spur-gear.

Spurzheim, Johann Kaspar. A German physician and phrenologist; B. 1776, D. at Boston, 1832.

Square, skwār. Having four equal sides; parallel. A figure having four equal sides and four right angles; an area of four sides; a mathematical instrument.

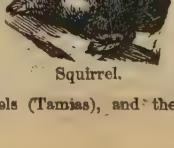
Square.

Square-coupling, ′ku-pling. In mill-work, a permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts.

Squaw, skwa. Among N. American Indians, a female or wife.

Squire, skwīr. The title of an English gentleman next in rank to a knight. An attendant on a knight; the knight's armor-bearer. A title popularly given to a country gentleman. In the U. S., a title of magistrates and lawyers, especially of justices of the peace.

Squirrel, skwir′rel. A small rodent mammal, fam. Sciuridæ, the type of which is the gen. Sciurus, or true squirrels. This family comprehends three groups—the true squirrels (Sciurus), the ground-squirrels (Tamias), and the flying-squirrels (Pteromys and Sciuropterus).


Squirrel.

Squirrel-monkey, -mung-ki. A platyrhine monkey, gen. Callithrix, inhabiting Brazil, resembling the squirrel.

Squirting-cucumber, skwert′ing-kū-kum-ber. One of the popular names of the fruit of Ecballium agreste, which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its peduncle, at the same time ejecting its juices and seeds.

Sradha, srād′ha. A funeral ceremony paid by the Hindus to the manes of deceased ancestors, to effect, by means of oblations, the re-embodying of the soul of the deceased after burning his corpse, and to raise his shade from this world up to heaven among the manes of departed ancestors.

Sravaka, srā′va-ka. A name given to those disciples of Buddha who, through the practice of the four great truths, attain the dignity of saints.

Stabat Mater, stā′bat mā′ter. The first words ("The mother stood"), and hence the name, of a mediæval hymn still sung in the ecclesiastical services of the R. C. Ch. during Holy Week. It has been set to music by Pergolesi, Rossini and other famous composers.

Stadium, ′di-um. A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English. The course for foot races at Olympia, which was exactly a stadium in length. The name was also given to all other places throughout Greece where games were celebrated.

Stadtholder, stat′hōld-er. Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland, or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

Staffa. One of the Hebrides, off the S. W. coast of Scotland, noted for its caves and pillars of basalt.

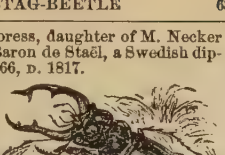
Stag, stag. The male red-deer or a generic name of the red-deer (Cervus elaphus); the male of the hind; a hart; sometimes applied particularly to a hart in its 5th year.

Stag.

Stael-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de (Mme. de Staël). An eminent

French authoress, daughter of M. Necker and wife of Baron de Staël, a Swedish diplomat; B. 1766, D. 1817.

Stag-beetle, stag'bē-tl. A name given to beetles, gen. Lucanus, a genus of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, fam. Lucanidæ.



Stag-beetle.

Stahl, Georg Ernst. An eminent German chemist and physician; B. 1660, D. 1734.

Stair, James Dalrymple (First Viscount). A distinguished Scotch jurist and statesman; B. 1619, D. 1695.

Stalactite, sta-lak'tīt. A mass of calcareous matter, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs of caverns, produced by the filtration of water containing particles of carbonate of lime through fissures and pores of rocks. As some of the water often drops to the floor also, a mass of the same kind is formed below, called a stalagmite.

Stalagmite, -lag'mīt. A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern. This sometimes forms sheets over the surface, and sometimes rises into columns, which meet and blend with the stalactites above.

Stallion, stal'yun. A horse not castrated; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

Stamp-act, stamp'akt. An act for regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; especially, an act passed by the British Parliament, 1765, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. This act roused a general opposition in the colonies, and was one cause of the Revolution.

Stanhope, Charles. An English statesman; B. 1753, D. 1816. He married a daughter of William Pitt, and in Parliament opposed the American war. His daughter, Lady Hester Stanhope, B. 1766, was confidential secretary of her uncle, William Pitt, and on his death took up her residence in Syria, where she was considered a queen by the Arabs; D. at her castle on Mt. Lebanon, 1839.

Stanton, Edwin M. A distinguished American jurist and statesman; B. in O., 1818, D. soon after being appointed to the Supreme Court bench, 1869.

Stapelia, sta-pē'li-a. An extensive and curious gen. of plants, ord. Asclepiadaceæ, or milk-weeds. Most of the species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are succulent plants, without leaves, frequently covered with dark tubercles, giving them a very grotesque appearance. In most instances the flowers give off a very unpleasant odor, like that of rotten flesh, and the name of carrion-flower has been given some of them.

Star, stär. In a popular sense, any celestial body whatever except the sun and moon; but in Astron. the term is usually restricted to one of those self-shining bodies, constituted like the sun, situated at immense distances from us, and doubtless, like our sun, the centers of systems similar to our own. Stars are distinguished from planets by remaining apparently immovable with respect to one another, and hence they have been called fixed stars, although their fixity has been disproved in numerous cases, and is no longer believed in regard to any. An ancient name for all deeds, releases or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory.

Starboard, 'bord. The right-hand side of a ship or boat when a spectator stands with his face toward the stem or prow; opposed to port or larboard.

Star-fish, 'fish. A term in its widest application embracing all the echinoderms comprised in the orders Ophiuroidea and Asteroidea, but more commonly restricted to the members of the latter order, of which the common gen. Asterias may be taken as the type.

Sun Star-fish.

Starling, 'ling. An insessorial bird, ord. Passeres, gen. Sturnus and family Sturnidæ. They are often kept in cages, and may be taught to whistle some tunes, and even to pronounce words and sentences.

Starling.

Starosty, star'os-ti. In Poland, a name given to castles

and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

Star-stone, stär'stōn. A rare variety of sapphire. When cut, and viewed in a direction perpendicular to the axis, it presents a peculiar reflection of light in the form of a star.

Staten Island. An island in the Bay of N. Y., 6 m. S. of the city, 14 m. long by 8 wide, forming the co. of Richmond; pop. 88,991.

Statistician, stat'is-tish''an. One versed in statistics, one who collects, classifies, or arranges facts, especially numerical facts, relating to the condition of a community or state.

Statoblast, 'ō-blast. An internal bud, developed in some of the molluscoid Polyzoa, and which, on the death of the parent organism, ruptures and gives exit to a young polyzoön. This mode of reproduction is called reproduction by internal gemmation.

Statue, stat'ū. A lifelike representation of a human figure or animal in some substance, as marble, bronze, iron, wood, &c. Equestrian statue, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.

Statute, 'ūt. A law proceeding from the government of a state; an enactment of the legislature of a state; a written law.

Steam, stēm. The vaporous substance into which water is converted under certain circumstances of heat and pressure; water in a gaseous state.

Steam-engine, 'en-jin. An engine worked by steam, or an engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of these principles, is made available as a source of motive power in the arts and manufactures, and in locomotion. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. It was brought to a high state of perfection by the celebrated James Watt about the year 1782.

Steam-gauge, 'gāj. An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gauge.

Steam-hammer, 'ham-er. A heavy forge hammer operated by steam.

Steatite, stē'a-tīt. Soapstone; so called from its smooth or unctuous feel; a subspecies of rhomboidal mica, a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, &c.; as the basis of rouge and other cosmetic powders; in the composition of crayons, &c.

Steamship, 'ship. A ship propelled by

Steamship.

the power of steam.

Steel, stēl. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. Steel usually contains also small quantities of silicon, phosphorus, manganese and sulphur, but iron and carbon are its only essential constituents.

Steel-bronze, 'bronz. A hard, tenacious alloy, composed of about 90 parts copper to 10 parts tin, used as a substitute for steel, especially in the manufacture of cannon.

Steele, Richard, Sir. A distinguished Irish essayist and dramatist; B. 1671, D. 1729.

Steelyard, 'yärd. An instrument for weighing bodies, consisting essentially of a rod or bar marked with notches designating the number of tons, hundredweights, pounds, &c., and a weight which is movable along this bar, and which is made to balance the weight of the body by being moved to a proper distance from the fulcrum.

Steeple-chase, stē'pl-chās. A horse-race, in which ditches, hedges, fences and other obstacles have to be jumped.

Steganography, steg-a-nog'ra-fi. The art of writing in cipher, or in characters not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography.

Stenography, ste-nog'ra-fi. A generic term which embraces every system of shorthand, whether based upon alphabetic, phonetic or hieroglyphic principles. To those based upon the phonetic principle the name phonography is generally given.

Stentor, sten'tor. The name of a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of 50 other men together; hence, a person having a very powerful voice. A gen. of infusorial animalcules, so named from the trumpet-like shape of the body.

Step, step. A prefix used in composition before father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, child, &c., to indicate that the person spoken of is a relative only by the marriage of a parent.

Stephen. The name of one king of England, who reigned 1135–1184. Also of five kings of Hungary and of nine popes.

Stephen, St. In Scrip. the first Christian martyr, stoned to death outside the walls of Jerusalem, by order of the Sanhedrim.

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton. An eminent American jurist and statesman; B. in Ga., 1812. He was Vice-President of the Confederate States and both before and since the Civil War a member of the U. S. Congress.

Stephenson, George. A distinguished English engineer; B. 1781, D. 1848. He invented the first locomotive engine which was put to practical use, 1814–1822. His son Robert was also eminent as an engineer, building several of the finest bridges in Great Britain; also the Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal, Canada; B. 1803, D. 1859.

Stereometry, ster-ē-om'et-ri. The art of measuring solid bodies and finding their solid contents. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, &c.

Stereopticon, -op'ti-kon. A sort of double magic lantern for exhibiting photographic pictures greatly magnified upon a wall or screen with stereoscopic effect.

Stereoscope, 'ē-ō-skōp. An optical instrument to illustrate the phenomena of binocular vision.

Stereotrope, -trōp. An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature.

Stereotype, -tīp. A plate cast from a stucco or papier-maché mold, on which is a fac-simile of the superficies of arranged types, which plate being fitted to a block may be used under the press exactly as movable types are used. The plates are composed of an alloy similar to ordinary type-metal.

Sterlet, ster'let. A ganoid fish of Russia, the Acipenser ruthenus, from whose roe is made the finest caviare. It is a small species of sturgeon.

Sterne, Laurence. A celebrated Irish author and humorist; B. 1713, D. in London 1768.

Stethoscope, steth'ō-skōp. An instrument used by medical men for distinguishing sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body.

Steuben, Friedrich Wilhelm August. An American general; B. in Prussia 1730, D. 1794.

Stevens, Thaddeus. An American statesman, B. in Vt. 1793, D. in Penn. 1868. He was for 20 years a member of the Lower House of Congress.

Stewart, Charles. A distinguished American naval commander; B. in Penn. 1778, D. 1869.

Stickleback, stik'l-bak. The popular name for certain small teleostean fishes which constitute the gen. Gasterosteus. They are among the few fishes which build nests for their young, and the first in which this habit was observed.

Stigma, stig'-ma. Any mark of infamy. In Bot. that part of the pistil which receives the pollen or prolific powder.

s, Stigma.

Still, stil. An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances containing them, and re-condensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms according to the purposes for which it is used. The most important use of stills is in distilling spirituous liquors.

Stilt-plover, stilt'-pluv-er. A wading bird having remarkably long slender legs, a feature from which it derives its common name.

Stockholm. Cap. of Sweden, 330 m. N. E. of Copenhagen; pop. 142,169.

Stocks, stoks. An apparatus formerly used for the punishment of petty offenders, as vagrants, trespassers and the like. It usually consisted of a frame of timber with holes in which the ankles, and sometimes both ankles and wrists, were confined. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building.

Stoic, stō'ik. A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed.

Stola, 'la. A garment worn by the Roman women over the tunic; it came as low as the ankles or feet, and was fastened round the body by a girdle, leaving broad folds above the breast, and had a flounce sewed to the bottom. It was the char-

acteristic dress of the matrons, as the toga was of the men, and women divorced from their husbands, or courtesans, were not allowed to wear it.

Stole, stōl. A long robe worn by ladies, reaching to the ankles or heels. A long narrow scarf with fringed ends, worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman and English churches, by deacons over the left shoulder, fastened under the right arm; by bishops round the neck, with both ends pendent in front; and by priests similarly, but with the ends crossed over the breast at mass. Groom of the stole, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of the English kings.

Stomapoda, stō-map'ō-da. An order of malacostracous crustaceans, having six to eight pairs of legs, mostly near the mouth (hence the name).

Stone-coal, 'kōl. Hard coal; anthracite.

Stone-coral, stōn'kor-al. Coral in masses, in distinction from that in the form of branches.

Stone River. A stream in Tennessee, emptying into the Cumberland, 6 m. N. E. of Nashville. On its banks, Jan. 1–3, 1863, was fought a sanguinary battle between the Federals, under Gen. Rosecrans, and the Confederates, under Gen. Bragg, the latter being defeated. It is also called the Battle of Murfreesboro.

Stone-ware, -wār. A species of potter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint.

Stork, stork. A name given to birds gen. Ciconia, sub-fam. Ciconinæ, but especially to C. alba (the common or white stork).

Stork.

Storm-signal, storm'sig-nal. A signal for indicating to mariners and fishermen the probable approach of a storm.

Story, Joseph. An eminent American jurist; B. in Mass. 1779, D. 1845. He was a Justice of the Supreme Court, 1811–45.

Stoup, stōp. A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche at the entrance of R. C. churches.

Stout, stout. The strongest kind of porter. There are several varieties, as brown stout, double stout.

Stowe, Harriet Beecher. An American novelist, daughter of Rev. Lyman Beecher; B. in Conn. 1814.

Strabo. A Greek geographer and historian, who lived about the beginning of the Christian era.

Strasburg (Strasbourg). A celebrated city of Alsace-Lorraine, noted for its extensive fortifications, its cathedral and manufactures; pop. 86,724.

Strass, stras. A variety of flint-glass, used in the manufacture of artificial gems.

Stratford-on-Avon. A village of Co. Warwick, England, on the Avon, 9 m. S. W. of Warwick, noted as the birthplace of Shakespeare.

Strathspey, strath-spā'. In Scotland, a species of dance in duple time, supposed to have been first practiced in the district from which it received its name; also the music for this dance.

Stratocracy, stra-tok'ra-si. A military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

Stratum, strā'tum. In Geol. a layer of any deposited substance, as sand, clay, limestone, &c., which is spread out over a certain surface by the action of water or wind.

Strauss, David Friedrich. A distinguished German rationalist; B. 1808, D. 1877.

Strawberry, stra'ber-i. The English name of the fruit and plant of the gen. Fragaria, ord. Rosaceæ.

Strawberry.

Strawberry-pear, -pār. A plant, gen. Cereus, the C. triangularis, ord. Cactaceæ, which grows in the W. Indies. The fruit is sweetish, slightly acid, pleasant, and cooling.

Strelitz, strel'its. A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

Stroke-oar, strōk'ōr. The aftmost oar of a boat or the man that uses it.

Struthionidæ, strō-thi-on'i-dē. A family of terrestrial birds incapable of flight, including the ostrich, cassowary, emu, &c.

Strychnia, strik'ni-a. A vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of Strychnos Tieuté, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of S. Ignatii, S. nux-vomica, S. colubrina, &c. It is usually obtained from the seeds of S. nux-vomica. Strychnine and its salts are most energetic poisons.

Stuart. The name of a race of British monarchs, founded by Walter, Steward of Scotland (whence the name), by his mar-

riage with Marjory, a daughter of King Robert Bruce. His son s. David II., 1371, as King of Scotland, under the title of Robert II., and the Scottish line ended with James VI., who became King of England as James I. The English line ended with the abdication of his grandson, James II., although several of his descendants made futile attempts to regain the crown. The last male of the line, Henry, Cardinal of York, lived in Italy on a pension from the British goverment; D. 1807.

Stucco, stuk'kō. Fine plaster used as a coating or finish for walls.

Stucco-work, -werk. Ornamental work composed of stucco, such as cornices, moldings and other ornaments in the ceilings of rooms.

Stupa, stō'pa. The name given by Buddhists to certain sacred monumental structures. As distinguished from the dagoba, the stupa commemorates some event, or marks some spot, held dear by the followers of Buddha; while the dagoba contains relics of that deity.

Sturgeon, ster'jon. A ganoid fish, gen. Acipenser, fam. Sturionidæ.

Style, stīl. In Chron. a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Style is Old or New. The Old style follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours. This is something more than 11 minutes too much, and in the course of time, between Cæsar and Pope Gregory XIII., this accumulated error amounted to 10 days. Gregory reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days, and fixing the ordinary length of the civil year at 365 days; and to make up for the odd hours it was ordained that every fourth year (called 'eap-year) should consist of 366 days.

Stylite, stī'līt. In Eccles. Hist. a pillar-saint; one of those ascetics who, by way of penance, passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars. Perhaps the most celebrated was St. Simeon the Stylite, who lived in the 5th century.

Stymphalides, stim-fā'li-dēz. In Greek Myth. certain foul birds of prey—so named from frequenting the lake Stymphalus in Arcadia, or from a hero Stymphalus, whose daughters they were supposed to be—having iron wings, beaks and claws. They could shoot their feathers like arrows, and thus kill man and beast. Eurystheus imposed on Hercules the labor of driving them from their abode.

Styx, stiks. In Class. Myth. the principal river of the lower world, round which it passed seven times, and which had to be crossed in passing to the regions of disembodied souls.

Sub, sub. A Latin preposition, denoting under or below, used in English as a prefix to express an inferior position or intention, and also a subordinate degree.

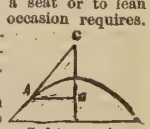
Subdeacon, 'dē-kn. The lowest of the greater orders in the R. C. Ch. His office is to assist the deacon at mass.

Subjectivism, -jek'tiv-izm. In Metaph. the doctrine of Kant that all human knowledge is merely relative, or that we cannot prove it to be absolute.

Sublimation, -li-mā'shon. In Chem. a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapor, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Sublimation bears the same relation to a solid that distillation does to a liquid.

Sub-order, -or'der. A subdivision of an order in classifications; a group of animals or plants greater than a genus and less than an order.

Subsellium, -sel'li-um. A small shelving seat in the stalls of churches or cathedrals, made to turn up upon hinges, so as to serve either as a seat or to lean against in kneeling, as occasion requires. Subsellia are still in constant use on the Continent of Europe. Called also miserere.



Subtangent.

Subtangent. In Geom., the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent, drawn to the same plane in a curve.

Subulicornes, sū-bū'li-kor''nēz. A division of neuropterous insects, having awl-shaped antennæ. It includes the dragon-flies and Ephemeræ or may-flies.

Succuba, suk'kū-ba. A kind of female demon formerly believed in. Such demons were fabled to have connection with men in their sleep.

Succubus, -bus. A kind of male demon formerly believed in.

Sucrose, sū'krōs. A general name for the sugars identical in composition and in many properties with cane-sugar, but derived from different sources, as beet, turnip, carrot, maple, birch, &c.

Sudder, sud'er. In India, the chief seat or headquarters of government, as distinguished from the moffussil or interior of the country.

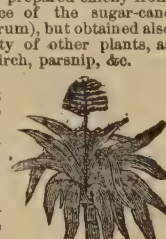
Sue, Eugene. A French novelist; B. 1804, D. 1857.

Suez, Gulf of. The N. W. arm of the Red Sea, between Egypt and the Sinai peninsula; length 200 m., width 30 to 40 m. Isthmus of S., a neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, 60 to 65 m. in width. S. Canal, an artificial ship-channel, 100 m. long, connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas, constructed by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps through the Isthmus, 1859–1869.

Suffragan, suf'fra-gan. A bishop who has been consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in a particular portion of his diocese. A term of relation applied to every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop who is his superior.

Sugar, shu'ger. A well-known sweet granular substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane (Saccharum officinarum), but obtained also from a great variety of other plants, as maple, beet-root, birch, parsnip, &c.

Sugar-cane, -kān. The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained; Saccharum officinarum.



Sugar-cane.

Sugar-maple, -mā-pl. A tree, gen. Acer, the A. saccharinum, a native of N. America; also known under the name of rock-maple.

Sugar-mill, -mil. A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists usually of three heavy rollers, placed horizontally and parallel to each other, one above and between the other two.

Suicide, sū'i-sīd. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life.

Suidæ, -dē. The swine, a family of ungulate (artiodactyle or "even-toed") mammalia. The family includes the domestic hog, of which there is an endless variety of breeds; the wild boar, which is the parent stock of the domestic hog; the masked boar of Africa, or wart-hog; the babyroussa and the peccary.

Sulky, sul'ki. A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person, drawn by one horse, used principally for trials of speed between trot'ing-horses.

Sullivan's Island. In Charleston harbor, 6 m. below the city, defended by Fort Moultrie.

Sully, Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de. An eminent French soldier and statesman; B. 1560, D. 1641.

Sully, Thomas. A celebrated American painter; B. in England, 1783; D. 1872.

Sulphur, 'fer. Brimstone, an elementary non-metallic combustible substance.

Sulphur-ore, -ōr. The commercial name of iron pyrites, from the fact that sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

Sulpitian, -pi'shi-an. In the R. C. Ch. one of an order of priests established 1642, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office; so called from the parish of St. Sulpice, Paris, where they were first organized.

Sultan, 'tan. The ordinary title of Mohammedan sovereigns; by way of eminence, the appellation given to the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of Sultan of sultans.

Sultana, -tā'na. The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks; a sultaness. A name given to birds of the gen. Porphyrio, fam. Rallidæ.

Sumatra. A large British island of the E. Archipelago; area, 125,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 2,700,000. Principal cities, Bencoolen, Padang, Quedah and Palembang.

Summer, sum'er. That season of the year when the sun shines most directly upon any region; the warmest season of the year. North of the equator it may be said to include June, July and August. Astronomically considered, summer begins in the northern hemisphere when the sun enters Cancer, about the 21st of June, and continues for three months, till September 23d. In latitudes south of the equator just the opposite takes place. The entire year is also sometimes divided into summer and winter.

Sumner, Charles. An eminent American statesman; B. in Mass., 1811; D. 1874.

Sumpitan, 'pit-an. A long straight cane tube or blowpipe, in which a poisoned dart is placed and expelled by the breath; used by the natives of islands in the Eastern Archipelago.

Sumter, Thomas. An American general; B. in S. C., 1734; D. 1832. After the Revolution he served in Congress and was Minister to Brazil.

Sumter, Fort. A fortification on an artificial island in Charleston harbor, noted as the scene of the first battle in the Civil War. It was occupied by Major Anderson with about 100 men and was attacked by the Confederates, under Gen.

Beauregard, April 12, 1861, surrendering the next day.

Sun, sun. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the center of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets, and is the primary cause of all the motions and changes effected on the surface of the globe by those agents. All the planets and comets of our system revolve round the sun as a common center, at different distances and in different periods of time. Its mean distance from the earth is about 92,000,000 of miles; its real diameter is 860,000 miles, and hence its volume is equivalent to about 1¼ million times the volume of our earth; but its mean density is only a fourth of that of the earth. It revolves on its axis from west to east in 25¼ of our mean solar days, the axis being inclined at an angle of 82° 40′ to the plane of the ecliptic.

Sun-bear, 'bār. The name given, from their habit of basking in the sun, to a group of bears, gen. Helarctos, found in Central Asia, in Java and other E. Indian islands. The species climb cocoa-trees and destroy the fruit.

Sun-bird, 'berd. A small bird, gen. Cinnyris or Nectarinia, fam. Cinnyridæ or Nectariniadæ, found principally in the tropical parts of Africa and Asia, with plumage approaching in splendor to that of the humming-birds, which in many respects they resemble.

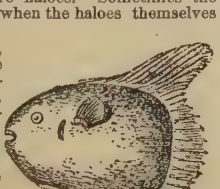
Sundanese, 'dan-ēz. One of a section of the Malay race inhabiting Malacca, the Sunda Archipelago and the Philippines.

Sunday, 'dā. The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's-day.

Sun-dial, 'dī-al. An instrument to show the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun.

Sun-dog, 'dog. A luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun, supposed to be formed by the intersection of two or more haloes. Sometimes the spot appears when the haloes themselves are invisible.

Sunfish, 'fish. The name of a teleostean fish, gen. Orthagoriscus, fam. Diodontidæ. The sunfish appears like the head of a large fish separated from the body. While swimming it turns upon itself like a wheel. It grows to a large size, attaining a diameter sometimes of 12 feet.



Short Sunfish.

Sunna, sön'a. The name given by Mohammedans to the traditionary portion of their law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna call themselves Sunnites, in distinction to the various sects comprehended under the name of Shiites.

Superfrontal, sū-per-front'al. Eccles., the part of an altar-cloth that covers the top, as distinguished from the antependium, which hangs down in front.

Superior, Lake. The largest and most westerly of the chain of N. American lakes; area, 28,600 sq. m.; it is about 640 ft. above sea-level.

Supernaturalism, -nat'ū-ral-izm. The state of being supernatural. A term used in theology in contradistinction to rationalism; the doctrine that religion and the knowledge of God require a revelation from God. It considers the Christian religion as an extraordinary phenomenon, communicating truths above the comprehension of reason.

Supralapsarian, 'pra-lap-sā''ri-an. In Theol. one who maintains that God, antecedent to the fall of man or any knowledge of it, decreed the apostasy and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others, and that in all he does he considers his own glory only.

Sura, sö'ra. A chapter of the Koran.

Surabaya. A fortified seaport of Java, cap. of Dutch prov. of same name; pop. 131,460.

Surat. A city of Bombay, British India; on the Taptee, 150 m. N. of Bombay; pop. abt. 100,000.

Surcoat, ser'kōt. An outer garment worn in the 13th and 14th centuries, and later, by both sexes, and showing a variety of forms, short or long. A kind of loose sleeveless wrapper formerly worn over a coat of mail to protect it from wet. Often emblazoned with the wearer's arms.

Surgery, 'jer-i. The operative branch of medicine; that branch of medical science and practice which involves the performance of operations on the human subject, whether with or without instruments.

Surinam. A river of Dutch Guiana, S.

America, emptying into the Atlantic; length 300 m.

Surmullet, 'mul-ét. The common name for fishes, fam. Mullidæ, formerly included in the perch family.

Surname, 'nām. An additional name: a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name, originally designating occupation, estate, place or residence, or some peculiar thing or event that related to the person. Surnames were also formed by adding the name of the father to that of the son.

Surplice, 'plis. A white linen garment worn by priests, deacons and choristers in the Ch. of England and the R. C. Ch. over their other dress during the performance of religious services. It is a loose, flowing vestment, reaching almost to the feet, having sleeves broad and full, and differs from the alb only in being fuller and having no girdle nor embroidery at the foot.

Surtout, -tōt'. Originally a man's coat to be worn over his other garments; but in modern usage, an upper coat with long wide skirts; a frock-coat. In Her. an escutcheon placed upon the center of a shield of arms; a shield of pretense.

Surturbrand, 'ter-brand. Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood found in the north of Iceland. It resembles the black oak found in bogs, is used for fuel, and is made into articles of furniture.

Surveying, -va'ing. The act of determining the boundaries and area of a portion of the earth's surface, by means of measurements taken on the spot; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan.

Surya, sör'ya. In Hindu Myth. the god of the sun.

Sus, sus. A gen. of pachydermatous animals, which includes the domestic hog.

Suslik, sus'lik. A pretty little animal of the marmot kind, Spermophilus citillus, found in Bohemia, and as far north as Siberia; the earless marmot.

Susquehanna. A river rising in Central N. Y., running through Penn., and emptying into Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace, Md.; length, 400 m.

Sutlej. A river of India, emptying into the Chenab; length, abt. 1,000 m.

Sutra, sö'tra. The name given to certain collections of books of aphorisms in Sanskrit literature, forming the Vedangas, or six members of the Veda.

Suttee, sut-tē'. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile. The voluntary self-immolation of Hindu widows on the funeral pile of their husbands. The origin of this horrid custom is uncertain. It is not commanded in the sacred books, but they speak of it as highly meritorious, and the means of obtaining eternal beatitude. The practice is now practically extinct.

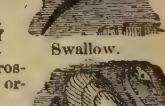
Suwarrow, Alexander Vasilievitch. (Count Rymnikski and Prince Italiyski.) A Russian general; B. in Finland of Swedish parentage, 1729; D. 1800.

Suzerain, sū'zerān. A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount.

Swallow, swol'lō. A common name of a number of insessorial birds of the fissirostral section of the order.

Swallow.

Swan, swon. A natatorial bird, gen. Cygnus, fam. Anatidæ.



Swan.

Sweden. A country of N. Europe, forming with Norway the united kingdom of S. and Norway; bounded N. by Finmark and Lapland, E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by the Baltic, W. by Norway; area 170,516 sq. m.; pop. abt. 5,000,000. Principal cities, Stockholm, cap., Gothenburg, Malmö, Norrköping, Carlscrona, Gefle, Upsal, Jönköping and Lund. The rivers are small, but lakes are large and numerous, including the Wener, Mælar, Wetter, Storsg, Stor and Stora Lulea. The principal mountain range is the Scandinavian or Kiolen, separating S. from Norway.

Swedenborg, Emmanuel (Swedborg). A distinguished Swedish philosopher and theosophist; B. 1688, D. in London, 1772. He was founder of the sect known as the Swedenborgians or the Church of New Jerusalem.

Swedenborgian, swē-den-bor'ji-an. One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Ch. as taught by Emmanuel Swedenborg. They believe that the regenerate man is in direct communication with angels and with heaven; that the Scriptures contain three distinct senses, called celestial, spiritual and natural, united by correspondences, and accommodated to particular classes, both of men and angels. They hold that there have been various general judgments ending

particular dispensations. The last was in 1757, when Swedenborg received the office of teaching the doctrines of the new church promised in the Apocalypse. As this church is to be eternal, there will be no other general judgment, but each individual is judged soon after death.

Sweet-bread, swēt'bred. The pancreas of an animal, as of a calf or sheep, used as food.

Sweetmeat, 'mēt. An article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange-peel, &c.

Sweet-rush, 'rush. A plant of the gen. Acorus (A. Calamus); sweet-flag.

Swift, swift. A reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. The common name of birds, gen. Cypselus, fam. Cypselidæ.

Swift.

Swift, Jonathan. An eminent Irish divine and wit; b. 1667, d. 1745.

Swine, swīn. An ungulate; a mammal, gen. Sus, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food; a hog.

Swine's-feather, swīnz'feth-er. A small spear about six inches long, called also a Hog's Bristle, anciently used as a bayonet. The name was afterward applied to a similar spear fitted into the musket rest in order to render it a defense against cavalry.

Switch, swich. A small flexible twig or rod. In Rail. a contrivance for transferring a railway train or part of it from one line of rails to another.

Switzerland. A central European republic of 22 states or cantons, bounded N. by Germany, E. by the Tyrol, S. by Italy, W. by France; area, 15,722 sq. m.; pop. abt. 3,000,000. Chief cities, Berne, cap., Geneva, Zurich, Basle, Lausanne, La Chaux de Fonds, St. Gall, Lucerne, Neufchâtel and Freiburg. Chief rivers, Rhone, Rhine, Ticino, Reuss and Aar. Lakes, Geneva, Constance, Lucerne, Neufchâtel, Zurich, Thun, Bienne, Wallenstadt and Brienz. The Alps intersect the entire republic, and the Jura range forms the W. boundary.

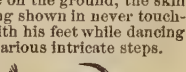
Swivel, swiv'el. A fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely on its axis; a twisting link in a chain consisting of a ring or hook ending in a headed pin which turns in a link of the chain so as to prevent kinking. Milit., a small cannon, fixed in such a manner as to be turned in any direction. In Saddlery, a loop or runner through which the check-rein passes.

Sword, sōrd. An offensive weapon having a long strong steel blade, either straight and with a sharp point for thrusting, as the modern rapier; with a sharp point and one or two cutting edges for thrusting and striking, as the broadsword, or curved and with a sharp convex edge for striking, as the eastern scimitar, &c.

Sword-cane, 'kān. A walking stick containing a long pointed blade, as in a scabbard, or from which a shorter blade is made to dart out on the touch of a spring.

Sword-dance, 'dans. A dance in which swords are brandished or clashed together by the dancers. A dance peculiar to the Scotch Highlanders, in which two swords are laid crosswise on the ground, the skill of the dancer being shown in never touching the swords with his feet while dancing over them with various intricate steps.

Sword-fish, 'fish. An acanthopterygious (teleostean) fish, gen. Xiphias, fam. Xiphiidæ, closely allied to the Scomberidæ or mackerel tribe, remarkable for its elongated upper jaw, which forms a sword-like weapon, whence the name. It attacks other fishes with its jaw, and sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon.


Sword-fish.

Sycamore, sik'a-mōr. A tree of the gen. Ficus, the F. Sycomorus or sycamore of Scripture. It is very common in Palestine, Arabia and Egypt, growing large and to a great height, and though the grain is coarse, much used in building and very durable. Its wide-spreading branches afford a grateful shade in those hot climates, and its fruit, which is produced in clustered racemes upon the trunk and the old limbs, is sweet and delicate.

Sycamore.

Sycee, sī-sē'. The fine silver of China cast into ingots in shape resembling a native shoe, and weighing commonly rather more than a pound troy.

Sychee, -chē'. The Chinese name for black tea.

Sydney. Cap. of New South Wales and

metropolis of Australasia, on Port Jackson Bay, E. Australia; pop. 179,442.

Sylph, silf. An imaginary being, inhabiting the air; an elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. They are male and female, have many human characteristics, and are mortal, but have no soul. The term in ordinary language is used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a woman of graceful and slender proportions.

Sylva, sil'va. The forest trees of any region or country.

Sylvan, 'van. A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

Sylvester. The names of two popes and one anti-pope. S. I., elected 314, D. 335. The Council of Nice, 825, was held during his pontificate.

Sylviadæ, -vī'a-de. A family of dentirostral birds comprehending the blackcap, nightingale, hedge-sparrow, redbreast, redstart, stonechat, wheatear, whitethroat and all warblers.

Symposiarch, sim pō'zi-ärk. In Greek Antiq. the president, director or manager of a feast.

Symposium, -um. A drinking together; a merry feast; a convivial meeting.

Synagogue, sin'a-gog. A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.

Syncretist, 'krēt-ist. One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets or doctrines of different schools or churches into a system; especially, a follower of Callixtus, a Lutheran divine, who, about the beginning of the 17th century, endeavored to frame a religious system which should unite together the different Christian sects.

Syngnathidæ, -gnā'thi-dē. A family of lophobranchiate fishes, including the pipe-fish.

Synod, 'od. In Eccles. Hist. a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. Synods are of four kinds: General or ecumenical, national, provincial and diocesan, and are so called from the extent of territory represented.

Synomosy, si-nō'mo-si. Sworn brotherhood; also, a society in ancient Greece, nearly resembling a modern political club.

Syracuse. An ancient city of Sicily, S. Italy, the birth-place of Archimedes, Plato and Cicero; and famous from about 700 B C.; pop. 22,710.

Syria. A country of Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. by Asia Minor, E. by the Syrian Desert, S. by Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean, embracing Palestine and Phœnicia; area, 144,433 sq. m.; pop. abt. 2,200,000. Principal cities, Damascus, cap., Jerusalem, Antioch, Beyrout, Alexandretta, Aleppo and Latakia. Rivers, Jordan and Orontes. Mountains, the Lebanon and Anti-Libanus ranges.

Syringe, sir'inj. A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid and to eject the same with force.

Syzygy, siz'i-ji. In Astron. the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory. In Pros. the coupling of different feet together in Greek or Latin verse.

Sze-Chuen. (Four Rivers.) A N. prov. of China, cap. Ching-too-foo; pop. 30,000,000.

Szegedin. A Hungarian city, 53 m. N. W. of Arad; pop. abt. 72,000.

T

THIS the 20th letter of the alphabet, a sharp mute consonant, closely allied to d, both being dentals. When t is followed by h in the same syllable, as in think, that, with, the combination forms two distinct sounds—surd or breathed, as in think, and sonant or vocal, as in that. The letters ti before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of sh, as as in nation, partial. If s or x precede ti (as in question), t retains its own sound. T is often doubled in the middle of words, seldom at the end, as in butt, mitt. T is often used to denote things of this form, as the T-palace in Mantua, T-square, &c.

Tabanidæ, ta-ban'i-dē. A family of dipterous insects, of which Tabanus is the typical gen., popularly known by the names breeze, cleg, or gadfly, and particularly annoying to cattle.

Tabard, tă'bärd. An ancient close-fitting garment, open at the sides, with wide sleeves, or flaps, reaching to the elbows. It was worn over the body armor, and was generally emblazoned with the arms of the wearer or of his lord.

Tabasheer, tab-a-shēr. A concretion found in the joints of the bamboo and other large grasses. It consists of silica mixed with a little lime and vegetable matter, is highly valued in the E. Indies as a tonic, and as such is often chewed along with betel. It is used also in cases of bilious vomiting, bloody flux, piles, &c. Its optical properties are peculiar, as it exhibits the lowest refracting powers of all known substances.

Tabbying, 'i-ing. The art or operation of passing stuffs between engraved rollers to give them a wavy appearance. Called also Watering.

Tabernacle, 'er-nă-kl. A slightly constructed temporary habitation; especially, a tent or pavilion. In Jewish Antiq. a movable building, of a rectangular figure, 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height, divided into two compartments, by a vail or curtain, and covered with four different carpets. The outer compartment was called the holy place, being that in which incense was burned and the show-bread exhibited; and the inner the most holy place, or holy of holies, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. A temple; a place of worship; a sacred place. Any small cell or repository in which holy or precious things are deposited. In Goth. Arch. a canopied stall or niche; an arched canopy over a tomb; also, a tomb or monument. Feast of tabernacles, the last of the three great annual festivals of the Israelites, which required the presence of all the people in Jerusalem, commemorative of the dwelling in tents during their journeys in the wilderness; and also a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest and vintage. It was celebrated in autumn, and lasted 8 days.

Table-diamond, tă'bl-dī-a-mond. A diamond whose upper surface is quite flat, the sides only being cut in angles.

Tablinum, tab-lī'num. In Rom. Antiq. an apartment in a Roman house in which records were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It was situated at the further end of the atrium, opposite the door leading into the hall.

Taborite, tā'bor-īt. A name given to certain Hussites, or Bohemian reformers, in the 15th century, from Tabor, a hill-fort which was their stronghold, called after Mount Tabor in Palestine.

Tachometer, ta-kom'ət-er. An instrument for measuring velocity.

Tachometer.

Tachygraphy, -kig'ra-fi. The art or practice of quick writing; shorthand; stenography.

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius. An eminent Roman historian of the first Christian century.

Taconic System, -kon'ik sis'-tem. In Geol. a system of upper Cambrian or lower Silurian rocks lying to the east of the Hudson, so named from the Taconic range in the western slope of the Green Mountains.

Tadpole, tad'pōl. The young of a batrachian animal, especially of a frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwigle.

Tael, tāl. In China, a denomination of money worth about $1.50; also, a weight of 1⅓ oz.

Tae-ping, tā-e-ping'. One of a body of very formidable rebels who first appeared in China in 1850. The taē-pings were not suppressed till 1866, and this was effected with English assistance.

Taghairm, tā'ya-rem. A mode of divination practiced among the Highlanders. A person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was laid down alone at the bottom of a waterfall or precipice, or other wild place. Here he revolved any question proposed; and whatever his exalted imagination suggested was accepted as the response inspired by the spirits of the place.

Tagus. The largest river of Portugal, rising in Spain and emptying into the Atlantic, forming the harbor of Lisbon; length 400 m.

Tahiti (Otaheite). The principal island of the Society group, S. Pacific; cap. Papiete.

Tailor-bird, 'ler-berd. A bird, gen. Orthotomus, fam. Sylviadæ.

Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe. A distinguished French essayist and critic, b. 1828.

Talapoin, tal'a-poin. The title, in Siam, of a priest of Fo; a bonze. A species of monkey, the cercopithecus talapoin.

Talaria, ta-lā'ri-a. The small wings attached to the ankles or sandals of Hermes or Mercury in representations of this deity.

Talbot, John (Earl of Shrewsbury). An English general, b. 1373, killed at Chatillon, France, 1453. He was forced to abandon the siege of Orleans by the French under Joan of Arc.

Talc, talk. A magnesian mineral, consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent.

Talent, tal'ent. The name of a weight and denomination of money among the ancient Greeks, and also applied by Greek writers and their translators to various standard weights and denominations of money of different nations. The Attic talent as a weight contained 60 Attic minæ, or 6,000 Attic drachmæ, equal to 56 lbs. 11 oz. troy weight. As a denomination of silver money it was equal to about $1,222.50. The great talent of the Romans is computed to be equal to about $496.66, and the little talent to $375. A Hebrew weight and denomination of money, equivalent to 3,000 shekels, or about 93¾ lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver it has been variously estimated at from $1,700 to $1,980.

Taled, tā'led. A sort of habit worn by the Jews, especially when praying in the synagogue.

Talesman, 'lēz-man. In Law, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

Taliput, tal'i-put. The great fan-palm (Corypha umbraculifera).

Talisman, 'is-man. A charm consisting of a magical figure, engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraven on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The word is also used as equivalent to amulet.

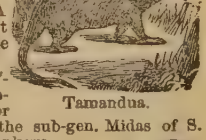
Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles Maurice de (Prince de Benevente) A distinguished French statesmen, B. 1754, D. 1838.

Talmud, 'mud. The body of the Hebrew civil and canonical laws, traditions and explanations, or the book that contains them. Its authority was long esteemed second only to that of the Bible, and according to its precepts the Jewish people order their religious life down almost to the present day. It consists of two parts, the Mishna and the Gemara, the former being the written law, and the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors.

Talookdar, ta-luk'dār. In India, a native acting as the head of a revenue department but under a superior, or zemindar, through whom he pays his rent; a petty zemindar.

Talpidæ, tal'pi-dē. The family of moles.

Talvas, 'vas. A wooden buckler or shield used in the 14th century.



Tamandua.

Tamandua. A species of ant eater about the size of a cat.

Tamarin, tam'-a-rin. The common name for the species of the sub-gen. Midas of S. American monkeys. They are active, restless, and irritable little creatures, two of the smallest being the silky tamarin and the little lion monkey, the latter, though only a few inches in length, presenting a wonderful resemblance to the lion.

Silky Tamarin.

Tamarind, tam'-ă-rind. A tree which yields the fruit called tamarinds.

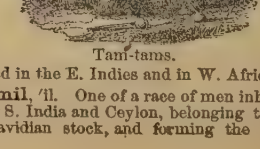
Tamarind Tree

Tambourine, -bu-rēn'. A musical instrument of the drum species, having small pieces of metal called jingles inserted in the hoop, to which also small bells are sometimes attached. It is sounded by sliding the fingers along the parchment, or by striking it with the hand or elbow; a timbrel.

Tambourine.

Tamerlane (Timour). Surnamed "The Great." A Mongol, B. in Independent Tartary 1336, D. 1405. He overran Tam-Khorasan, Armenia, a large part of Persia and India, Georgia, and Russia as far as Moscow, and was on his march to China when he died.

Tam-tam, 'tam. A kind of native drum



Tam-tams.

used in the E. Indies and in W. Africa.

Tamil, 'il. One of a race of men inhabiting S. India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock, and forming the most

civilized and energetic of the race. The language spoken in the southeast of the Madras Presidency, and in the northern parts of Ceylon. It is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family.

Tammuz, 'muz. A word occurring once in the Bible (Ezek. viii. 14), and probably designating the Phœnician Adonis. His feast began with mourning for his loss.

Tanagra, tan'a-gra. A gen. of passerine birds, finch family (Fringillidæ), containing several species.

Tancred. A Norman knight and leader in the first crusade; B. 1078, D. 1112.

Tangent, -jent. A right line which touches a curve, but does not cut it.

Tangents.

Tanghin, 'gin. A deadly poison obtained from the seeds of Tanghinia venenifera. Trial by tanghin, a kind of ordeal formerly practiced in Madagascar to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person, by taking the tanghin poison.

Tangiers. A fortified city of Morocco, on the Straits of Gibraltar; pop. 12,400.

Tangum, 'gum. A variety of piebald horse found in Thibet, of which it is a native.

Tanistry, 'ist-ri. A mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist or holder of honors or lands held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election. According to this custom succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual.

Tanjore. A city of Madras, Brit. India, 170 m. S. W. of Madras; pop. 91,870.

Tanka, tang'ka. A kind of boat at Canton, Macao, &c., rowed by women. A woman who plies in such a boat.

Tanna, tan'na. In India, a police station; also, a military post.

Tannadar, -där. In India, the keeper or commandant of a tanna.

Tantra, 'tra. A division, section or chapter of certain Sanskrit sacred works of the worshipers of the female energy of Siva. Each tantra has the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. They are much more recent productions than the Vedas, possibly posterior even to the Christian era, although their believers regard them as a fifth Veda, of equal antiquity and higher authority.

Tanzimat, 'zi-mat. The name given to the organic laws, constituting the first contribution toward constitutional government in Turkey, published in 1844 by Sultan Abdul-Medjid.

Tap, tap. To touch gently; to open a cask; to bore into; a gentle blow; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.

Tap.

Tapestry, tap'es-tri. A kind of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c., formerly much used for covering walls and furniture. Tapestry is made by a process intermediate between weaving and embroidery, being worked in a web with needles instead of a shuttle.

Tape-worm, tāp'werm. The name common to certain internal parasites (Entozoa) constituting the ord. Cestoidea or Tæniada of the sub-kingdom Annuloida, found in the alimentary canal of warm-blooded vertebrates. They attain a great length.

Tapir, tā'pir. An ungulate or hoofed animal, gen. Tapirus.

Tapiridæ -pir'i-dē. The tapir tribe of animals, which differ from the pig tribe in possessing only three toes on each hind foot, and in the better development of the proboscis.

Malay Tapir.

Taqua-nut, -tä'kwä-nut. The seed or nut of the S. American tree Phytelephas macrocarpa, popularly called vegetable ivory, and used as ivory.

Taranis, tar'a-nis. A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, but confounded by the Romans with Jupiter.

Tarantass, -an-tas'. A large covered traveling carriage, balanced on long poles and without seats, much used in Russia.

Tarantella, -tel'la. A swift, whirling Italian dance in six-eight measure; also, the music suited for the dance.

Tarboosh, tär'bösh. A red woolen skull-cap, usually ornamented with a blue silk tassel, and worn by the Egyptians, Turks and Arabs; a fez.

Target, 'get. A small shield or buckler, cut out of ox-hide, mounted on light but strong wood, strengthened by bosses, spikes, &c., and often ornamented. The mark in archery, musketry or artillery practice.

Target.

Targum, 'gum. A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. The Targum, long preserved by oral transmission, does not seem to have been committed to writing until the first centuries of the Christian era.

Tarpan, 'pan. The wild horse of Tartary, belonging to one of the races regarded as original, and not descended from domestic animals. They are not larger than an ordinary mule, are migratory and their color is invariably tan or mouse, with black mane and tail.

Tarpeian, -pē'i-an. The rock on the Capitoline hill, at Rome, over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. It was so named, according to tradition, from Tarpeia, a vestal virgin of Rome, daughter of the governor of the citadel on the Capitoline, who, covetous of the golden bracelets worn by the Sabine soldiery, opened the gate to them on the promise of receiving what they wore on their left arms. Disgusted with her treachery, they crushed her to death with their shields, and she was buried at the base of the rock.

Tarquinius Lucius Priscus. The fifth king of Rome, and first of the Tarquins; crowned 614, D. 576 B. C. T. Lucius Superbus, his grandson, married two sisters, daughters of Servius Sullius, whom he assassinated at the instigation of his later wife, 534 B. C. T. Sextus, his son, the notorious hero of the rape of Lucretia, was the last of the race, and with his expulsion, 510 B. C., Rome became a republic.

Tartan, tär'tan. A species of cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colors. It was originally made of wool or silk, and constituted the distinguishing badge of the Scottish Highland clans, each clan having its own peculiar pattern.

Tartar, 'tar. A native of Tartary; a name rather loosely applied to members of various Mongolian or Turanian peoples in Asia and Europe. A name given to couriers employed by the Ottoman Porte and by European ambassadors in Constantinople. A person of keen, irritable temper.

Tartarus, 'ta-rus. In Greek Myth. a deep and sunless abyss, as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by iron gates, and in it Jupiter imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment.

Tartary. A vast undefined territory of Central Asia, divided into E. and W. Tartary, the former belonging to China, the latter to Russia.

Tashkend. A city of Russian Turkestan, Central Asia, on the Sihoun, 90 m. N. E. of Khokan; pop. 43,450.

Tasimeter, ta-zim'e-ter. An instrument for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, and by means of these other variations, such as those of temperature, moisture, &c.

Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land). A British island S. of Australia; pop. abt. 110,000. Hobart Town is the cap.

Tasset, tas'set. Armor for the thighs; one of a pair of appendages to the corselet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs, fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

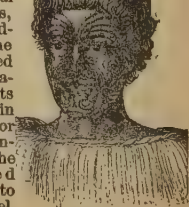
Tasso, Torquato. An eminent Italian poet; B. 1544, D. 1595.

Tata, tä'ta. In W. Africa, the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. The larger tatas are usually fortified.

Tatouay. A kind of armadillo, found in South America.

Tatouay.

Tattooing, tat-tō'-ing. A practice common to several uncivilized nations, ancient and modern, and to some extent employed among civilized nations. It consists in marking the skin with punctures or incisions, and introducing into the wounds colored liquids, so as to produce an indelible stain.


Tattooing.

Taurus, tâ'rus. The Bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about April 20.

Taurus.

Tautog. A fish found on the coast of New England; the blackfish.

Tautog.

Taxiarch, taks'i-ärk. An Athenian officer commanding a taxis or battalion.

Taxicorn, taks'i-korn. A beetle, fam. Taxicornes.

Taxidermy, -der-mi. The art of preparing and preserving skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting them.

Tay. A river of Scotland, emptying into the German Ocean through the Frith of Tay, 8 m. E. of Dundee; length, 145 m.

Taylor, Bayard. A distinguished American author and traveler; B. in Penn., 1825; D. while Minister at Berlin, 1882.

Taylor, Jeremy. An eminent English prelate and author; B. 1613, D. 1667.

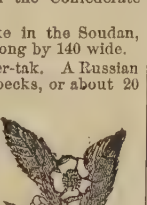
Taylor, Zachary. Twelfth President of the U. S.; B. in Va., 1784; D. while in office, 1850. He was commander of the U. S. Army in the war with Mexico, under Gen. Scott. His son, Richard, B. in La., 1830, was a general on the Confederate side in the Civil War.

Tchad, Lake. A lake in the Soudan, Central Africa, 200 m. long by 140 wide.

Tchetwertak, chet'ver-tak. A Russian silver coin worth 25 copecks, or about 20 cents.

Tchudi, chö'dē. A name applied by the Russians to the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Esthonians, the Livonians and Lapplanders are members.

Tea, tē. The dried leaves of the Thea sinensis, or chinensis (the tea-plant). ord. Ternströmiaceæ, extensively cultivated in China and Japan; also the plant itself.



Tea-plant.

Teche. A bayou in La., emptying into the Atchafalaya; length 200 m.

Tecum, tē'kum. The fibrous produce of a Brazilian palm-leaf, resembling green wool.

Teal, tēl. The common name for ducks of the gen. Querquedula, the smallest and most beautiful of the Anatidæ, or duck family.

Teal.

Tebeth, tē'beth. The 10th month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning with the new moon in December and ending with the new moon in January.

Tecumseh. A famous N. American Indian chief of the Shawnees; B. in O., 1770. He formed an alliance of many of the N. W. tribes, but was defeated by Gen. Harrison at Tippecanoe, Ind., 1811. T. became an ally of the British in the war of 1812, and as brigadier-general commanded the right wing in the battle of the Thames, 1813; he was mortally wounded in this fight.

Te Deum, dē'um. The title of a celebrated Latin hymn of praise, usually ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, and well known through the translation commencing, "We praise thee, O God." It is sung on particular occasions and on high festival days in the R. C. and also in some Protestant churches. A thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

Tee. In the E. Indies, an umbrella. The umbrella-shaped structure as a termination or finial crowning the Buddhists' topes and Hindu pagodas; it is supposed to be a relic shrine. A mark set up in playing at quoits. The mark made in the ice, in the game of curling, towards which the stones are pushed. The nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole in the play of golf.

Teens, tēnz. The years of one's age having the termination -teen. These begin with thirteen and end with nineteen, when a person is said to be in his or her teens.

Tees. A river of N. England, emptying into the German Ocean; length, 90 m.

Teetotaler, tē'tō-tal-er. One who more or less formally pledges or binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

Teheran. Cap. of Persia, 210 m. N. of Ispahan; pop. 90,000.

Teguexin, te-gek'sin. A lizard (Teuis Teguexin), fam. Teidæ, of Brazil and Guiana, upwards of 5 ft. in length.

Telamon, tel'a-mŏn. In Arch. the figure of a man employed as a column or pilaster to support an entablature, in the same manner as caryatides; called Atlantes by the Greeks.

Telegraph, 'ē-graf. A general name for any instrument or apparatus for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible, the idea of speed being also implied. Thus the name used to be given to a semaphore or other signaling apparatus. The word, however, is now usually restricted in its application to the electric telegraph.

Telegraphy, te-leg'ra-fi. The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs.

Telemeter, -lem'et-er. An instrument for determining the distance from a gun of the object fired at.

Telengiscope, -len'ji-skōp. An instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and microscope.

Teleologist, tel-ē-ol'o-jist. One versed in teleology; one who investigates the final cause or purpose of phenomena, or the end for which each has been produced.

Teleostei, -os'tē-ī. An order comprising almost all the common fishes, and comprehending the sub-orders Malacopteri, Acanthini, Acanthopteri, Plectognathi and Lophobranchii.

Teleozoon, 'ē-o-zō-on. Any animal composed of a number of cells and arranged in tissues.

Telephone, -fōn. In a general sense any instrument or apparatus which transmits sound beyond its natural limits of audibility; the name is generally, however, restricted to an instrument transmitting sound by means of electricity and telegraph wires.

Telescope, -skōp. An optical instrument essentially consisting of a set of lenses fixed in a tube or a number of slidings tubes, by which distant objects are brought within the range of distinct, or more distinct vision.

Telescopium, -ē-skō'pi-um. The Telescope, a constellation in the Southern hemisphere, situated south of the Centaur and Sagittarius. It contains 9 stars, all, except one, of less than the fourth magnitude. T. Herscheli, Herschel's Telescope, a new asterism inserted in honor of Sir William Herschel. It is surrounded by Lynx, the Twins and Auriga; 17 stars have been assigned to it.

Telespectroscope, -spek'trō-skōp. An instrument composed of a telescope and spectroscope, used for forming and examining spectra of the sun and planets, or their atmosphere.

Telestich, te-les'tik. A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

Tell, Wilhelm. A Swiss patriot; b. abt. 1285, said to have been drowned in the Schächen, in attemping to save the life of a friend, 1350.

Tellina, tel-lī'na. A gen. of marine and fresh-water lamellibranchiate mollusca, characterized by the hinge of the shell having one tooth on the left and two teeth on the right valve, often bifid. About 200 species are known.

Tellurion, -lū'ri-on. An instrument for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the season; a kind of orrery.

Tellurism, 'lūr-izm. A theory accounting for animal magnetism, propounded by Kieser, who substituted the idea of telluric spirit in place of the universal fluid of Mesmer and the nervous atmosphere of Kluge. This influence or spirit was possessed by all cosmical bodies, so that the moon was held to magnetize the inhabitants of the earth by night, the sun demagnetizing them in the morning.

Telotype, te'lō-tīp. A printing telegraph.

Templar, tem'plär. One of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem to protect pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. The order originated in 1118, the members devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience and poverty, after the manner of canons. Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, bestowed upon them their first place of residence, close to the temple, whence they received the name of the "poor soldiers of the Temple," afterward converted into Templars, or Knights Templars. The knights wore a white cloak adorned with a red Maltese cross. A branch or degree of modern Freemasonry.

Temple, 'pl. An edifice dedicated to the service of some deity or deities, and connected with some pagan system of worship. The most celebrated and imposing of ancient temples were those of Artemis or Diana at Ephesus, of Zeus Olympius in Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. Any one of the three edifices built on Mount Moriah at Jerusalem, and dedicated to the public worship of Jehovah. The first, erected by Solomon

about 1012 B. C., was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 588 B. C. The second, constructed by the Jews on their return from captivity about 536 B. C., was pillaged or partially destroyed by Antiochus Epiphanes 170 B. C., Pompey 63 B. C. and by Herod 37 B. C. The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great 20 B. C., and completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans 70 A. D. The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages, one in London, the other in Paris, inhabited by the Knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only portion of either establishment now existing.

Ten, ten. The decimal number, or the number of twice five; a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or x. A playing card with 10 spots.

Tench, tensh. A teleostean fish, gen. Tinca, fam. Cyprinidæ, of which T. vulgaris (the common tench) is the type.

Tench.

Tenebræ, ten'ē-brē. In the R. C. Ch. the office of matins and lauds in the last three days of Holy Week, at which is used a triangular candlestick on which are 15 candles, one of which is extinguished after each psalm.

Teniers, David (The Elder). An eminent Dutch painter; B. 1582, D. 1649. His son, D. "The Younger," B. 1610, D. 1690. He excelled his father. Both were pupils of Rubens.

Tennessee. A State of the American Union, admitted 1796, seceded 1861, readmitted 1870; bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by North Carolina and W. Virginia, S. by Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, W. by Missouri and Arkansas, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River; area 45,600 sq. m.; pop. 1,542,359. Principal cities, Nashville, cap., Knoxville, Greenville, Memphis, Fayetteville, Murfreesboro and Columbia. Chief rivers, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holstein and Clinch. Mountains, Cumberland and Alleghany ranges.

Tennis, 'is. A game in which a ball is driven against a wall in a specially constructed court and caused to rebound beyond a line at a certain distance, by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat called a racket, the object being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible without touching the ground.

Tennis-court, -kōrt. An oblong edifice in which the game of tennis is played.

Tennyson, Alfred. An eminent English poet; B. 1809, made poet laureate 1851, and knighted 1883.

Tenrec, 'rek. Centetes ecaudatus, an animal allied to the hedgehog, inhabiting Madagascar.

Tenter, 'ter. A machine or frame used in cloth manufacture to stretch the pieces, and make them set or dry even and square.

Tenuirostres, 'ū-i-ros''trēz. A sub-order of passerine or insessorial birds, comprehending those which have the beak long and slender, gradually tapering to a point.

Teocalli, tē-o-kal'li. A temple among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America. They were generally solid four-sided truncated pyramids, built terrace-wise, with the temple proper on the platform at the summit, constructed of earth faced with brick; many still remain in a more or less perfect state.

Tephrosia, tef-rō'zi-a. A gen. of plants belonging to the papilionaceous division of the Leguminosæ. It consists of shrubs or herbs scattered over every quarter of the globe. T. apollinea, or Egyptian Indigo, yields a fine blue dye. T. toxicaria affords a narcotic poison, and the leaves are used for intoxicating fish. T. virginiana is a powerful vermifuge. The root of T. emarginata is used for poisoning fish. T. tinctoria yields a blue coloring matter, used in Ceylon as indigo. T. piscatoria contains the narcotic principle of the genus, and is used for poisoning fish.

Teraph, ter'af. A household deity or image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews. The teraphim seem to have been either wholly or in part of human form and of small size.

Teratology, -a-tol'o-ji. That branch of biological science which treats of monsters, malformations, or deviations from the normal type occurring in the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

Tercentenary, -sen'ten-a-ri. A day observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as the birth of a great man, a decisive victory, or the like, that happened 300 years before.

Teredo, te-rē'dō. A gen. of lamellibranchiate mollusks, fam. Pholadidæ. The T. navalis, or ship-worm, is celebrated on account of the destruction which it occasions to ships and submerged wood. It is about 1 foot in length and ¼ inch in thickness.

Terence, Terentius Publius Afer. An eminent Roman dramatist of the 2d century B. C. He was born a slave.

Termagant, ter'ma-gant. The name of a fabled deity of the Mohammedans, mentioned by old writers, and introduced into the moralities or other shows, in which he figured as a most violent and turbulent personage. Applied to a vulgar, quarrelsome woman.

Terminist, 'min-ist. One of a sect of Christians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of particular persons, during which time they have the offer of grace, but after which God no longer wills their salvation.

Terminus, -us. A boundary; a limit; a stone or other mark raised for marking the boundary of a property. The Roman deity that presided over boundaries or landmarks, represented without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved. A bust or figure of the upper portion of the human body, terminating in a tapering block; a pillar statue; a half statue or bust. Termini are employed as pillars, balusters, or detached ornaments for niches, &c. The extreme station at either end of a railway or important section of a railway.

Terminal Statue of Pan.

Termites, 'mi-tēz. A fam. of neuropterous insects, known as white ants, corresponding with the Linnæan gen. Termes.

Termitinæ, -mi-ti'nē. A division of Neuroptera, including the termites or white ants.

Tern, tern. A common name of certain natatorial birds of the gull fam. (Laridæ), constituting the gen. Sterna; sea-swallows.

Ternary, 'na-ri. The number three; group of three.

Terpsichore, terp-sik'-ō-rē. In Greek Myth. one of the Muses, the inventress and patroness of dancing and lyrical poetry. She is generally represented with a lyre, having 7 strings, or a plectrum in the hand, sometimes in the act of dancing, and crowned with flowers.

Terpsichore.

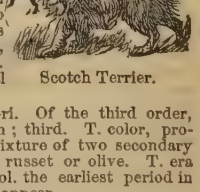
Terra, ter'ra. The Latin word for earth or the Earth.

Terra-cotta, -kot'ta. A mixture of fine clay and fine-grained white sand, or calcined flints, with pulverized potsherds or crushed pottery, air-dried and baked to the hardness of stone, much used in ancient and modern architecture for decorations, statues, vases, &c.

Terrapin, 'a-pin. The popular name of several species of fresh-water or tide-water tortoises, constituting the fam. Emydæ.

Terrestrial, -res'tri-al. An inhabitant of the earth. A section of the class Aves (birds) corresponding to the orders Cursores and Rasores. A family of pulmonated gasteropods. A division of isopodous crustaceans.

Terrier, 'i-er. A small dog, remarkable for the eagerness and courage with which it goes to earth and attacks foxes, badgers, cats, rats, &c. There are several varieties.


Scotch Terrier.

Tertiary, 'shi-a-ri. Of the third order, rank or formation; third. T. color, produced by the mixture of two secondary colors, as citrine, russet or olive. T. era or epoch, in Geol. the earliest period in which mammals appear.

Tertullian, Quintus Septimius Florens. A distinguished father of the church; B. at Carthage, abt. 150, D. abt. 220.

Tesho-lama, tesh'o-lä-mä. One of the two popes of the Buddhists of Thibet and Mongolia, the other being the Dalai-Lama, each supreme in his own district. When the Tesho dies his place is filled by a child, into whose body he has announced before death his purpose of migrating. Called also Bogdo-lama, Pen-chen.

Tessera, tes'se-ra. A small cube, resembling dice, of marble, precious stones, ivory, glass, wood, &c., used by the ancients to form mosaic pavements, ornamenting walls and like purposes. A small square of bone, wood, &c., used as a ticket of admission to the theater, &c., in ancient Rome.

Test-paper, test'pā-per. A paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, &c., used for detecting the presence of certain substances, whose presence causes a reaction and a change in the color of the paper. In Law, an instrument admitted as a standard of comparison for hand-writing.

Test-plate, 'plāt. A finely-ruled glass

plate used in testing the power and defining quality of microscopes. Some of these ruled plates have 225,000 lines to the inch.

Testudo, tes-tū'dō. Among the ancient Romans a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their oblong shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing in close order.

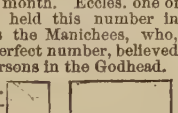
Tetra. A prefix in compounds, derived from the Greek, signifying four, fourfold; as, tetrachord, tetrarch.

Tetracerus, tē-tras'ē-rus. The generic name of a curious species of Indian antelope, having four horns. The females are hornless. The height of an adult is about 20 inches.

Tetradecapoda, tet'ra-dē-kap''o-da. The name given by Agassiz to a division of malacostracous crustaceans from their having, typically, 7 pairs of feet in the adult. They are the Edriophthalmata of other zoölogists.

Tetradite, -dīt. One who regarded four as a mystic number. Among the ancients, a child born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month. Eccles. one of certain sects who held this number in especial honor, as the Manichees, who, thinking this the perfect number, believed there were four persons in the Godhead.

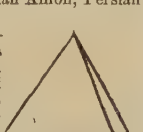
Tetragon, -gon. A plane figure having four sides; a quadrangle.



Tetragons.

Tetragrammaton, -gram'ma-ton. Among several ancient nations, the mystic number four which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed in several languages by four letters, as in the Assyrian Adad, Egyptian Amon, Persian Soru, and Latin Deus.

Tetrahedron, -hē'dron. In Geom. a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles, or a triangular pyramid having four equal and equilateral faces. It is one of the five regular solids. In Crystal. the tetrahedron is regarded as a secondary form of the octahedron, from which it is derived by cutting away the alternate angles.



Tetrahedron.

Tetrahexahedron, -heks'a-hē''dron. A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. Called also Tetrakishexahedron.

Tetramorph, 'ra-morf. In Christian art, the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity.

Tetrapla, -pla. The name given to an edition of the Bible, arranged by Origen in four columns, containing four Greek versions, viz., the Septuagint, that of Aquila, that of Symmachus, and that of Theodosian; also, a version in four languages.

Tetrapod, -pod. A four-footed animal; especially an insect having only four perfect legs.

Tetrapteran, te-trap'ter-an. An insect which has four wings.

Tetrarch, tē'trärk. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince; hence, any petty king or sovereign.

Teuton, tū'ton. Originally, the name given to members of an ancient German tribe first heard of 230 B. C.; ultimately applied to the Germanic peoples in general, and often used to include Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians and those of Anglo-Saxon descent. Teutonic order, a military religious order of knights, established in the 12th century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitallers. It was composed chiefly of Germans who marched to the Holy Land in the Crusades, and was established in that country for charitable purposes. At a later period the conquests of the order raised it to the rank of a sovereign power. It began to decline in the 15th century, and was finally abolished by Napoleon, 1809.

Texas. A S. W. State of the American Union, formerly a prov. of Mexico, but, becoming independent, 1835, was admitted 1845, seceded 1861, re-admitted 1868; bounded N. by Kansas and Indian Ter., E. by Louisiana and Arkansas, S. by Gulf of Mexico, W. by Mexico and N. Mexico; area, 237,504 sq. m.; pop. 1,591,749. Principal cities, Austin, cap., Galveston, San Antonio, Houston, Indianola, Dallas, Denison, Jefferson, Paris, Victoria and Waco. Chief rivers, The Rio Grande, Red, Trinity, Brazos, Guadalupe, Colorado, Nueces, Antonio and Pecos. The Apache and Guadalupe ranges of mountains intersect the S. W. corner.

Thackeray, William Makepeace. A distinguished English novelist; B. in Calcutta 1811, D. in London, 1863.

Thalberg, Sigismund. An eminent

Swiss pianist and composer; B. 1812, D. 1871.

Thalia, tha-lī'a. In Greek Myth. the Muse of comedy and the patroness of pastoral and comic poetry. She is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's staff or a wreath of ivy.

Thalia.

Thames. The chief river of England, flowing through London, and emptying into the German Ocean; length 215 m. Also, a river of Ontario, Can., emptying into Lake St. Clair, noted for the defeat on its banks, Oct. 5, 1813, of the British army, under Gen. Proctor, by the Americans, under Gen. Harrison, Tecumseh being mortally wounded.

Thammuz, tham'muz. The 10th month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and July. A Syrian deity for whom the Hebrew idolatresses were accustomed to hold an annual feast or lamentation, commencing with the new moon of July; same as the Phœnician Adon or Adonis. His death happened on the banks of the river Adonis, and in summer time the waters were said always to become reddened with his blood.

Thanatology, than-a-tol'o-ji. The doctrine of, or a discourse on death.

Thanatopsis, -top'sis. A view or contemplation of death.

Thane, thān. A title of honor among the Anglo-Saxons. In England a freeman not noble was raised to the rank of a thane by acquiring a certain portion of land—five hides for a lesser thane—by making three sea voyages, or by receiving holy orders. Every thane had the right of voting in the witenagemot, not only of the shire, but also of the kingdom, when important questions were to be discussed. After the Norman conquest thanes and barons were classed together. In the reign of Henry II. the title fell into disuse. In Scotland the thanes were a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and the title was in use till the end of the 15th century.

Thaumaturgus, thâ'ma-ter-gus. A miracle worker; a title given by Roman Catholics to some of their saints, as Gregory Thaumaturgus.

Thea, thē'a. A gen. of plants, ord. Ternstrœmiaceæ, comprising the species yielding the tea of commerce.

Theanthropism, -an'thro-pizm. A state of being God and man. A conception of God or of gods as possessing qualities essentially the same as those of men but on a grander scale.

Theater, 'a-ter. A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Among the Greeks and Romans theaters were the chief public edifices next to the temples.

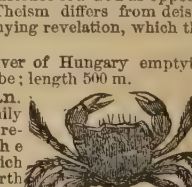
Thebaid, 'ba-id. A poem concerning Thebes. Several classical authors wrote poems under this name, but it is applied by way of pre-eminence, to a Latin heroic poem in twelve books, written by Statius, the subject being the civil war between Eteocles and Polynices, or Thebes taken by Theseus.

Theine, 'in. A bitter crystallizable principle found in tea, coffee and some other plants, tea yielding 2 to 4 per cent. It is the principle which gives to tea its refreshing and gently stimulating qualities. Called also Caffeine.

Theism, 'izm. The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God as opposed to atheism. Theism differs from deism, the latter denying revelation, which theism does not.

Theiss. A river of Hungary emptying into the Danube; length 500 m.

Thelphusian. One of a family of crustaceans resembling the land-crab, which live in the earth near the shore.


Thelphusian.

Themis, 'mis. In Greek Myth. the goddess of law and justice. In Astron. one of the asteroids.

Themistocles. An eminent Athenian statesman and general; B. abt. 510 B. C. He fled to the Persian court under charges of treason, and there D. 449 B. C.

Thenar, thē'nar. In Anat. the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

Theocracy, -ok'ra-si. Government of a state by the immediate direction of God. Of this species the Israelites furnish an illustrious example. The theocracy lasted till the time of Saul.

Theocrasy, -ok'ra-si. In Anc. Philos. the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Simi-

lar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects. A mixture of the worship of different gods.

Theodicy, -od'i-si. Any theory professing to reconcile the attributes of God with the present order of things in the world; more especially, an explanation of the existence of evil.

Theodolite, 'o-lit. A surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles by means of a telescope.

Theodolite.

Theodoric (The Great). A king of the Goths, who, after the fall of the W. Empire, ruled as King of Italy, 493–526.

Theodorus. The name of two popes.

Theodosius. The name of three emperors, T. I. (Flavius), surnamed "The Great," B. in Spain, 346, reigned 378–395. With the close of his reign the disintegration of the Roman Empire set in. He was the author of the bloody massacre of Thessalonica, for which Ambrose, the fearless archbishop of Milan, compelled him to do penance. T. II., his grandson, s. his father Arcadius as emperor of the East; B. 401, D. 450. T. III. (Adramyttenus) s. Anastasius II. as emperor of the East; B. 654, crowned 715, D. 716.

Theology, -ol'o-ji. Divinity; the entire science of the Christian religion; the science which treats of God and man in all their known relations to each other.

Theomachy, -om'a-ki. A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods in mythology. A strife or battle among the gods. Opposition to the divine will.

Theopathy, -op'a-thi. Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety.

Theophilanthropism, 'ō-fi-lan''throp-izm. Love to both God and man; the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists; theophilanthropy.

Theophilanthropist, -fi-lan''throp-ist. One who practices or professes theophilanthropism. One of a society formed at Paris during the first French revolution. It proposed to establish a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the Convention. The system attempted to be established was pure deism.

Theopneusty, 'op-nūs-ti. Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

Theresa, St. A Spanish Carmelite nun, eminent for learning and piety, founder of a reformed society of barefooted members of that order; B. 1515, D. 1582, canonized by Pope Gregory XV.

Theosophist, -os'of-ist. One who professes to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

Therapeutæ, ther-a-pū'tē. A Jewish sect of the first century after Christ, so called from the extraordinary purity of their religious worship. They withdrew into solitary places, where they devoted themselves to a life of religious contemplation, and to them with the Essenes the origin of monasticism in the Christian church has been traced.

Therapeutics, 'tiks. That part of medicine which relates to the composition, the application and the modes of operation of the remedies for diseases.

Thermidor, ther'mi-dor. The name of the 11th month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic. It commenced July 19, and ended August 17.

Thermo. The first part of a number of compound words, and usually signifying connected with heat or temperature.

Thermometer, ther-mom'et-er. An instrument by which the temperature of bodies are ascertained; founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies. The ordinary thermometer is a tube of mercury which rises with the increase of heat, and sinks as the air cools.

Thermometer.

Thermopylæ. A narrow pass between Mt. Ætna and the sea, which a handful of Spartans under King Leonidas held against an immense Persian host under Xerxes, perishing to a man.

Thesaurus, thē-sa'rus. A treasury. T. verborum, a treasury of words; a lexicon.

Theseus. In Heroic Hist. the son of Ægeus and friend of Hercules, who slew the Minotaurs with the aid of the Cretan Princess Ariadne. The two eloped, but A. was killed by the arrow of Artemise as they landed on the island of Naxos. T. was the hero of numberless adventures, and was finally killed by Lycomedes of Scyros.

Thesmophoria, thes-mo-fō'ri-a. A fa-

mous ancient Greek festival celebrated by married women in honor of Demeter as the mother of beautiful offspring.

Thesmothete, thez'mo-thēt. A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

Thespis. An eminent Greek dramatist, called the father of tragedy. He flourished in the 6th century B. C.

Thessalonians, Epistles to. In Scrip. two letters written by St. Paul to the Society at Thessalonica, in Macedonia, abt. 52. Their authenticity has never been doubted by the church.

Thetis, thet'is. In Greek Myth. the daughter of Nereus and Doris, one of the Nereids. She was married to Pelcus, king of the Myrmidons, and became the mother of Achilles. Thetis was a symbol of water in the ancient cosmogonies. In Astron. a small planet revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Theurgy, thē'er-ji. The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; effects or phenomena brought about among men by spiritual agency; specifically, divine agency or direct interference of the gods in human affairs or the government of the world. A system of supernatural knowledge or powers believed by the Egyptian Platonists and others to have been communicated to mankind by the beneficent deities or good spirits, and to have been handed down traditionally by the priests. The art of invoking deities or spirits, or by their intervention conjuring up visions, interpreting dreams, prophesying, receiving and explaining oracles, &c.

Thibet. A large country of S. Central Asia, mostly embraced within the limits of the Chinese empire; pop. estimated at 6,000,000. Lassa is the principal city. T. is governed by a grand lama, who is also worshiped as divine.

Thierry, Amedee Simon Dominique. A distinguished French historian; B. 1797, D. 1876. His brother, Jacques Nicolas Augustin, was even more eminent as an author; B. 1795, D. 1856.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe. An eminent French statesman and historian; B. 1797, D. 1877. He was the first President of the Republic, elected 1871, resigned 1873, and s. by Marshal MacMahon.

Thirty, ther'ti. The number which consists of three times ten. A symbol representing thirty units, as 30 or XXX.

Thirty Years' War, The. The war in Germany between the Catholics and Protestants, 1618–1648.

Thistle, this'l. The common name of prickly plants of the tribe Cynaraceæ, ord. Compositæ. Order of the T., a Scottish order of knighthood, sometimes called the order of St. Andrews, instituted by James VII. (James II. of England), 1687, when eight knights were nominated. The insignia of the order consist of a gold collar composed of thistles interlaced with sprigs of rue, the jewel, a figure of St. Andrew in the middle of a star of eight pointed rays, suspended from the collar; the star of silver and eight-rayed, four of the rays being pointed, the others fan-shaped, with a thistle in the center surrounded by the Latin motto "Nemo me impune lacessit;" and the badge oval, with the motto surrounding the figure of St. Andrew. The order consists of the sovereign and 16 knights, besides extra knights (princes), and a dean, a secretary, the lyon-king-at-arms, and the gentleman usher of the green rod.

Thistle.

Order of the Thistle—Star, Jewel, Badge and Collar.

Thomæan, to-mē'an. One belonging to a church of early Christians, said to have been founded, on the Malabar coast of India, by St. Thomas.

Thomaism, tom'a-izm. The doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace, and especially the immaculate conception of the Virgin.

Thomas, George Henry. An American general; B. in Va., 1816, D. 1870.

Thomas a Kempis. An eminent German theologian; B. 1380, D. 1471.

Thomas, St. (Didymus). One of the twelve apostles; B. in Galilee, and believed to have suffered martyrdom in Coromandel, India.

Thomsonian, -sō'ni-an. Applied to a system of botanical medicine, one of whose doctrines is, that as all minerals are from the earth their tendency is to carry men into their graves, whereas the tendency of herbs, from their growing upward, is to keep men from their graves.

Thor, thor. The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder. He was the son of Odin, or the supreme being, and Jörth, the earth. He was the champion of the gods, and called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. He always carried a heavy hammer (mjölnir, the crusher), which, as often as he discharged it, returned to his hand of itself; his girdle had the virtue of renewing his strength. Thor is represented as a powerful man, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a scepter in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday is called after him, and his name enters into many proper names.

Thomson, James. An English poet; B. 1700, D. 1748.

Thorwaldsen, Albert Bertel. The most eminent of Danish sculptors; B. 1770, D. 1844.

Thoth, thoth. An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks considered identical with Hermes or Mercury. He was the inventor of the sciences and arts, and especially of speech and hieroglyphics or letters. He is represented as a human figure with the head of a lamb or ibis.

Thoth.

Thous, thō'us. A name given to a gen. of African dogs, intermediate between the wolf, the fox and the jackal.

Thousand, thou'zand. The number of ten hundred. A symbol representing the number ten hundred, as M, 1,000. Often applied indefinitely to a great number.

Thousand Islands. A chain, said to number nearly 1,500, of small islands at the foot of Lake Ontario and the entrance of the St. Lawrence River; they are a popular summer resort.

Thrasher, thrash'er. One who thrashes grain. A species of shark, the Alopias or Alopecias vulpes or sea-fox, called the thrasher from its using its tail-fin as a weapon of attack. Brown thrasher, an American singing bird of the thrush family, the Turdus or Harporhynchus rufus.

Thrashing-machine, 'ing-ma-shēn. A machine for separating grain, as wheat, oats, barley, &c., from the straw, operated by animal or steam power.

Three, thrē. The number which consists of two and one. A symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii.

Threnodist, 'nō-dist. A writer of threnodies; a composer of dirges.

Thresher, thresh'er. Same as Thrasher. A member of an Irish Catholic organization, instituted 1806, the principal object being to resist the payment of tithes. Their threats and warnings were signed Captain Thresher.

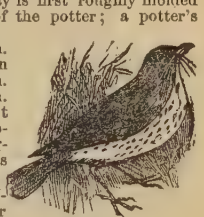
Throne, thrōn. An elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a king, emperor or pope. The term is also applied to the seat of a bishop in his cathedral church, and to the official chair of the presiding official of certain societies.

Throttle-valve, throt'l-valv. In steam-engines, a valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder.

Thrower, thrō'er. A person who twists or winds silk; a throwster. A potter who works a throwing wheel or engine.

Throwing-engine, 'ing-en-jin. In pottery, a revolving disk or table on which the mass of clay is first roughly molded by the hand of the potter; a potter's wheel.

Thrush, thrush. A name common to birds, gen. Turdus, fam. Turdidæ, but commonly applied to the song-thrush (Turdus musicus).



Thrush.

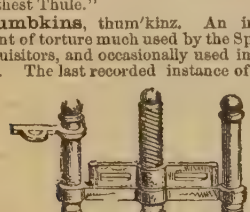
Thuban, thō'-ban. The star Alpha, constellation Draco. This star was once much brighter than it is at present. It has been supposed that the long sloping passage from the northern face of the great pyramid of Egypt was constructed for the purpose of watching the sub-polar meridional passage of this star, the polar star (according to this view) when the pyramid was built.

Thucydides. A celebrated Greek historian and general; B. 471, D. abt. 408 B. C.

Thug, thug. A member of a peculiar confraternity or association of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India. They roamed about in bands, decoyed travelers and others into retired spots and there plundered and murdered them, preferably by strangulation, and only by the shedding of blood when forced by circumstances. Their motive was not so much lust of plunder as certain religious ideas, and of their spoil one-third was devoted to the goddess Kâli, whom they worshiped. They were suppressed by the British Government, 1830.

Thule, thū'lē. The name given by the ancients to the most northern country with which they were acquainted, believed by some to have been Iceland, by others Norway, and by many one of the Shetland Islands. Probably the word did not always denote the same country. The Romans spoke of it as ultima Thule, "the farthest Thule."

Thumbkins, thum'kinz. An instrument of torture much used by the Spanish inquisitors, and occasionally used in Britain. The last recorded instance of their



Scotch Thumbkins.

application in Great Britain was in the case of Principal Carstairs, who, in 1684, was ineffectually tortured at the orders of the Scotch privy-council with the view of making him reveal the secrets of the Argyle and Monmouth parties. Called also Thumb-screw.

Thummim, 'im. A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The Urim and Thummim were worn in the breastplate of the high-priest, but what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

Thunder, thun'der. The sound which follows a flash of lightning; a report due to the sudden disturbance of the air produced by the violent discharge of atmospheric electricity or lightning.

Thunderbolt, -bōlt. A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of electricity passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. The name originated in the ancient notion that the destructive effects of lighting could be caused only by a shaft or bolt-like hard body being hurled at the object destroyed.

Thurible, thū'ri-bl. A kind of censer, of gold, silver, brass or latten, in the shape of a covered cup, perforated so as to allow the fumes of burning incense to escape. It has chains attached, by which it is swung at high mass, vespers and other solemn offices of the R. C. Ch.

Thuribie.

Thyrsus, ther'sus. One of the common emblems of Bacchus and his followers. It consisted often of a spear or staff decorated with ivy and vine branches, or of a lance thrust into a cone of pine. The Bacchanals carried thyrsi when they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus.

Tiara, ti-ā'ra. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. The king of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; the lords and priests wore it turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials. The pope's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity; the tiara of his civil rank and the keys of his jurisdiction. In its present form it is composed of a high cap of cloth of gold, encircled by three coronets, with a mound and cross of gold at the top. From the cap hang two pendants, embroidered and fringed, and semée of crosses of gold. The cap was first adopted by Damasus II., 1048. It afterwards had a plain circlet of gold put round it. The coronet was attached by Boniface VIII. and the second coronet by Benedict XII., to indicate the prerogative of spiritual and temporal power. It is not known who first adopted the third coronet, indicative of the Trinity.

Tiber. A river of Italy, flowing through Rome, and emptying into the Mediterranean at Ostia; length, 212 m.

Tiberius, Claudius Drusus Nero Cæsar. Second emperor of Rome; crowned 14, D. 37 A. D. He was a monster of sensuality and brutality. T. II. (Constantine), surnamed Thrax, from Thracia, his native country; crowned 574, D. 582.

Tibia, tib'i-a. A kind of pipe, the commonest musical instrument of the Greeks and Romans.

Tick, tik. The name common to certain small parasitical arachnidans or mites, constituting the sec. Ixodes (called also Suctoria), fam. Acarida.

Ticknor, George. An eminent American author; b. in Mass., 1791, d. 1861.

Ticonderoga. A village of Essex Co., N. Y., 95 m. N. E. of Albany, noted for its old fort, surprised and captured by Col. Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys," at the outbreak of the Revolution.

Tic-polonga, tik-pō-long'ga. An extremely venomous snake, a native of India, Ceylon, &c., sometimes called also Katuka, gen. Daboia, fam. Viperidæ.

Ticuna-poison, ti-kö'na-poi-zn. An arrow-poison used by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes dwelling near the Amazons. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions, lasting for hours.

Tide, tīd. Time; season. The alternate rising and falling of the ocean and connecting waters. It appears as a general wave of water, which gradually elevates itself to a certain height, then as gradually sinks till its surface is about as much below the medium level as it was before above it. It is occasioned by the attraction of the moon.

Tieck, Ludwig. An eminent German poet and novelist; b. 1773, d. 1853.

Tien-Tsin. The port of Pekin, China, on the Peiho, 80 m. S. E. of Pekin; pop. 1,200,000.

Tierra del Fuego. (Land of Fire). A group of islands separated from the southernmost point of S. America by the Straits of Magellan.

Tiers Etat, tēr-zā-tā'. In French Hist. the third estate, that is, the people exclusive of the nobility and clergy; the commonalty; the commons. The nobles and clergy constituted the first and second estates previous to the Revolution of 1789.

Tiflis. Cap. of Georgia in the Russian government of Trans-Caucasus, on the Kur; pop. abt. 75,000.

Tiger, ti'ger. A carnivorous animal, the largest and fiercest of the gen. Felis, F. tigris, fam. Felidæ.

Tights, tīts. A tight-fitting under covering worn on the legs by acrobats, actors, dancers and the like.

Tigress, ti'gres. The female of the tiger.

Tigris. A river of W. Asia, uniting with the Euphrates at Kurnah; length, 1,150 m.

Tilbury, til'be-ri. A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

Tiler, 'er. In freemasonry, the doorkeeper of a lodge.

Timbrel, tim'brel. An instrument of music; a kind of drum, taber, or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity. It is now known under the name of Tambourine or Tambour de Basque.

Timbuctoo (Tombuctoo). A city of W. Central Africa, near the boundary bet. the Soudan and Sahara, 8 m. N. of the Niger; pop. abt. 22,000.

Time, tīm. The general idea of successive existence; the measure of duration. Time is absolute or relative. Absolute time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions; conceived as unbounded, continuous, homogeneous, unchangeable in the order of its parts, and divisible without end. Relative time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, marked by the apparent revolution of the sun, or the rotation of the earth on its axis. Time is divided into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds.

Time-fuse, 'fūz. A fuse which can be so arranged as to explode a charge at a certain determinate interval after the time of its ignition.

Time-lock, 'lok. A lock having clockwork attached, which prevents the bolt being withdrawn when locked, until a certain interval of time has elapsed.

Time-piece, 'pēs. A clock, watch or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time.

Timoleon. A patriotic Corinthian who, 344-338 b. c., delivered all the Greek cities of Sicily from the rule of usurping tyrants, and checked the progress of Carthaginian power.

Timothy, Epistles to. In Scrip., two letters, which, with the Epistle to Titus, form the "three pastoral epistles" generally ascribed to St. Paul.

Tin, tin. A metal of a white brilliant color, slightly tinged with gray. In hardness it is intermediate between gold and lead.

Tinewald, tin'wald. The ancient parliament or annual convention of people in the Isle of Man.

Tintoretto. The artistic name of Giacomo Robusti, an eminent Venetian painter; b. 1512, d. 1594.

Tippecanoe. A river of Indiana, emptying into the Wabash, 9 m. N. E. of Lafayette, noted for the defeat on its banks, Nov. 5, 1811, of the allied Indians under Tecumseh and his brother, by Gen. Harrison; length, 200 m.

Tipperary. Cap. of co. of same name, prov. Munster, Ireland.

Tippoo Sahib. Rajah of Mysore, India, son and s. of Hyder Ali; b. 1749, killed at the storming of Seringapatam, his capital, by the English, 1799.

.irailleur, ti-räl-yer. A name originally applied in France during the revolution of 1792 to light-armed troops who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or annoy or deceive the enemy; a skirmisher; a sharp-shooter.

Tisri, tiz'ri. The 1st Hebrew month of the civil year, and the 7th of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of September and October.

Titan, tī'tan. In Greek Myth. one of the twelve children (six sons and six daughters) of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth). They rebelled against their father and deposed him, raising Cronos, one of their number, to the throne. After a long contest they were defeated by Zeus and thrown into Tartarus. Poetical for the sun.

Titania, -tā'ni-a. The queen of Fairyland and consort of Oberon.

Titanotherium, 'tan-o-thē''ri-um. A large fossil herbivorous mammal, possibly twice the size of a horse, somewhat allied to the tapir, whose remains are found in the miocene strata of Missouri.

Titian, Tiziano Vecelli. The most eminent painter of the Venetian school; b. 1477, d. 1576.

Titmouse, tit'mous. An insessorial bird, ord. Dentirostres, and forming the type of the fam. Paridæ.

Titus, Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus. A Roman general and emperor, s. Vespasian, 79, d. 81. Before he ascended the throne he captured and destroyed Jerusalem, 70.

Tivoli. A city of the Campagna, Italy, 18 m. N. E. of Rome, at the famous cascades of the Teverone; pop. abt. 8,500.

Tiu, tē'ų. In Northern Myth. the original supreme divinity of the ancient Teutonic mythology, corresponding with Dyaus of India, Zeus of Greece, and the Jove of the Romans.

Toad, tōd. The common name of amphibian vertebrates, gen. Bufo, now constituted into a family, Bufonidæ.

Tobacco, tō-bak'kō. A genus of plants (Nicotiana), ord. Solanaceæ. There are several species, all narcotic. Those most generally cultivated are N. tabacum and N. macrophylla, the former being often called Virginian tobacco.

Tobit, tob'it. One of the Old Testament Apocryphal books.

Tobolsk. Cap. of Siberia, Asiatic Russia, near the junction of the Irtish and Tobol, 976 m. E. of St. Petersburg; pop. 18,000.

Tocantins. A Brazilian river, emptying into the Para; length, 1,000 m.

Tocqueville, Alexis Charles Henri Clerel de. A distinguished French statesman, historian and philosopher; b. 1805, d. 1859.

Todas, tō'daz. A small race of men, inhabiting the upper part of the Neilgherry Mountains in S. India. Under the influence of polyandry and intemperance they are rapidly disappearing. Their language is Dravidian, and they are doubtless the aborigines of the country.

Todleben, Francis Edward. A Russian military engineer and general; b. of German ancestry, 1818; d. 1882. He won distinction by his defense of Sebastopol against the French, English and Turks, 1855–6.

Toga, tō'ga. The principal outer garment worn by the ancient Romans. It was made of wool or silk, the usual color being white. It covered the whole body with the exception of the right arm, and the right of wearing it was the exclusive privilege of every Roman citizen. The toga virilis, or manly gown, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of 14.

Toggle. A small wooden pin, tapering toward both ends; a knee-joint of two bars connected, that may be brought into a straight line and produce great endwise pressure.

Toison, toi'son. The fleece of a sheep. T. d'or, in Her., the term for a golden fleece or the Holy Lamb. An order of knighthood Toginstituted, 1429, by Philip the gle. Good, Duke of Burgundy, originally composed of 24 knights, the prince being chief. The order now belongs both to Austria and Spain. The knights carry appended to their collars the figure of a sheep or fleece in gold, the chain consisting of alternate flint stones (blue), emitting fire, and steels, or instead a ribbon is used. They also wear a special cap and

rich robes. The motto is "Pretium laborum non vile."

Tokay, tō-kā'. A rich aromatic wine produced at Tokay, in Upper Hungary, made of white grapes.

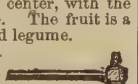
Toledo, -lē'dō. A sword-blade of the finest temper, so named from Toledo, in Spain, which, during the 15th and 16th centuries, was famous for manufacturing sword-blades of a superior temper.

Toledo. Cap. of Lucas Co., O., on the Maumee, near the W. end of Lake Erie; pop. 50,137.

Toltec, tōl'tek. A member of a race of Mexico who, according to tradition, coming from the North, ruled the country from the 7th to the 12th century, when power passed from them to the Aztecs. The remains of architecture ascribed to them consist principally of monuments of colossal proportions, temples and cities, show them to have been a people far advanced in civilization, acquainted with the use of metals, the arts of weaving, pottery and hieroglyphic writing. Their religion is said to have been mild, and laws just. Their civilization was overlaid by that of the Aztecs, who ingrafted on it many bloody religious rites and childish social practices.

Tolu-tree, tō-lō'trē. A large, handsome tree, which yields the balsam of Tolu. The wood is red in the center, with the odor of balsam or of rose. The fruit is a one-celled oblique-winged legume.

Tomahawk, t o m' a - h a k. An Indian hatchet, used in the chase and in war, not only in close fighting, but by being thrown to a considerable distance, and so dexterously often, that the sharp edge first strikes the object aimed at. They were originally made of flint, but later of iron and steel.



Tomahawk.

Tombigbee. A river, rising in Mississippi and flowing through Alabama, joining the Alabama and forming Middle River, 45 m. N. of Mobile; length 450 m.

Tomjohn, 'jon. A kind of sedan-chair, open in front and carried by a single pole on men's shoulders, used in India and Ceylon.

Ton, ton. The prevailing fashion; high mode; as, ladies of ton.

Ton, tun. A weight equal to 20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds avoirdupois. In the U. S. the ton is commonly estimated at 2,000 lbs.; sometimes called the short ton. A wine measure of capacity, equal to 252 gallons or 2 pipes: in this sense usually written tun. A certain weight or space—in the latter case about 40 cubic feet—by which the burden of a ship is reckoned, as, a ship of 300 tons.

Tone, Theobald Wolfe. An Irish patriot; B. 1763, D., by suicide in prison, 1798

Tonka-bean, tong'ka-bēn. The fruit of the Dipterix odorata or Coumarouna odorata, ord. Leguminosæ, sub-ord. Papilionaceæ. The fruit is an oblong dry fibrous drupe, containing a single seed. The odor of the kernel is extremely agreeable and it is used in perfumery.

Tonquin. The N. province of Anam, S. E. Asia, the scene of present hostilities between the French and Chinese. Gulf of T., an arm of the China Sea, 300 m. long by 150 in breadth.

Tontine, ton'tīn. An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the annuity being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced. By means of tontines many government loans were formerly raised in England.

Tope, tōp. The popular name for a species of Buddhist monument, intended for the preservation of relics or the commemoration of some event. When for the former purpose the tope is called a dagoba, when for the latter a stupa; the term tope having reference to their external shape only.

Topeka. Cap. of Kansas, in Shawnee Co., on Kansas River, 50 m. S. W. of Leavenworth; pop. 15,452.

Tophet, tō'fet. A place situated at the southeastern extremity of Gehenna, or Valley of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem, where the idolatrous Jews worshiped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children. In consequence of these abominations the whole valley became the common laystall of the city, and symbolical of the place of torment in a future life.

Topia, 'pi-a. A fanciful style of mural decorations, generally consisting of landscapes of a heterogeneous character, resembling those of the Chinese, much used in the Pompeian houses.

Topography, to-pog'ra-fi. The description of a particular place, city or tract of land; the detailed description of any country or region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, &c., distinguished from geography in being descriptive and more detailed.

Torah, tō'rä. A term in ancient Hebrew literature for any decision or instruction in matters of law and conduct, given by sacred authority; the revealed will of God; counsel or instruction proceeding from a sacred source; hence, a book containing such instruction.

Toreador, tor-e-a-dor'. A general name for a bull-fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horse-back. Written also Torreador.

Toreumatology, to-rū'ma-tol''o-ji. The science or art of sculpture, or a treatise on sculpture.

Toronto. Cap. of Ontario, in York Co., Dominion of Canada, on Lake Ontario; 333 m. S. W. of Montreal.

Torpedo, tor-pē'do. An elasmobranchiate fish, allied to the rays, forming the type of the fam. Torpedinidæ, noted for their power of discharging electric shocks when irritated.

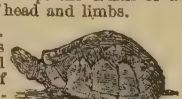
Torque, tork. In Archæol. a personal ornament worn by the ancient Britons, Gauls and Germans. It consisted of a stiff collar, formed of a number of gold wires twisted together, or a thin plate, generally of gold, worn round the neck as a symbol of rank and command.

Torricelli, Evangelista. An eminent Italian philosopher; B. 1608, D. 1647. He invented the barometer.

Torsk, torsk. A malacopterygious teleostean fish of the cod tribe, Brosmius vulgaris.

Torso, tor'sō. In Sculp. the trunk of a statue, deprived of head and limbs.

Tortoise, 'toĭs. The name which is generally restricted to the family of reptiles Testudinidæ, or land-tortoises, or with a qualifying term is applied to the Emydæ, the terrapins or fresh-water tortoises, and the Trionycidæ, the mud-turtles, or soft tortoises. The name was often formerly applied to all turtles.



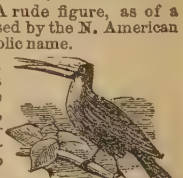
Tortoise.

Tortoise-shell, -shel. A name popularly applied to the scutes or scales of the tortoise and allied chelonians, especially to the shell of the hawk's-bill turtle, extensively used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, &c., and in inlaying and other ornamental work.

Tortugas, Dry. A group of ten small islands belonging to the U. S., 120 m. S. W. of Cape Sable, Fla. Also the name of a Venezuelan island in the Caribbean Sea, and of one the W. Indies, N. E. of Cuba.

Totem, tō'tem. A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c., used by the N. American Indians as a symbolic name.

Toucan, tou'kan. A name sometimes applied to all the scansorial birds, fam. Ramphastidæ, but sometimes restricted to those of the gen. Ramphastos. They are remarkable among birds for regurgitation of food, sending it back into the bill to undergo mastication analogous to rumination in quadrupeds. A small constellation of the southern hemisphere.



Toucan.

Touch-needle, tuch'nē-dl. A small bar of gold and silver, either pure or alloyed with various definite proportions of copper, &c., used by assayers for trying articles of gold and silver.

Toulon. A city and naval station of France, on the Mediterranean, 32 m. S. E. of Marseilles; pop. 80,000.

Toulouse. An inland city of France, on the Garonne, 130 m. S. E. of Bordeaux, noted for the defeat, 1812, of the French under Soult by the British under Wellington; pop. 131,460.

Tournament, tôr'na-ment. A martial sport or species of combat performed in former times by knights and cavaliers on horseback. It has recently been revived in some of the Southern States.

Tournay. A city of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 28 m. N. W. of Mons; pop. 35,210.

Tournure, -nūr. Turn; contour; figure; shape. A stiff padded bandage which women fasten round the loins to expand the skirt; a bustle.

Tours. A French city, bet. the Loire and Cher, 65 m. S. W. of Orleans; pop. 45,796.

Tourville, Anne Hilarion de Cotentin, Comte de. A distinguished French admiral and marshal; B. 1642, D. 1701.

Toussaint L'Ouverture. A negro general and President of Hayti; B. 1743, a slave, D. 1803, in France. In the insurrection and massacre of the whites, 1791, he was the leader, and was afterward elected President for life. Treacherously arrested by Gen. Leclerc, 1802, while negotiations were in progress, he was car-

ried to France and held a state prisoner till his death.

Tower, tou'er. A high commode, or head-dress, worn by English females in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne. It was composed of paste-board, ribbons and lace; the latter disposed in alternate tiers, or the ribbons were formed into high stiffened bows covered sometimes by a long laced scarf or veil.

Townley Marbles, toun'lē mär'blz. An assemblage of Greek and Roman sculpture in the British Museum, so named from Charles Townley, who made the collection.

Toxicology, tok-si-kol'o-ji. That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, or of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of medicine.

Toxophilite, -sof'i-līt. A lover of archery; one who devotes much attention to exercise with the bow and arrow.

Tractarianism, trak-tā'ri-an-izm. A system of religious opinion and practice promulgated within the Ch. of England in a series of papers entitled "Tracts for the Times," published at Oxford 1833–1841. The leaders of the movement, Dr. J. H. Newman, Dr. Pusey, Rev. John Keble and other Oxford scholars, sought to mark out a middle course between Romanism and what they considered a rationalistic or latitudinarian Protestantism. Many who favored this Anglo-Catholic movement subsequently went over to the Ch. of Rome, while others remained representatives of the extremely ritualistic or High Church section of the Ch. of England.

Trades-union, trādz-ūn'yon. A combination of workmen of particular trades or manufactures to enable each member to secure the conditions most favorable for labor.

Trade-wind, trād-wind. One of those constant winds which occur in all open seas on both sides of the equator, and to the distance of abt. 30° north and south of it. On the north of the equator their direction is from the northeast, south of the equator from the southeast.

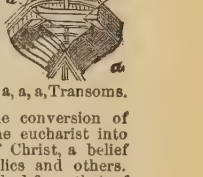
Trafalgar, Cape. A point in S. W. Spain at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, off which, Oct. 21, 1805, the English fleet, under Nelson, disastrously defeated the allied fleets of France and Spain.

Trajan, Marcus Ulpius Trajanus. One of the ablest and most successful of Roman Emperors; B. 50, crowned 98, D. 117.

Transcaucasia. That section of Asiatic Russia S. of the Caucasus, including Georgia, Mingrelia, Imeritia and Abasia.

Transenna, tran-sen'na. In Christian Antiq. a term given to carved latticework or gratings of marble, silver, &c., used to shut in the shrines of martyrs, allowing the sacred coffer to be seen but protected from being handled.

Transom, tran'sum. A beam or timber extended across the sternpost of a ship; a lintel over a door.



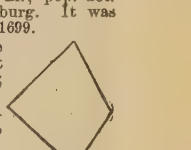
a, a, a, Transoms.

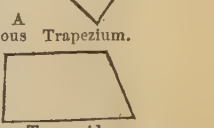
Transubstantiation, -sub-stan'shi-ā''shon. Change of substance; specifically, in Theol. the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, a belief held by Roman Catholics and others. The doctrine is distinguished from that of the real presence, inasmuch as the latter is generally understood to mean that the body of Christ coexists in and along with the elements, whereas, according to the doctrine of transubstantiation, the body of Christ takes the place of the elements, only the appearance of the latter remaining.

Transylvania. A S. E. prov. of Hungary; area, 20,041 sq. m.; pop. abt. 2,250,000. Cap. Klausenburg. It was tributary to Turkey until 1699.

Trapezium. A plane figure having four right lines and no two parallel; a bone of the wrist.

Trapezoid, a plane four-sided figure, having two parallel sides.


Trapezium.


Trapezoid.

Trappist, trap'ist. A member of a religious order of the R. C. Ch., founded 1140, remarkable for the austere life led by the monks.

Trawl, trąl. A line, sometimes upward of a mile in length, from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in cod, ling, haddock and mackerel fishing. A trawl-net.

Trawling, 'ing. The act of fishing with a trawl line or net.

Trawl-net, 'net. A net for dragging behind a boat, in deep-sea fishing, for taking fish which lie near or on the bottom.

Treadmill, tred'mil. A machine employed in prison discipline, consisting of a wheel made to revolve by the walking of the prisoner.

Trebizond. A city of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euxine, 120 m. N. W. of Erzeroum, the cap. of the empire of Trapezus, 1204–1460; pop. abt. 30,000.

Tree-frog, trē'frog. The popular name of a gen. of amphibian vertebrates (Hyla), forming the type of a distinct family (Hyladæ), ord. Anoura; called also tree-toad.

Trent. A city in the Tyrol, Austria, on the Adige, noted for its celebrated Church Council, 1545–1563; pop. abt. 15,000.

Trental, tren'tal. An office for the dead in the R. C. service, consisting of 30 masses rehearsed for 30 days successively after the party's death. Hence, a dirge; an elegy.

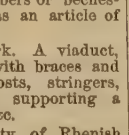
Trenton. Cap. of New Jersey, on the Delaware, 30 m. N. E. of Philadelphia. Near T., Dec. 26, 1777, the Americans, under Washington, defeated the British, capturing 1,000 prisoners; pop. 29,910.

Trepang, trē-pang'. The sea-slug, a marine animal, gen. Holothuria, class Echinodermata, ord. Holothuridæ, popularly known as sea-cucumbers or beches-de-mer, highly esteemed as an article of food in China.

Trestle-work, tres'l-werk. A viaduct, scaffold, &c., on piers, with braces and cross-beams; or the posts, stringers, braces, and cross-beams supporting a roadway, railway-track, &c.

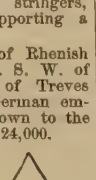
Treves. An ancient city of Rhenish Prussia, on the Moselle, 60 m. S. W. of Coblentz. The archbishops of Treves were electoral princes of the German empire from the 12th century down to the French Revolution; pop. abt. 24,000.

Triangle, 'ang-l. A figure of three angles; a steel instrument of percussion in music.



Triangle.

Triad, trī'ad. In Hindu Myth. the three principal divinities in the Rig Veda, to whom hymns are addressed: Indra, the personification of the phenomena of the visible firmament, especially of thunder and rain; Agni, of fire, especially of sacrificial fire; and Surya or Savitri, of the sun. The triad of later Brahmanic or Hindu literature consists of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva.



Scalene Triangle.

Tribune, 'būn. In Rom. Antiq. originally an officer who represented a tribe for certain purposes; especially, a magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against the senate and consuls. There were at first but two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten. There were also military tribunes, each of whom commanded a division or legion, and also tribunes of the treasury, of the horse, &c. A bench or elevated place; a raised seat or stand; specifically, the throne of a bishop. A sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly, as in the French chamber of deputies.

Trichina, tri-kī'na. A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which was discovered in 1885 in the tissue of the voluntary muscles of man, giving rise to a disease known as trichiniasis. The worm is common to other mammals, especially to the pig, and it is generally from it that man receives the disease.

Triclinium, trī-klin'i-um. Among the Romans the dining-room where guests were received, furnished with three couches, occupying three sides of the table, the fourth being left open for the ingress and egress of servants. On these couches, also called triclinium, the guests reclined at dinner or supper. Each couch usually accommodated three persons, and thus nine was as many as could take a meal together.

Tridacnidæ, -dak'ni-dē. A fam. of lamellibranchiate mollusca, of which the type is the gen. Tridacna. It comprises also the gen. Hippopus.

Trident, trī'dent. A kind of scepter or spear with three barb-pointed prongs with which Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god, is usually represented. In Rom. Antiq. a three-pronged spear used in gladiatorial combats by the retiarius.

Trierarchy, 'er-ārk-i. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling wealthy persons to fit out and maintain vessels.

Trieste. Chief seaport of Austria, on the Gulf of T., at the N. E. extremity of the Adriatic, 72 m. E. of Venice; pop. 73,649.

Trigamy, trig'a-mi. State of being married three times, or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

Trillion, tril'yon. The product of a million involved to the third power; the

product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus 1,000,000 × 1,000,000 = 1,000,000,000,000, and this product multiplied by a million = 1,000,000,000,000,000,000. According to the French notation the number expressed by a unit, with twelve ciphers annexed, or 1,000,000,000,000.

Trilithon, trī'lith-on. Three large stones placed together like door-posts and a lintel, and standing by themselves as in sundry ancient monuments.

Trilithons.

Trilobite, trī'lo-bīt. One of an extinct and widely-distributed family of palæozoic crustacea, nearly allied to the Phyllopoda.

Trimurti, trī'mer-ti. The name of the later Hindu triad or trinity, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, conceived as an inseparable unity. The sectaries of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva respectively make their god the original deity from which the trinity emanates; but considered separately, Brahma is the creating, Vishnu the preserving, and Siva the destroying principle of the deity, while Trimurti is the philosophical or theological unity which combines the three separate forms in one self-existent being. The Trimurti is represented symbolically as one body with three heads, Vishnu at the right, Siva at the left, and Brahma in the center.

Trimurti.

Tringana. A city and seaport of Malacca, at the W. entrance to the Gulf of Siam; pop. abt. 60,000.

Trinitarian, trin-i-tā'ri-an. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. One of a religious order instituted 1198, who made it their business to ransom Christian captives taken by the Moors and other infidels.

Trinidad. One of the British W. India islands, of the Caribbean group; area, 1754 sq. m.; pop. 109,500. Cap., Port of Spain.

Trinity, 'i-ti. In Theol. the union of three persons in one Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. A symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity frequent in Christian art, one of the most general forms consisting of a figure of the Father seated on a throne, the head surrounded with a triangular nimbus, or surmounted with a triple crown: Christ crucificed in front, and the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, resting on the cross. The mystic union was also symbolized by emblems or devices, in which three elements were combined into one whole, as by the equilateral triangle, or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes the trefoil. T. Sunday, the Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed by the Roman, Anglican, and other churches in honor of the Trinity.

Symbols of the Holy Trinity.

Trinity. A river of Texas, emptying into Galveston Bay; length 550 m.

Trip-hammer, trip'ham-mer. A large hammer used in forges; a tilt-hammer.

Tripoli. One of the Barbary States of N. Africa, a vilayet of the Turkish empire; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Libyan Desert, S. by Sahara, W. by Tunis; area, 61,760 sq. m.; pop. abt. 800,000. Cap. Tripoli; pop. 16,200.

Triptych, 'tik. A picture, carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side.

Trireme, trī'rēm. A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side, a common class of war-ship among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, &c. The trireme was also provided with a large square sail.

Trisagion, tri-sā'gi-on. One of the doxologies of the Eastern Church, repeated in the form of versicle and responses by the choir in certain parts of the liturgy, and so called from the triple recurrence in it of the word hagios (holy).

Trisoctahedron, tris-ok'ta-hē''dron. A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

Tritheism, trī'thē-izm. The opinion that the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are three beings or Gods.

Triton, ′ton. In Greek and Latin Myth. a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, who dwelt with his father and mother in a golden palace at the bottom of the sea. The later poets speak of Tritons in the plural as a race of subordinate sea deities.

Triton.

Triumphal, -um′fal. Pertaining to triumph. T arch, originally a temporary arch erected in connection with the triumph of

Arch of Titus, Rome.

a Roman general, and through which he and his army passed. Afterwards the triumphal arch was a massive and ornamental permanent structure, often having a central and two side archways. T. column, among the Romans, an insulated column erected in commemoration of a conqueror to whom has been decreed the honors of a triumph. T. crown, a laurel crown awarded by the Romans to a victorious general.

Triumvirate, ′vi-rāt. A coalition of three men in office or authority; particularly applied in Roman history to two famous coalitions, the first 59 B. C. between Cæsar, Pompeius and Crassus; the second 43 B. C. between Antonius, Octavianus and Lepidus. Government by three men in coalition. A party of three men; three men in company or forming one company.

Triune, ′ūn. Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

Trochilidæ, trō-kil′i-dē. The hummingbirds, a family of extremely minute but exquisitely beautiful tenuirostral passerine birds.

Trochu, Louis Jules. A French general; B. 1820, appointed Commander-in-chief, 1870.

Troglodyte, trō′glod-īt. A cave-dweller; one dwelling in a cave or underground habitation. The ancient Greeks gave the name to various races of savages inhabiting caves, especially to the cave-dwellers on the coast of the Red Sea and along the banks of the Upper Nile in Nubia and Abyssinia, the whole of this district being known by the name of Troglodytike. Archæological investigations show that cave-dwellers everywhere probably preceded house-builders.

Trogonidæ, trō-gon′i-dē. A fam. of scansorial birds, remarkable for their beautiful plumage, typically represented by the trogons.

Trollope. The name of an English family distinguished in literature, including Frances; B. 1790, D. 1863; Thomas Adolphus, her eldest son, B. 1820, and Anthony, a younger brother, one of the most popular novelists of the age, B. 1825.

Trombone, trom′bōn. A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes, the middle one being doubled and sliding into the other two.

Tromp, Marten Harpertzoon Van. A distinguished Dutch admiral; B. 1597, killed in battle with the British fleet under Admiral Drake, 1653.

Tropic, trop′ik. In Astron. one of two circles on the celestial sphere, whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23½° nearly. The northern one touches the ecliptic at the sign Cancer, and is thence called the tropic of Cancer; the southern one, for a similar reason, the tropic of Capricorn.

Tropic-bird, -berd. The common name of the natatorial birds, gen. Phaëton, pelican fam., peculiar to tropical regions. There are two species, the P. æthereus and P. phœnicurus. They are distinguished by two very long, slender tail-feathers.

Troubadour, trō′ba-dōr. A name given to a class of early poets who first appeared in Provence, in France, and flourished from the 11th to the latter part of the 18th century, in the south of France, Catalonia, Arragon and N. Italy. The most renowned were knights who cultivated music and poetry as an honorable accomplishment; but in its later days the art was chiefly cultivated by minstrels of a lower class.

Trout, trout. The common name of various species of fish, gen. Salmo.

Trouvere, trō-vār. A name given to the ancient poets of N. France, corresponding to the Troubadour of Provence.

Troy, troi. A weight chiefly used for gold, silver and articles of jewelry. The pound troy contains 12 ounces, each ounce 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight 24 grains. Hence the pound contains 5,760 grains and the ounce 480 grains. As the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, and the ounce 437½ grains, the troy pound is to the avoirdupois as 144 to 175, and the troy ounce to the avoirdupois as 192 to 175.

Troy. In Heroic Hist. cap. of Troas, Asia Minor, noted for its 10 years' defense against the Greeks.

Troyes. Cap. of dept. Aube, France, on the Seine, 88 m. S. E. of Paris, noted for severe battles between the French and allies, 1814, and the French and Germans, 1870; pop. 37,800.

Trumbull, John. An eminent American painter; b. in Conn., 1756, d. 1843. He was an aide-de-camp on Washington's staff in the Revolution.

Trumpet, trum'pet. A wind instrument of music of the highest antiquity. In its modern form it consists of a tube of brass or silver, doubled up in the form of a parabola, becoming conoid in the last fold, and expanding into a bell-shape end, the other end being fitted with a mouth-piece by which the instrument is sounded.

Trumpeter (Golden-breasted).

Trumpeter, -er. One who sounds a trumpet; a bird of South America, resembling the pheasant.

Tudor, tū'dor. The name of an English royal line founded by Owen Tudor, of Wales, who married the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor sovereigns was Henry VI., 1485, the last Elizabeth, 1605. T. Style, in Arch. a name frequently applied to the latest Gothic style in England, sometimes known as Florid Gothic, prevailing from 1400 to 1537, but the term is sometimes extended so as to include the Elizabethan period also, which brings it down to 1603.

Tullius, Servius. Sixth traditionary king of Rome; b. a slave of king Tarquinius Priscus, and elevated to the throne through the efforts of the widowed queen. Tarquin became his son-in-law, and, seizing the throne, put his father-in-law to death. He is credited with many reforms.

Tulipomania, tū'lip-ō-mā''ni-a. A violent passion for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips, which began to exhibit itself in Holland about the year 1634, and spread like an epidemic. Tulip marts were established in the large towns, where roots were sold and resold as stocks on the exchange. A single root of Semper Augustus was thought cheap at 5500 florins, and on one occasion 12 acres of building lots were offered for a single root of this species at Haarlem. The mania raged for several years till the government found it necessary to interfere.

Tulip.

Tullus, Hostilius. Third traditionary king of Rome, warlike and successful. The singular contest bet. the Horatii and Curiatii occurred during his reign.

Tulwar, tul'war. The E. Indian saber.

Tumulus, tū'mū-lus. A barrow or artificial burial mound of earth.

Tunbridge Wells. A popular English spa, in Co. Kent; pop. 28,720.

Tundra, tun'dra. A term applied to the immense stretches of flat, boggy country extending through N. Siberia and part of Russia. They are frozen the greater part of the year.

Tunic, tū'nik. A very ancient form of garment among the Greeks and Romans. It was worn by both sexes under the toga and the palla, and fastened by a girdle or belt about the waist. The senators had a broad stripe of purple (called latus clavus) sewed on the breast of their tunic, and the equites had a narrow stripe (called angustus clavus) on the breast.

Tunis. One of the Barbary States, N. Africa, nominally under Turkish rule, bounded N. and E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Tripoli and Algeria, W. by Algeria; area, 50,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,700,000. Its cap., Tunis, on bay of same name, is 13 m. S. W. of the site of ancient Carthage; pop. 128,712. Bay of T., a large arm of the S. Mediterranean.

Tunker, tung'ker. One of a religious sect, founded by Conrad Peysel, a German, 1724, and which takes its name from the mode of baptizing converts by plunging them three times into the water. They reject infant baptism; use great plainness

of dress and language; refuse to take oaths or to fight; and anoint the sick with oil in order to their recovery, depending upon this unction and prayer, and rejecting the use of medicine. Every brother is allowed to speak in the congregation, and their best speaker is usually ordained to be their preacher. Also called Dipper, Dunker and Tumbler.

Tunny, tun'i. A fish, gen. Thynnus, fam. Scomberidæ, the T. vulgaris, closely allied to the mackerel.

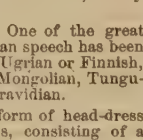
Tunny.

Tupaia, tū-pī'a. A gen. of remarkable mammals, comprising three known species, natives of Sumatra and Java, closely resembling squirrels.

Turanian, -rā'ni-an. One of the great classes into which human speech has been divided, including the Ugrian or Finnish, Samoyedic, Turkish, Mongolian, Tungusic, and possibly the Dravidian.

Turban, ter'ban. A form of head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a quilted cap without brim, fitted to the head, and a sash, scarf or shawl wound about the cap and sometimes hanging down the neck. A kind of head-dress worn by ladies. In Conch. the whole set of whorls of a shell.

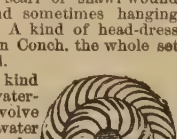
Turbine, 'bīn. A kind of horizontal water-wheel, made to revolve by the escape of water through orifices, under the influence of pressure derived from a fall.



Turbine Wheel.

Turbo, 'bō. A gen. of gasteropodous molusks, type of the fam. Turbinidæ, resembling a limax or slug. The periwinkle is an example.

Turbot, 'bot. A highly esteemed fish of the gen. Rhombus, common on the N. E. coast, and attains a weight of 20 lbs.



Turbot.

Turenne, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de. The greatest military commander of his age, grandson of William the Silent, Prince of Orange; b. at Sedan, France, 1611, accidentally killed by a shot while reconnoitering an intended battlefield, 1675. In the civil wars of France, he fought first on the Protestant side and afterward on the Catholic.

Turin. Former cap. of Sardinia, and later of the kingdom of Italy, on the Po, 80 m. S. W. of Milan; pop. 218,500.

Turkestan. A large region of W. Central Asia, divided by the Beloor and Little Altai mountain ranges into E. and W. T.; bounded N. by Siberia and the Kirghis country, E. by Mongolia, S. by Thibet, Persia, Afghanistan and the Punjaub, W. by the Caspian Sea; area, 750,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 25,000,000. Principal cities in the E. division, Khiva, Balkh, Khoondooz, Bokhara, Samarcand and Tashkend; in the W. division, Yarkand, Cashgar and Khotan. E. T. (Upper Tartary) belongs to China.

Turkey, 'kē. A large gallinaceous bird (Meleagris gallo-pavo), well known as an inmate of poultry yards.

Turkey (The Ottoman Empire). An empire which occupies large sections of Europe, Asia and Africa, a great portion being held nominally. T. in Europe is bounded N. by Russia and Austria, E. by the Black Sea, S. by Greece, the Archipelago and the Dardanelles, W. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic; area, 60,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 14,000,000. Principal cities, Constantinople, cap. of the empire, Adrianople, Salonica, Serayevo, Gallipoli, Philippopolis and Sophia. Chief river, the Danube. Mountains, the Balkan range. T. in Asia, bounded N. by Russia and the Black Sea, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, W. by the Mediterannean; area, 670,000 sq. m.; pop. abt. 16,000,000. Principal cities, Smyrna, Damascus, Jerusalem, Beyrout, Erzereum, Brusa, Aleppo and Bagdad. Chief rivers, the Tigris, Euphrates and Jordan. Mountains, the Taurus range. T. in Africa includes Egypt, Tripoli and Tunis, and they are described under their respective heads.

Turkey-buzzard, 'kē-buz-erd. A rapacious bird belonging to the vulture fam. (Vulturidæ), gen. Cathartes (C. aura): so named from its bearing a distant resemblance to a turkey.

Turkoman, tur'kō-man. One of a nomadic Tartar people occupying the territory between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, the khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, Afghanistan and Persia.

Turlupins, ter'lū-pinz. In Fr. Eccles. Hist. a nickname applied to the secretaries of the 14th century, the precursors of the Reformation.

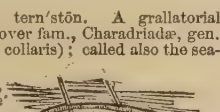
Turma, 'ma. Among the Romans a company of cavalry, consisting at first of 30, afterwards of 32 men.

Turner, Joseph William Mallard. An eminent English painter; B. 1775, D. 1851.

Turnip, 'nip. The common name of the Brassica Rapa, a cruciferous, biennial plant, much cultivated both in the field and in the garden on account of its esculent root.

Turnstone, tern'stōn. A grallatorial bird of the plover fam., Charadriadæ, gen. Strepsilas (S. collaris); called also the sea-dotterel.

Turn-table, 'tā-bl. A large revolving platform for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., into a different direction.



Turn-table.

Turpentine, ter'pen-tīn. An oleo-resinous substance flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as the pine, larch, fir, pistacia, &c.

Turquoise, 'koiz. A greenish-blue opaque precious stone, consisting essentially of a phosphate of alumina, containing a little oxide of iron and oxide of copper. The true or oriental turquoise is only found in a mountain region in Persia.

Turret, tur'et. In Milit. Antiq. a movable building of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes 180 feet high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, &c. In a modern sense a small cupola with windows.

Turret-ship, -ship. An armor-plated ship of war with low sides, having heavy guns mounted within one or more turrets, which rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction.

Tuscan, tus'kan. The simplest order of architecture.

Tuscan Order.

Turtle, ter'tl. A gallinaceous bird, gen. Turtur, fam. Columbidæ; the turtle-dove or turtle-pigeon. The name given to the marine members of the ord. Chelonia constituting the fam. Chelonidæ. The most important species is the green turtle (Chelonia mydas).

Tuscany. A state of Central Italy, formerly a grand duchy; area, 8,374 sq. m.; pop. 2,219,000. Cap., Florence.

Tweed. A river in S. of Scotland, emptying into the German Ocean at Berwick; length, 95 m.

Twelfth-day, twelfth'dā. The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany. Twelfth-tide.

Twelve, twelv. The number which consists of ten and two. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.

Twenty, twen'ti. The number of twice ten; a score. A symbol representing twenty units, as 20 or xx.

Twilight, twī'lit. The faint light reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light.

Two, tō. The number which consists of one and one. The symbol representing this number, as 2 or ii.

Twopence, 'pens. A small silver coin, formerly current in England, equivalent to two pennies or one-sixth of a shilling, now specially coined annually to a fixed amount, to be given by the sovereign as alms on Maundy-Thursday.

Tycoon, tī-kōn'. The generalissimo of the Japanese army, and formerly virtual emperor and real ruler of the country. Called also Shogun, Siogun.

Tyler, John. Tenth President of the U. S.; elected Vice-President, and succeeding to the office on the death of President Harrison, 1841; B. in Virginia, 1790, D. 1862, while a member of the Confederate Congress.

Tyne. A river in N. of England, emptying into the North Sea; length, 80 m.

Type, tīp. In printing, a rectangular solid or prism of metal, wood or other hard material having a raised letter, figure, punctuation mark or other character on the upper end, which, when inked, is used to make impressions on paper and other smooth surfaces.

Type-founding, 'found-ing. The art or practice of manufacturing metallic movable types.

Type-metal, 'met-al. An alloy of lead, antimony and tin, used in making types. The usual proportion is one part of antimony to three of lead.

Type-setting, 'set-ing. The act or process by which type is set up or placed in the composing-stick, ready to be printed from. Type-setting machine, a machine for composing or setting up type.

Type-writer, ′rīt-er. A machine used as a substitute for the pen, by which the letters are produced by the impression of inked types.

Typhon, tī′fon. The Greek name of the Egyptian divinity Set, the personification of the principle of evil.

Typhoon, -fōn′. One of the violent hurricanes which rage on the coasts of China and Japan, from May to November.

Typography, -pog′ra-fi. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on paper by types. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.

Tyr, tēr. In N. Myth., the god of war and victory; the son of Odin, and the same as the Anglo-Saxon Tyw or Tiu.

Tyre. A famous commercial city of antiquity, in Phœnicia, Asia, captured and destroyed by Alexander the Great, 332 B. C.; rebuilt, it was the scene of fierce conflict between the Crusaders and Saracens, and completely lost its commercial importance in the occupation of Syria by the Turks, 1516. Its site is occupied by a poverty-stricken village of some 2,500 inhabitants, called Soor.

Tyrol, The. A prov. of Austria, S. of Bavaria and E. of Switzerland; area, 10,689 sq. m.; pop. 893,000. Cap. Innspruck. It is the most mountainous country of Europe; the Rhætian, Lepontine and Noric ranges of the Alps completely intersecting it.

U

U IS the 21st letter and the 5th vowel in the alphabet. Its true primary sound was that which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe, that of oo in cool, tool, good, wood, &c. The long sound as in mute, pure, duke, diffuse, &c., is not a simple vowel, the u-sound having really an i-sound before it. The words bury and busy (with their derivatives) exhibit solitary peculiarities in the pronounciation of this character. The sound of u in mute is also represented by other combinations, as by ue in due, ew in dew, and ui in suit. In plague, rogue, &c., ue indicates that the preceding vowel is to be pronounced long and the g with its hard sound; in tongue it is a useless excrescence. Besides the sound in suit, ui has several other sounds, as in build, guide, fruit, anguish, mosquito, &c. In buoy and buy the u is not heard. U in Chem. is the symbol of uranium. U. C., in dates belonging to Roman history, is a contraction for ab urbe condita, from the time the city was built; as, U. C. 400, the year of Rome 400. U. K., the United Kingdom. U. P., United Presbyterian. U. S., United States. U. S. A., United States of America.

Ubiquist, ū′bi-kwist. One of a sect of Lutherans who sprung up in Germany, 1560. Their distinguished tenet was that the body of Christ is omnipresent, and hence that he is corporeally present in the eucharist.

Uckewallist, uk-e-wal′ist. A member of a sect of rigid Anabaptists, essentially the same as Mennonites, except that they hold that Judas and the other murderers of Christ are, or will be, saved.

Udal, ū′dal. A term applied to that right in land which prevailed in N. Europe before the introduction of the feudal system, and still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. This tenure, which was completed by undisturbed possession provable by witnesses, has been held by the courts to be the same as allodial.

Uhlan, ō′lan. The name of a variety of light cavalry of Asiatic origin, introduced first into Poland by Tartar colonists, and employed by the Russian, Austro-Hungarian and German armies in skirmishing, reconnoitering and scouring the country in advance of their armies.

Uhland, Johann Ludwig. An eminent German poet; B. 1787, D. 1862.

Uhrich, Jean Jacques Alexis. A French general who defended Strasburg in the German war, 1870; B. 1802.

Ukase, ū-kās. A Russian edict or order, legislative or administrative, emanating from the government, having the force of laws till annulled by subsequent decisions. A collection of the ukases issued at different periods, made by order of the Emperor Nicholas, 1827, and supplemented since, year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian Empire.

Ule-tree, -trē. A Mexican tree, a species of Castilloa (C. elastica), from the milky juice of which caoutchouc is obtained.

Ulema, -lē′ma. The collective name of the hierarchical corporation of learned men in Turkey, who have the advantages of freedom from military service, furnishing judges, ministers of mosques, professors, and having charge of the department of government relating to sacred

matters. This body is composed of the Imams or ministers of religion, the Muftis or doctors of law, and the Cadis or administrators of justice.

Ulloa, Antonio, Don. A distinguished Spanish statesman, mathematician and author; b. 1716, d. 1795. He was appointed Governor of Louisiana, 1741.

Ulm. A city of Würtemburg, Germany, on the Danube, foot of the Suabian Alps; pop. 27,624.

Ulmaceæ, ul-ma'sē-ē. An ord. of incomplete exogens, of which the gen. Ulmus or elm is the type.

Ulotrichi, ū-lot'ri-kī. Crisp or woolly-haired people. One of the two great divisions into which Huxley has classified man, in accordance with the character of the hair, the other division being the Leiotrichi, or smooth-haired people. The U. comprise the Negroes, Bushmen, Malays, &c.

Ulster. The N. prov. of Ireland; area, 8,550 sq. m.; pop. 1,996,448.

Ultimo, ul'ti-mō. The month which preceded the present; last month, as distinguished from the current month and all others. It is usually contracted ult.

Ultramarine, 'tra-ma-rēn. A beautiful and durable sky-blue; a color formed of the mineral called lapis lazuli.

Ultramontanism, -mon'tān-izm. The doctrines of that party in the Ch. of Rome who place absolute authority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the pope, in opposition to the views of those who would make national churches partially independent of the Roman curia, and the pope subordinate to the statutes of an œcumenical council. According to ultramontanism the pope is superior to general councils, independent of their decrees, and considered to be the source of all jurisdiction in the church. The Vatican Council of 1870 virtually established the views of ultramontanism as dogmas of the church.

Ulysses. In Heroic Hist. King of Ithaca, son of Laertes, and the principal hero of the Trojan war.

Uma, ō'ma. In Hindu Myth. one of the names given to the consort of Siva.

Umbel. A kind of flower cluster in which the flower stalks spread regularly from a common point.

Umbel.

Umber, um'ber. An ocherous ore of iron; a fish. An African bird, fam. Ardeidæ, allied to the storks. But one species is known, the Scopus umbretta, or tufted umber; it is about the size of a crow, is umber-colored (whence the name), and the male is crested.

Umber.

Umbra, 'bra. Among the Romans, one who went to a feast at the solicitation of one invited, so called because he followed the guest as a shadow. In Astron. a term applied to the total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse, or to the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite the sun. Also the dark central portion of a sun-spot, which is surrounded by a brighter annular portion called the penumbra.

Umbrina, -brī'na. A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. Sciænidæ.

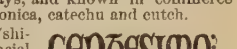
Umiak, um'yak. The native name of the women's or larger kind of Esquimaux boats, consisting of a wooden frame covered with seal-skins, with several seats.

Umritsur (Amritsur). A city of the Punjaub, N. W. Hindustan, 40 m. E. of Lahore, noted for its Sikh temple which many pilgrims visit; pop. 125,000.

Un. A prefix with two uses, those of negation and those of reversal or undoing, and hence privation.

Uncaria, un-kā'ri. A gen. of plants, ord. Rubiaceæ. They are permanent cirriferous ramblers. The most important species is the U. Gambier, which yields the substance called gambier or gambeer by the Malays, and known in commerce as terra japonica, catechu and cutch.

Uncial, 'shi-al. An uncial letter.



Unconformable, -kon-form'a-bl. In Geol. a term applied to strata whose planes do not lie parallel with those of the subjacent or superjacent strata.

Undecagon, -de'ka-gon. In Geom. a plane figure of 11 angles or sides.

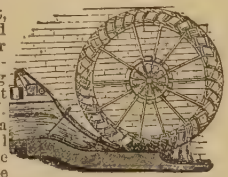
Undercroft, 'der-kroft. A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk underground.

Undergraduate, -grad'ū-āt. A student

or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

Under-sheriff, -sher-if. A sheriff's deputy; generally applied to the first deputy.

Undershot, -shot. Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part of. U. wheel, a water-wheel turned by the moving force of a stream of water acting on the float-boards at its lowest part.



Undershot Water-wheel.

Understrapper, -strap-er. A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Understratum, -strā-tum. A substratum; subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mold or soil rests.

Under-tow, -tō. A current of water below the surface in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on a beach.

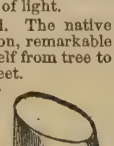
Underwriter, -rīt-er. The name given to individual marine insurers.

Undress, 'dres. A loose negligent dress; also, ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform.

Undulatory, 'dū-la-to-ri. Having an undulating character; moving in the manner of waves. U. theory, in optics, the theory which regards light as a mode of motion generated by molecular vibrations in the luminous source, and propagated by undulations. When these undulations reach and act on the nerves of the retina, they produce the sensation of light.

Ungka-puti, ung'ka-pu-ti. The native name of an arboreal gibbon, remarkable for its agility, swinging itself from tree to tree, to the distance of 40 feet.

Ungula. A section of cylinder, cone or other solid, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; a surgical instrument.



Ungula.

Ungulata, -gū-lā'ta. The hoofed quadrupeds, with the exception of the elephant, which forms a separate order, Proboscidea. The order is subdivided into the sec. Perissodactyla, which includes the rhinoceros, tapirs, the horse and all its allies; and the Artiodactyla, which comprises the hippopotamus, pigs, oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, camels, deer, &c.

Uniat, ū'ni-at. A church which acknowledges the supremacy of Rome, although not a member of the Roman communion.

Unicorn, -korn. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. The "reem" of the Hebrews, of which unicorn is a mistranslation, was probably a urus. In Her. a fabulous animal having the head and body of the horse, with a tuft of hair under the chin like a goat, the legs of the buck, the tail of the lion, and a long horn in the middle of the forehead. The unicorn is one of the supporters of the royal arms of Great Britain; it was taken from the arms of Scotland, which had two unicorns as supporters.

Uniformitarian, ū-ni-for'mi-tā''ri-an. One who maintains that all geologic changes and phenomena are due to agencies working uniformly and uninterruptedly, as opposed to a catastrophist, who refers such changes to great occasional convulsions.

Union, ūn'yon. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; the state of being united; junction. A confederacy of two or more nations, or of the various states of a nation: in this sense the United States of America are sometimes called by way of pre-eminence "The Union." A permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; a Trades U. A device for a flag either used by itself or forming the upper inner corner of an ensign; a flag marked with this device.

Unionidæ, ū-ni-on'i-dē. A fam. of lamellibranchiate, bivalve mollusks, comprising the genera Unio, Anodon, Hyria and Iridina. The U. margaritiferus is the pearl-mussel.

Unit, 'nit. In Arith. the least whole number, or one, represented by the figure 1. Every other number is an assemblage of units.

Unitarian, -ni-tā'ri-an. One who ascribes divinity to God the Father only. One of a religious sect or congeries of sects, distinguished by the denial of the received doctrine of the Trinity.

United States of America. A republic occupying the Central and Southeastern portions of N. America; bounded N. by the Dominion of Canada and British Possessions, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Mexico, and the Gulf of Mexico, W. by the Pacific; area, 3,579,978 sq. m.; pop. of the States (1880), 49,371,340; of the

Territories, exclusive of Alaska and the Indian Territory, and inclusive of the District of Columbia, 962,058; total, 50,833,398. The territorial divisions include 38 states: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, N. Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin; also 11 territories: Alaska (unorganized), Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, the District of Columbia, governed by Congress, and the Indian Territory (unrepresented). The boundaries, pop. and other details of the States and Territories appear under their respective heads.

Univalve, 'ni-valv. A shell having one valve only, a mollusk with a shell composed of a single piece.

Universalist, -vers'al-ist. One who holds that all men will be saved, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment. One of a sect founded about 1750 who believe in the ultimate salvation of all men and created spirits.

Universe, ū'ni-vers. The general system of things; all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole creation; the world; the to pan of the Greeks and the mundus of the Latins.

University, ū-ni-ver'si-ti. An establishment or corporation for the purposes of instruction in the most important branches of science and literature, and having the power of conferring certain honorary dignities, termed degrees, in several faculties, as arts, medicine, law and theology.

Upanishad, u-pan'i-shad. A series of Sanskrit treatises or commentaries on the Vedic hymns, the contents of which are partly ritualistic, partly speculative. They are of different dates, some of them being as old as several centuries B. C.

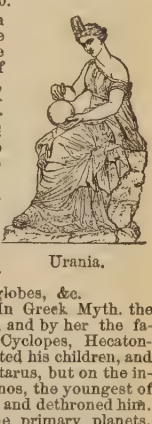
Upas, ū'pas. A tree, common in Java and neighboring islands, and also in tropical Africa. It is a species of the gen. Antiaris (A. toxicaria), ord. Artocarpaceæ, and its exhalations were formerly said to be fatal to both animal and vegetable life. The truth is, the upas yields a poisonous secretion and nothing more. The active principle in this secretion has been termed antiarin. U. tieute, a name of the Strychnos tieute, a very poisonous species which yields strychnia.

Upper-world, up'er-werld. The ethereal regions; heaven. The earth, as opposed to the infernal regions.

Upupa, ū'pu-pa. A gen. of insessorial or perching birds, distinguished by a double range of long head-feathers, which they can erect at will. U. epops, or common hoopoe, is the type.

Ural (Oural). A large river of Russia, forming the S. E. boundary of Europe and emptying into the Caspian Sea; length, 1,800 m. U. Mountains, a chain forming the principal division between European and Asiatic Russia.

Uralsk. A city of European Russia, on the Ural, 155 m. S. W. of Orenburg, the official residence of the hetman of the Cossacks; pop. 15,500.



Urania.

Urania, ū-rā'ni-a. In Greek Myth. the muse of astronomy. She was a daughter of Zeus by Mnemosyne, and is generally represented holding in her left hand a celestial globe to which she points with a little staff.

Uranography, -ra-nog'ra-fi. That branch of astronomy which treats of the heavenly bodies and the construction of celestial maps and globes, &c.

Uranus, ū'ra-nus. In Greek Myth. the son of Gæa, the earth, and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, Hecatoncheirians, &c. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus, but on the instigation of Gæa, Kronos, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him. In Astron. one of the primary planets, discovered by Sir William Herschel 1781. It was first called Georgium Sidus in honor of George III., afterwards Herschel, in honor of the discoverer. It is the seventh planet in order of distance from the sun.

Urban. The name borne by eight popes. U. II., 1088–1097, urged the first Crusade, 1095. U. VI., 1378–1389. Clement VIII. was elected at the same time, and held sway at Avignon, originating the "western schism" which divided the church for nearly half a century.

Urceola, er-sē'ō-la. A gen. of plants, ord. Apocynaceæ. There is only one species, U. elastica, or caoutchouc-vine.

Urceole, ′sē-ōl. In the R. C. Ch. a vessel to contain water for washing the hands. A vessel to contain wine and water.

Urdu, u̯r′du̯. A native name for the present Hindustani tongue, a member of the Indic family of Aryan tongues, so named because it grew up since the 11th century in the camps (urdu) of the Mohammedan conquerors of India as a means of communication between them and the subject population. It abounds with Persian and Arabic words. It is now, however, the literary tongue of India and the means of general intercourse.

Ure, Andrew. An eminent Scotch chemist, physician and author; B. 1778, D. 1857.

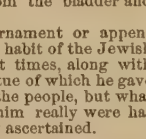
Ureter, ū-rē′ter. The excretory duct of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.

Urethra, ′thra. The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

Urim, ū′rim. An ornament or appendage belonging to the habit of the Jewish high priest in ancient times, along with the Thummim, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people, but what the Urim and Thummim really were has not been satisfactorily ascertained.

Uroscopy, ō-ros′ko-pi. The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine.

Ursa, er′sa. A name of two constellations. U. Major, the Great Bear, is one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, near the pole. It is remarkable from its seven brilliant stars, by two of which, called the pointers, the pole-star is readily found. U. Minor, the Little Bear, contains the pole-star. This constellation has seven stars placed together in a manner very much resembling those in U. Major, the pole-star being in the corner of the triangle farthest from the quadrangle. Called also Big and Little Dipper.



Ursa Major.

Ursidæ, ′si-dē. A fam. of plantigrade carnivorous animals, of which the Bear is the type. Besides their plantigrade walk the U. are characterized by grinders less or more tuberculated, claws fitted for digging, and generally by a short tail. They are carnivorous and frugivorous.

Ursula, St. A traditionary virgin martyr, reputed daughter of a British prince, who, with 11,000 other virgins, suffered cruel martyrdom at Cologne in the 3d or 4th century.

Ursulines. (Nuns of St. Ursula.) A R. C. sisterhood founded by Angela of Brescia, 1537. Originally they were devoted to education and took no religious vows, but they were formed into an order by Gregory XIII., 1577.

Urubu, u̯-rō′bu̯. The native name of a S. American vulture, the Catharista Iota (black vulture or zopilote), very nearly allied to the turkey-buzzard.

Uruguay. A river of S. America, rising in Brazil, and forming the W. boundary of Uruguay, uniting with the Parana to form the Rio de la Plata; length 800 m.

Uruguay (Banda Oriental). A republic of S. America, bounded N. by Brazil, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Rio de la Plata, W. by the Argentine Republic; area, 71,755 sq. m.; pop. 764,856. Principal cities, Montevideo, cap., San José, Colonia and Maldonado. Chief rivers, Uruguay and Rio Negro.

Urumiyah. A Persian city, near lake of same name, 35 m. W. of Tabreez, noted as the supposed birthplace of Zoroaster. Lake U., a body of brackish water, abt. 300 m. in circumference.

Urus, ū′rus. The mountain bull or Bos Urus, which ran wild in Gaul at the period of the Roman invasion.

Usbeck, us′bek. A member of a Turkish or Tartar tribe scattered over Turkestan, Central Asia.

Ushas, u̯′shas. In Hind. Myth. one of the ancient elemental divinities, the goddess of dawn. In the Vedic hymns she is represented as a young wife awakening her children and giving them new strength for the toils of the coming day.

Usquebaugh, us′kwē-ba. A strong compound cordial, made in Ireland of brandy, or other spirits, raisins, cinnamon, cloves, &c.

Ustilago, -tī-lā′gō. A gen. of fungi; smut.

Utah. A Territory of the U. S., bounded N. by Idaho and Wyoming, E. by Colorado, S. by Arizona, W. by Nevada; area, 93,107 sq. m.; pop. 125,000. Cap., Salt Lake City. Chief rivers, Colorado and Humboldt. Mountains, Humboldt and Wahsatch ranges. U. is principally settled by Mormons.

Utilitarianism, ū-til′i-tā″ri-an-ism. The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. The doctrine that virtue is

founded on utility, or that utility is the sole standard of morality, so that actions are right because they are useful.

Utopia, -tō'pi-a. Sir Thomas More's imaginary island which he represents in his celebrated work (Utopia) as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, &c., as contrasted with the defects of those which then existed; hence, a place or state of ideal perfection.

Utrecht. Cap. of prov. of same name, in Holland, on the Old Rhine, 20 m. S. E. of Amsterdam; pop. 67,142.

Uva, ū'va. In Bot. such succulent indehiscent fruits as have a central placenta. U. ursi, bearberry.

Uxmal. An ancient city of Yucatan, Mexico, 45 m. S. W. of Merida, now in ruins, noted for its remains of Aztec-Indian architecture.

Uxoricide, uk-sor'i-sīd. The murder of a wife by her husband. A husband who murders his wife.

Uzema, ū'ze-ma. A linear measure in Burmah, about 12 statute miles.

V

V IS the 22d letter of the alphabet, representing a labial or labiodental consonant sound, accompanied by the same position of the organs as that required for f, but uttered with voice, and therefore called sonant, while f is surd, or uttered with breath merely. Both v and f are also continuous consonants, and they also belong to the class of the spirants. V and u were formerly the same letter, but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet. This letter did not belong to the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, and its sound is believed to have been represented by f, but appears to have occurred only between two vowels (as in heofon, heaven). The giving of the v sound to f also illustrates the change of consonant in the plural of such words as thief, thieves, wolf, wolves, life, lives. In spelling v is never final, nor is it ever doubled. As a numeral, v stands for 5. In music, V. S. stands for volta subito, turn over (the leaf) quickly. In Her. V. is used to express vert or green, in the tricking or drawing of arms with a pen and ink.

Vaal. A river of S. Africa, on the banks of which are located the most prolific diamond mines of the known world. It forms the boundary bet. the Orange Free State and Cape Colony, emptying into the Orange River; length 500 m.

Vaccination, vak-si-nā'shon. The art or practice of inoculating persons with cow-pox, for the purpose of securing them from the contagion of small-pox.

Vaccinium, -sin'i-um. A gen. of plants, ord. Vacciniaceæ, of which it is the type. The species produce berries known by the common names of bilberries, whortleberries, cranberries, &c.

Vacuist, vak'ū-ist. One who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a plenist.

Vacuna, va-kū'na. In Latin Myth. the goddess of rural leisure, to whom husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. She was especially a deity of the Sabines.

Vacuum, vak'ū-um. Space empty, or space devoid of all matter or body. Whether there can be absolute vacuum in nature has been much controverted. The existence of a vacuum was maintained by the Pythagoreans, Epicureans and Atomists; but it was denied by the Peripatetics, who asserted that "nature abhors a vacuum." The modern theory is that an absolute vacuum cannot exist, the subtle medium known as ether being everywhere present. In a less strict sense a vacuum is said to be produced when air is more or less completely removed from the receiver of an air-pump, a barometric tube, &c.

Vaiseshika, vī-sā'shi-ka. The second of the two great divisions of the Nyaya system of Hindu philosophy, and supposed to be a later development of it, differing from it principally by its doctrine of atomic individualities (viseshas), whence the name.

Vaishnava, -shnā'va. One of the great divisions into which Brahmanism is divided, characterized by belief in the supremacy of Vishnu over the other gods of the Trimurti. This division is broken up into subordinate sects named after respective founders.

Vaisya, vīs'ya. A member of the third caste among the Hindus, comprehending merchants, traders and cultivators, and comprising the bulk of the Aryan population of India, after deducting the Brahmans and Kshatriyas, the priestly and warrior castes.

Valedictory, val-ē-dik'to-ri. An oration or address spoken at commencement in colleges by one of the class whose mem-

bers receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

Valencia. Cap. of province of same name, formerly a kingdom of Spain, on the Guadalquivir, 2 m. from the Mediterranean, 190 m. S. E. of Madrid; pop. 90,000. Its university was founded 1209.

Valenciennes, vă-lan-si-en. A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes, France. The meshes are in the form of an irregular hexagon, formed of two threads partly twisted and plaited at the top of the mesh, the pattern being worked in the net.

Valentine, val'en-tīn. A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day. This term is derived from St. Valentine, to whom the 14th of February is sacred. It was a very old notion that on this day birds began to couple. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of young men and women choosing each other as valentines by a kind of lottery, and of sending special love missives on this day. A letter or missive sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's Day.

Valentinian, -en-tin'i-an. One of a sect of heretics who sprung up in the 2d century, so named from Valentinus, their founder. They were a branch of the Gnostics, who regarded Christ as a kind of incorporeal phantom.

Valentinian. The name of three Roman emperors who reigned 364–455.

Valerian, Valerianus Publius Lucinius. A Roman emperor, crowned 253, captured and cruelly put to death by Sapor of Persia, 260.

Valetta, La. Cap. of the island of Malta, and station of the British fleet in the Mediterranean; pop. 70,146. It is strongly fortified.

Valhalla, -hal'la. In Scand. Myth. the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, who spent much of their time in drinking and feasting. A name figuratively applied to any edifice which is the final resting-place of the great men of a nation; and specifically, to the Pantheon or temple of Fame built by Ludwig I. of Bavaria, at Donaustauf, near Ratisbon, consecrated to all distinguished Germans.

Valkyr, văl'kēr. In Scand. Myth. one of the "choosers of the slain," or fatal sisters of Odin, represented as awful and beautiful maidens, who, mounted on swift horses and holding drawn swords in their hands, presided over the field of battle, selecting those destined to death and conducting them to Valhalla, where they ministered at their feasts, serving them with mead and ale in skulls.

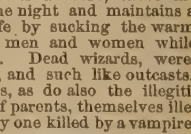
Valladolid, Cap. of province of same name, Old Castile, and ancient cap. of Spain, on the Esqueva, 100 m. N. W. of Madrid; pop. 41,728. Also the name of two Mexican cities.

Valois. The dynastic name of the French kings, 1328–1589, derived from a province conferred (1285) by Philip III. on his second son, Charles.

Valparaiso (Valley of Paradise). A seaport of Chili, the most important commercial center of the Pacific S. American coast; pop. 78,468.

Valve, valv. Any movable lid or cover adapted to the orifice of a passage into a vessel, so formed as to open communication in one direction and close it in the other, by lifting, sliding or turning; used to regulate the admission or escape of water, gas or steam.

Vampire, vam'pīr. A spectral being or ghost, still possessing a human body, which, according to a superstition existing along the lower Danube, leaves the grave during the night and maintains a semblance of life by sucking the warm blood of living men and women while they are asleep. Dead wizards, werewolves, heretics, and such like outcasts, become vampires, as do also the illegitimate offspring of parents, themselves illegitimate, and any one killed by a vampire. A person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker. A vampire-bat.



Vampire-bat.

Vampire-bat, -bat. A name common to the blood-sucking bats.

Van Buren, Martin. Eighth President of the U. S.; B. in N. Y., 1782; D. 1862.

Vancouver's Island. A large British island of the N. Pacific, separated from British Columbia by the Gulf of Georgia, and from Washington Ter. by the Strait of Fuca; area, 1,300 sq. m.; pop. abt. 10,000. Cap. Victoria.

Vandal, van'dal. One of a Teutonic race originally inhabiting the S. shore of the Baltic. They pillaged Rome in the 5th century, and unsparingly destroyed the monuments of art and the productions of literature; hence the name is applied to one who willfully or ignorantly destroys or

disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like.

Vander Helst, Bartholomew. An eminent Dutch portrait painter; B. 1610, D. 1670.

Vanderlyn, John. An eminent American historical painter; B. in N. Y., 1776; D. 1852.

Van der Meer, Jan (The Younger). A distinguished Dutch landscape painter; B. 1656, D. 1706.

Vandervelde, Adrian. A famous Dutch animal painter; B. 1639, D. 1672. William V., his father, an eminent marine painter; B. 1610, D. 1693.

Vandyke, -dīk'. A pointed collar of lace or sewed work, worn by both sexes during the reign of Charles I., and to be seen in portraits painted by Vandyke. V. brown, a pigment obtained from a kind of peat or bog-earth, of a fine, deep, semi-transparent brown color; so called from its being supposed to be the brown used by Vandyke in his pictures.

Vandyke, Anthony, Sir. A distinguished portrait painter; B. in Antwerp, 1599; D. in London, 1641.

Vanilla, va-nil'la. A gen. of orchidaceous plants, remarkable on account of their climbing habit. The fruit of Vanilla aromatica or planifolia is remarkable for its fragrant odor and for the volatile odoriferous oil extracted from it. It has a sweetish aromatic taste and is employed in confectionery, in the preparation of liqueurs and in flavoring chocolate.

Vanloo. The name of two brothers, distinguished French painters; Jean Baptiste, B. 1684, D. 1746; Charles André, B. 1705, D. 1765.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen (The Patroon). An American statesman; B. in N. Y., 1764, D. 1839.

Vaquero, vā-ker'ō. A term applied in Mexico and the S. Western States to one who has the charge of cattle, horses or mules; a herdsman.

Varangian, va-ran'ji-an. One of those Scandinavians who entered the service of the Byzantine emperors and became the Imperial Guard at Constantinople. They were recruited by Anglo-Saxons and Danes who fled from England to escape the yoke of the Normans, and long upheld the Byzantine throne.

Varna. A city of Bulgaria, Turkey, on bay of same name, Black Sea, 50 m. E. of Shumla; pop. 32,494.

Varnish, vär'nish. A solution of resinous matter, forming a fluid which hardens without losing its transparency, used by painters, gilders, cabinet-makers, &c., for coating over the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent and hard surface.

Varsovienne, var-sō'vi-en. A popular dance, named from Warsaw, in Poland, where it originated.

Vartabed, vär'ta-bed. One of an order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church who live like monks, cultivate the sciences and are the vicars of the bishops.

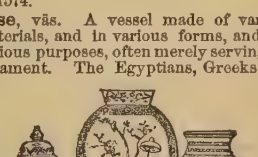
Varuna, var'ụ-na. In Hindu Myth. a deity represented in the Vedic hymns as of very great and manifold powers—the guardian of immortality, cherisher of truth, the seizer and punisher of ill-doers, the forgiver of sins, protector of the good and the exerciser generally of unlimited control over man. Latterly he became the god of waters, the cause of rain, the Hindu Neptune. He is represented as a white man, four-armed, riding on a sea animal, generally with a noose in one of his hands and a club in another.

Varuna.

Varus, vā'rus. A variety of club-foot in which the person walks on the outer edge of his foot.

Vasari, Giorgio. A distinguished Italian painter, architect and author; B. 1512, D. 1574.

Vase, vās. A vessel made of various materials, and in various forms, and for various purposes, often merely serving for ornament. The Egyptians, Greeks and



Chinese, Japanese and Indian Vases.

Romans made them from precious stones, bronze, silver, gold, ivory and glass, and often used them for sacrificial or other

sacred purposes; but the most prevalent material for vases of all kinds has been baked clay. Antique vases of painted earthenware have been discovered by thousands in tombs and catacombs in Etruria, S. Italy, Sicily, Greece and some of the Grecian islands. Many of them exhibit great beauty and elegance, are ornamented by artistic designs of the most varied character, and prized by antiquaries for the light they cast upon the history, mythology, religious, civil and domestic customs of antiquity. Italy, France and Germany in the 16th and 17th centuries produced many vases which are the perfection of artistic form and execution, and since the 15th century many masterpieces of glass art in the form of vases have issued from the Venetian manufactories. From India, China and Japan also have been obtained vases of various materials, especially of porcelain, vying in elegance of form and beauty of ornamentation with those of Europe.

Vaseline, vas'e-lin. A product obtained from petroleum after the lighter hydrocarbons are driven off, and composed of a mixture of paraffins. It is used as a base for ointments, pomade, cold-cream, &c., and for coating steel surfaces to protect them from rust.

Vatican, vat'i-kan. The most extensive palace in the world, built upon the Vatican hill, immediately north of the basilica of St. Peter's at Rome. Since the return of the popes from Avignon the Vatican has been their principal residence, and since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy it is their only residence. As such, and as the storehouse of valuable literary and art collections, it is one of the chief attractions of modern Rome.

Vattel, Emrich von. A distinguished Swiss jurist and writer on international law; B. 1714, D. 1767.

Vauban, Sebastien le Prestre, Seigneur de. A celebrated French military engineer; B. 1633, D. 1707.

Vavasor, vav'a-sor. In Feudal Law, a principal vassal, not holding immediately of the sovereign but of a great lord, and having other vassals who held of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank.

Vayu, vā'ū. In Hind. Myth. the wind or wind-god, apparently of equal rank with Indra.

Veadar, vē-ā'dār. The 13th or intercalary month which is added to the Jewish year about every third year. It followed the month Adar.

Veda, -dā. The general name for the body of ancient Sanskrit hymns, with accompanying comments, believed by the Hindus to have been revealed by Brahma, and on which the Brahmanical system is based. The hymns number upwards of 1,000.

Vedanga, ve-dăn'ga. A name common to six Sanskrit works interpreting the Vedic texts and applying them to specific purposes. They are elaborate treatises on pronunciation, meter, grammar, explanation of difficult terms, astronomy and ceremonial. They are composed in the Sutra or aphoristic style.

Vedanta, -dān'ta. A system of philosophy among the Hindus founded on the Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of the Supreme Spirit and the relation in which the universe, and especially the human soul, stands to it

Vega, vē'ga. In Astron. a star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra.

Vegetarianism, vej-e-tā'ri-an-izm. The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables, as old as the time of Pythagoras, and for ages strictly observed by many of the Hindus.

Vehmgerichte, fām'ge-rich-te. A system of secret tribunals which originated during the middle ages in Westphalia, and then spread over Germany when the regular administration of justice had fallen into complete disorder. The chief (Freigraf, free count) was usually a man of exalted rank. His associates (Freischöffen, free justices) concurred in and executed the sentences of the court, being bound by a tremendous oath to obey all its behests, and keep secret its proceedings. The assemblies were sometimes held in public and in the open air, but generally by night in a forest or some concealed place. The sentences imposed included death. When the governments of the various states became more effective and society more settled, the regular executive struggled to destroy the power of the V. and ultimately succeeded, the last tribunal being held at Zell, 1568.

Velarium, vē-lā'ri-um. The great awning drawn over the roofless Roman theaters or amphitheaters to protect the spectators from the rain or the sun's rays.

Velasquez, Diego. A Spanish military officer, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage and founded the city of Havana; B. 1438, D. 1523.

Velasquez, Diego Rodriguez de Silva y, Don. An eminent Spanish painter; B. 1599, D. 1660.

Vellum, vel'um. A fine parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clear, smooth and white for writing on. The term is also applied to a superior writing paper, and to a kind of cotton cloth prepared to imitate vellum.

Velociman, vē-los'i-man. A carriage of the nature of a velocipede driven by hand.

Velocipede, vē-los'i-pēd. A light vehicle or carriage impelled by the rider's feet.

Vendemiaire, von-dā-mi-ār. The first month of the French republican calendar. It was so called from being the vintage season. It began September 22 or 23, and ended October 21 or 22.

Vendetta, ven-det'tā. A blood-feud; the act or practice of the nearest kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative. In Corsica the vendetta is regarded as a duty incumbent on the relatives of the murdered man, and, failing to reach the real murderer, they take vengeance on his relatives. The practice exists to a more limited extent in Sicily, Sardinia and Calabria, as well as among the Druses, Circassians, Arabs, &c.

Vendome, Louis Joseph, Duc de. A distinguished French general, grandson of Cæsar, natural son of Henry IV.; b. 1654, d. 1712.

Venenosa, -ē-nō'sa. One of the three sections into which the colubrine snakes are divided according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other two sections being Innocua and Suspecta. It contains some of the most deadly of all living serpents, one of the best known being the Cobra di Capello, and the venomous water-snakes.

Venezeula. (Little Venice.) A S. American Republic, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by Brit. Guiana, S. by Brazil, W. by the U. S. of Colombia; area, 368,236 sq. m.; pop. 1,300,000. Principal cities, Caracas, cap., Maracaibo, Ciudad Bolivar, Puerto Cabello and Laguayra. Chief rivers, the Oronoco and tributaries. Mountains, Andes and Parima ranges.

Venice. Cap. of province of same name, N. E. Italy, at the head of the Adriatic, 70 m. W. of Trieste; pop. 117,648.

Venice-glass, 'is-glas. A glass cup or goblet of the rarest purity, manufactured near Venice. These glasses were anciently believed to be so exquisitely sensitive that if poison were put into them they would fly into pieces.

Vera Cruz. (Holy Cross.) Cap. of state of same name, in S. E. Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico, 185 m. E. of the City of M.; pop. 18,600.

Venus, vē'nus. In Myth. the goddess of beauty and love, more especially of sensual love. Originally the Roman goddess of the spring, at a comparatively late period she became identified with the Greek Aphrodite. She is represented as the highest ideal of female beauty and love, and was naturally a favorite subject with ancient poets and artists. Among the most famous of her statues is that of Cnidus, by Praxiteles, of which the V. de Medici, found in the Villa Hadriana at Tivoli, is supposed to be a free copy, and the V. of Milo, found in the island of Melos. Among the modern statues one of the most famous is the V. of Canova, where she is represented as issuing from the bath. In Astron. one of the inferior planets having its orbit between Mercury and the earth, and the most brilliant of all the planetary bodies. From her alternate appearance in the morning and evening she was called by the ancients Lucifer and Hesperus, the morning and evening star.

Venus.

Verd-antique, verd-an-tēk'. A term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper. In Mineral. an aggregate of serpentine and white crystallized marble, having a greenish color, beautifully mottled, and much used for ornamental purposes. A green porphyry used as marble, and known as Oriental verd-antique.

Verdi, Giuseppe. An eminent Italian composer; b. 1814.

Verdigris, ver'di-gris. A substance obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, and much used as a pigment, as a mordant in dyeing wool black, in several processes in the chemical arts, and in medicine.

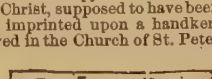
Vermont. A State of the American Union, admitted 1791, bounded N. by Canada, E. by New Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts, W. by New York; area, 10,212 sq. m.; pop. 332,286. Principal cities, Montpelier, cap., Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Brattleboro', Woodstock, Windsor, Rutland, Middlebury, St. Albans and Manchester. Chief rivers, Connecticut, Passumpsic, Quecchy, White, Black, Deerfield, Missisquoi, Lamoille and Winooski. The Green

Mountains extend through the center of the State, from N. to S.

Vernet, Claude Joseph. A distinguished French marine painter; B. 1714, D. 1789. His son, Antoine Charles Horace, was eminent as a painter of battle scenes; B. 1758, D. 1836. Horace, son of the latter, exceeded his father in the painting of battle scenes, and ranks as the first artist of his age; B. 1789, D. 1863.

Vernicle, 'ni-kl. A copy in miniature of the picture of Christ, supposed to have been miraculously imprinted upon a handkerchief, preserved in the Church of St. Peter at Rome.

Vernier, -er. A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a sextant, theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, used for measuring a fractional part of one of the equal divisions on the graduated fixed scale or arc.



Vernier.

Verona. Cap. of province of same name, in Lombardy, Italy, on the Adige, 22 m. N. E. of Mantua; pop. 60,000.

Veronese, Paul. The artistic name of Paolo Cagliari, an eminent Italian painter; B. at Verona 1532, D. 1588.

Veronica, vē-ron'i-ka. A portrait or representation of the face of our Saviour said to have been miraculously stamped on the sudary of the holy Veronica, and brought from Palestine to Rome, where it is still preserved by the canons of St. Peter's; a vernicle. In Bot. a gen. of plants, speedwell.

Versailles. Cap. of dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, 11 m. S. W. of Paris, noted for its magnificent royal palace; pop. 48,626.

Verst, verst. A Russian measure of length, containing 1,166⅔ yards or 3,500 feet; about two-thirds of an English mile.

Vertebrata, ver'te-brā'ta. The highest division of the animal kingdom, including the classes Pisces (fishes), Amphibia (frogs, &c.), Reptilia (reptiles), Aves (birds), and Mammalia (quadrupeds and man).

Vertumnus, -tum'nus. A deity among the Romans who presided over gardens and orchards, and who was also worshiped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.

Vervet, 'vet. A small monkey (Cercopithecus pygerythrus), allied to the grivet or green monkey. The tame monkey carried by the organ-men is commonly either a vervet or grivet.

Vesalius, Andreas. An eminent anatomist and surgeon; B. at Brussels, 1514, D. 1564.

Vesica, ve-sī'ka. In Anat. the bladder. V. piscis (a fish's bladder), a name given to a symbolical representation of Christ, of a pointed, oval or egg-shaped form, made by the intersection of two equal circles cutting each other in their centers. The actual figure of a fish found on the sarcophagi of the early Christians gave way in course of time to this oval-shaped ornament, which was the most common symbol used in the middle ages.

Vesper, ves'per. The evening-star, a name given to the planet Venus when she is to the east of the sun and appears after sunset; hence, the evening. Eccles., the time of evening service; originally the last of the canonical hours, but now succeeded by compline. Evening worship or service; evening prayer and praise.

Vespidæ, 'pi-dē. A fam. of hymenopterous insects, of which the gen. Vespa (wasps) is the type.

Vesta, 'ta. One of the great divinities of the ancient Romans, identical with the Greek Hestia, the virgin goddess of the hearth. She was worshiped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the hearth, which was in the center of the room. Æneas was said to have brought the sacred fire, which was her symbol, from Troy to Rome, where it was preserved in her temple, which stood on the Forum. To prevent this fire from becoming extinguished it was given into the superintendence of 6 stainless virgins called vestals. In Astron. one of the asteroids or ultra-zodiacal planets.

Vesta.

Vestal, 'tal. Among the ancient Romans a virgin consecrated to Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire which was perpetually kept burning upon her altar. They entered the service of their goddess at from 6 to 10 years of age, their term of service lasting 30 years. They were then permitted to marry, but few did so, as they were treated with great honor, and had important public privileges. Their persons were inviolable, and

the vestal found guilty of unchastity was, together with her paramour, put to death. Hence, a virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; sometimes a virgin who devotes her life to the service of religion; a nun; a religieuse.

Vesuvius, Mt. The famous Italian volcano, 6 m. E. of Naples; height 3,949 ft. above sea level. Its first recorded eruption, 79, overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiæ; its latest eruption occurred 1872.

Vetturino, vet-tū-rē'nō. In Italy, one who lends for hire, or who drives a vettura or carriage.

Vexillum, vek'sil-um. In Rom. Antiq. the standard of the cavalry, consisting of a square piece of cloth expanded upon a cross. The troops belonging to a vexillum; a company; a troop. Eccles., a flag or pennon wound round the upper part of a bishop's pastoral staff to prevent the metal being stained by the moisture of the hand.

Viaticum, vī-at'ik-um. In Rom. Antiq. an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service. In the R. C. Ch. the communion or eucharist given to a dying person.

Vibrionidæ, -bri-on'i-dē. A fam. or tribe of microscopic organisms, doubtfully animal, abounding in decaying paste and vinegar, called microscopic eels from their long filamentous bodies. V. occur in all infusions of animal or vegetable matter.

Vicar-apostolic, vik'er-ap-os-tol''ik. In the R. C. Ch. a bishop who possesses no diocese, but exercises jurisdiction over a certain appointed district by direct authority of the pope. Missionary dioceses are usually vicariates-apostolic, and as such must report to the College of the Propaganda.

Vice-president, vīs-pres'i-dent. An office-bearer next in rank below a president.

Viceroy, 'roi. A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the sovereign with regal authority, as the king's substitute; as the viceroy and governor-general of India.

Vichy. A popular spa in S. France on the Allier, 35 m. S. E. of Moulins; pop. 6,170.

Vicissy-duck, vi-sis'si-duk. A W. Indian water-fowl, smaller than the European duck, affording excellent food.

Vicksburg. Cap. of Warren Co., Mississippi, on the M. River, 50 m. W. of Jackson, noted for its celebrated siege and capture by Gen. Grant, July 4, 1863; pop. 11,814.

Vico, Giovanni Battista. An eminent Italian philosopher and political economist; B. 1668, D. 1744.

Victor, Claude Perrin (Duc de Bellune). A distinguished marshal of France; B. 1764, D. 1841.

Victor. The name of three popes and an anti-pope. V. I., elected 185, martyred 202. V. IV., the anti-pope supported by Frederick I. of Germany against Alexander III., 1159, D. 1164.

Victor Amadeus. The name of three dukes of Savoy. V. A. I., B. 1587, S. his father, 1630, D. 1637. V. A. II., B. 1666, S. his father, 1673, became king of Sardinia, but abdicated, 1730, D. 1732. V. A. III., B. 1726, S. his father, 1773, D. 1796. During his reign the French seized upon Savoy and Nice.

Victor Emmanuel I. Brother of Charles Emmanuel IV., King of Sardinia, who abdicated in his favor; B. 1759, crowned 1802, abdicated in favor of his brother, Charles Felix, 1821, D. 1824. V. E. II., B. 1820, S. his father Charles Albert 1849, and became king of Italy, 1861, D. 1878.

Victoria Cross.

Victoria, vik-tō'ri-a. One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, named after the Roman goddess Victoria; called also Clio. A wheeled carriage, with a calash top, seated for two persons, and with an elevated driver's seat in front. V. cross, a British naval and military decoration, consisting of a bronze Maltese cross having the royal crest in the center, with a scroll underneath bearing the words "For Valor," and worn, in the case of the navy, with a blue ribbon, and in that of the army, a red one. A single act of valor may win this decoration, and it is granted to all ranks. A pension of $50 a year accompanies it.

Victoria. A British colony in Australia, bounded N. by New South Wales, E. by the Pacific, S. by Bass' Strait, W. by S. Australia and the Indian Ocean; area, 86,831 sq. m.; pop. 948,712.

Victoria Alexandrina. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress

of India, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III.; b. 1819, s. her uncle William IV., 1837; married Albert of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, 1840, who died 1861. V. assumed the title Empress of India, 1876, by act of Parliament.

Victory, vik'to ri. A female deity among the Greeks and Romans, the personification of successful conquest. She was represented as a winged woman, bearing a palm-branch and laurel crown.

Vicugna, vi-kön'ya. A ruminant mammal, Auchenia vicugna, fam. Camelidæ, closely allied to the llama, the guanaco and the alpaca.

Vienna. Cap. of the Austrian empire, on the Danube; pop. 621,852.

Vigny, Alfred Victor, Comte de. A popular French author; b. 1799, d. 1863.

Viking, vik'ing. A rover or sea-robber belonging to one of the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries. Viking has been confounded with sea-king, but the latter was a man of royal blood and took by right the title of king; whereas the former name is applicable to any member of the rover bands.

Villafranca. A town of Italy, 9 m. from Verona, noted for the treaty between the French and Austrian emperors, June 11, 1859, which closed the Italian war.

Villars, Claude Louis Hector, Duc de. A distinguished French marshal; b. 1653, d. 1734.

Villemain, Abel Francois. A distinguished French statesman and author; b. 1790, d. 1870.

Vina, vē'na. An E. Indian seven-stringed guitar, with a long finger-board provided with about 20 movable frets, and having a gourd attached to each end.

Vinaigrette, vin-ā-gret'. A small box of gold, silver, &c., with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, or smelling-salts.

Vincent de Paul, St. An eminent French philanthropist and reformer; b. 1576, d. 1660; canonized by Pope Clement XII., 1737. He organized the Congregation of Missions and founded the order of Sisters of Charity.

Vincent, St. The most important of the Cape Verd islands, Mindello, its cap., being the seat of government of the group.

Vinci, Leonardo da. An eminent Italian painter; b. 1452; d. in France, 1519.

Vingt-un, vant-ün. A popular game at cards, depending on the number of pips on the cards dealt out, or the esteemed value of the cards. The object is to get as near as possible to the number without exceeding it.

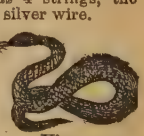
Viol, vī'ol. An ancient musical instrument of much the same form as the violin, the parent of modern instruments of the violin kind. There were three sorts, treble, tenor and bass, each having 3 to 6 strings.

Viola, 'o-la. A large violin, to which the part between the second and bass is generally assigned. It has 4 catgut strings, of which the third and fourth are covered with silver wire.

Violin, -lin. A well-known stringed musical instrument, having catgut strings, the lowest of which is covered with silvered copper wire, stretched by means of a bridge over a hollow wooden body and played with a bow; a fiddle. It is considered the most perfect of musical instruments.

Violoncello, -lon-sel''lō. A powerful and expressive bow instrument of the violin kind, filling a place between the violin and double-bass. It has 4 strings, the lower two covered with silver wire.

Viperina, vī-per-ī'na. One of the two suborders of Ophidia (snakes or serpents), characterized by having only two perforated poison-fangs in the upper jaw, while in the Colubrina this jaw is furnished with solid teeth either with or without additional canaliculated fangs. It comprises two families, Viperidæ or vipers, and Crotalidæ or rattlesnakes.


Viper.

Virgil, Publius Virgilius Maro. The most eminent of Roman epic poets; b. 70, d. 19 b. c.

Virginal, ver'jin-al. An obsolete keyed musical instrument with one string, jack and quill to each note. It differed from the spinet only in being square instead of triangular, and was the precursor of the harpischord, now superseded by the pianoforte.

Virginia. The heroine of the traditionary Roman tragedy, daughter of Lucius Virginius, who, abt. 450 b. c., was abducted by Appius Claudius, the lecherous decemvir. Her father failing to obtain her release, slew her in the open Forum, and headed a popular uprising which overthrew the decemvirate and restored the ancient magistracy.

Virginia. One of the original 13 states of the American Union, bounded N. by Maryland and Chesapeake Bay, E. by the Atlantic and Potomac River, S. by Tennessee and N. Carolina, W. by Kentucky and W. Virginia; area, 40,904 sq. m.; pop. 1,512,565. Principal cities, Richmond, cap., Norfolk, Petersburg, Winchester, Portsmouth, Lexington, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Staunton. Chief rivers, James, Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, York, Appomattox, Rapidan, Blackwater, Nottoway, Meherrin, Dan, Staunton, Clinch and Holston. Mountains, Alleghanies and Cumberland.

Virgin Islands. A group of 100 small rocky islets in the W. Indies, belonging to Gt. Britain and Denmark. Tortola (British) and St. Thomas (Danish) are the principal. Many are uninhabited.

Virgo, ′gō. One of the 12 signs or constellations of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22d of August. It is the sixth in order of the signs beginning with Aries, and contains 110 stars. V. is usually represented with an ear of corn in her hand, intended to denote the period of harvest.

Virgo.

Viscacha, vis-kä′cha. The Calamys V., a S. American rodent mammal, fam. Chinchillidæ, of the size of a badger. The skins are valued on account of their fur.

Visconti. The name of a noble Lombard family, which gave several dukes to Milan, Italy, 1250–1447.

Viscount, vī′kount. A title of nobility next in rank to an earl, and above that of baron. It is the most recent English title, having been first conferred on John, Lord Beaumont, by Henry VI., 1440. In Britain the title is frequently attached to an earldom as a second title, and is held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge 12, 14 or 16 pearls; the cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine and closed at the top with a tassel of gold.

Viscountess, -es. The wife of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth degree of nobility.

Visigoth, viz′i-goth. One of that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths, who had their seats in Pontus.

Visor, ′or. A head-piece or mask used to conceal the face or disguise the wearer. That part of a helmet which defends the face, which can be lifted up and down, and is perforated for seeing and breathing. The fore-piece of a cap.

Vishnu, vish′nō. In Hind. Myth. the god who, with the other two great gods, Brahma and Siva, forms the trimurti or trinity; the Preserver, considered by his worshipers to be the supreme god of the Hindu pantheon. In the early Vedas he appears as the manifestation of the sun, and was not regarded as the most exalted deity, this rank being accorded to him by the later writers of the Rāmāyana, the Mahābhārata, and more especially of the Purānas. The Brahmanic myths relating to Vishnu are characterized by the idea that, whenever a great physical or moral disorder affected the world, Vishnu descended in a small portion of his essence to set it right. Such descents are called avataras or avatars, and consist in Vishnu assuming the form of some wonderful animal or superhuman being, or as being born in human form of human parents, but endowed with miraculous power. These avatars are generally given as 10, 9 of which are already past, the 10th, the Kalkiavatara, being yet to come. V. is sometimes represented as riding on Garuda, a being half bird and half man; as holding in one of his four hands a conch-shell blown in battle; in another a disk, an emblem of supreme power; in the third a mace as the emblem of punishment; and in the fourth a lotus, type of creative power.

Vishnu on Garuda.

Vistula. A large river of Central Europe rising in Austria, flowing through Poland, and emptying into the Gulf of Dantzig, Prussia; length, 534 m.

Vitis, vī′tis. A gen. of plants, the type of the ord. Vitaceæ; the vines.

Vitro-di-Trino, vit′rō-dē-trē″nō. A kind of filigree or reticulated glasswork, invented by the Venetians in the 15th century, consisting of a lace-work of white enamel or transparent glass, forming a series of diamond-shaped sections. In the center of each an air-bubble was allowed to remain as a decoration.

Vitruvian, vi-trō′vi-an. Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a celebrated Roman architect, born about 80 B. C. V. scroll, an architectural ornament consist-

ing of a series of convoluted scrolls, very fanciful and varied, frequently occurring in friezes of the Composite order.

Vitta, vit'a. A headband, fillet or garland; specifically, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a ribbon or fillet used as a decoration of priests, victims, statues, altars, &c.

Vittoria. Cap. of province of Alava, Spain, 27 m. S. of Bilbao, noted for the victory (1813), of Wellington over the French.

Viverridæ, vī-ver'i-dē. A fam. of digitigrade carnivora, many of the species of which are furnished with anal glands, which secrete the peculiar fatty substance known as civet. It includes the civet-cat, genet, palm-cat (Paradoxurus typus), binturongs (Arctictis), cynogale, suricate, ichneumon, &c.

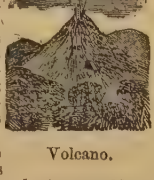
Vizier, viz'i-er. The title of a high political officer in the Turkish Empire and other Mohammedan states. In Turkey the title is given to the heads of the various ministerial departments and to the pashas of three tails. The president of the divan, or prime minister, is known as grand vizier, vizier-azam or sadr-azam.

Vladimir (The Great). Grand Duke and first Christian ruler of Russia; B. 949, D. 1015.

Vodka, vod'ka. An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye.

Voiture, Vincent. A distinguished French poet and wit; B. 1598, D. 1648.

Volcano, vol-kā'nō. A hill or mountain with a circular cup-like opening or basin, called a crater, at its summit, which sends out clouds of hot vapor, gases, and, at times, showers of ashes, rocks, and streams of fiery liquid lava.



Volcano.

Vole, vōl. A name common to members of a gen. (Arvicola) of rodents resembling, and in many cases bearing the names of rats and mice, belonging to a group (Arvicolidæ) which some naturalists regard as a distinct family, others as a sub-family of the Muridæ. Some are aquatic.

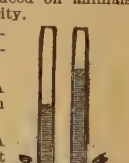
Volga. A large river of European Russia, emptying into the Caspian Sea; length 2,400 m.

Volta, Alessandro, Comte. An eminent Italian chemist and natural philosopher, inventor of the Voltaic pile; B. 1745, D. 1827.

Voltaire, Francois Marie Arouet de. A distinguished French historian, poet, dramatist and philosopher; B. 1694, D. in Switzerland, 1778.

Voltaism, vol'ta-izm. That branch of electrical science which treats of the chemical action between metals and different liquids, so named from the Italian philosopher Volta, whose experiments contributed greatly to the establishment of this branch of science. It is, however, more usually called galvanism, from Galvani, who first brought to notice the remarkable influence produced on animals by this species of electricity.

Voltameter. An instrument for measuring voltaic electricity.



Voltameter.

Voltaplast, -plast. A voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

Voltigeur, 'ti-zher. A foot-soldier in a select company of every regiment of French infantry, organized by Napoleon.

Volturno. A river of S. Italy, emptying into the Gulf of Gaeta, 20 m. N. W. of Naples. Oct. 1, 1860, Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan army on its banks.

Volumenometer, 'ū-men-om'e-ter. An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of air which it displaces; also for determining its specific gravity.

Volute, vō-lūt'. In Arch. a spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament.

Volutidæ, 'i-dē. A fam. of gasteropodous mollusks, of which the gen. Voluta is the type. The music-shells, mitre-shells and date-shells are examples.

Von. A German preposition, equivalent to the English word of, used before surnames to indicate titled descent.

Von Moltke, Helmuth Karl Bernard, Count. A distinguished German general, B. 1800. He was created Count, 1870, and Chief Marshal, 1871.

Voussoir, vōs'war. In Arch. a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge which forms part of an arch. The under sides of the voussoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is termed the keystone.

Vox-humana, voks-hū-mā'na. A reed-

stop in an organ, so called from its supposed resemblance to the human voice.

Vulcan, vul'kan. In Rom. Myth. the god who presided over fire and the working of metals. The Roman poets transferred all the stories which are related of the Greek Hephæstos to their own Vulcan, the two divinities becoming in the course of time completely identified. By some writers he is said to have been born lame, but by others his lameness is attributed to his having been thrown from Olympus. Vulcan patronized handicraftsmen of every kind, and to this or to his lameness the poets most frequently refer. In sculpture he is generally represented as a strong, bearded man, with a hammer and pincers and a pointed cap. The name of a hypothetical intra-Mercurial planet, believed to have been discovered in 1859.

Vulcan.

Vulcanist, -ist. One who supports the Vulcanian or Plutonic theory, which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire.

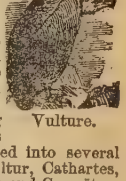
Vulcanization, -iz-ā''shon. A method of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (vulcanized india-rubber) or a hard (vulcanite) product.

Vulcanology, -ka-nol'o-ji. That department of science which concerns itself with igneous phenomena, as volcanoes, warm-springs, &c.

Vulgate, gāt. The authorized Latin version of the Scriptures in the R. C. Ch. The V. of the Council of Trent was a combination of the old Italic version, a literal translation from the Septuagint, and an amended version of St. Jerome. The version now in use was published by Clement VIII., 1592.

Vulpes, 'pes. The subgeneric name for the foxes, adopted by those zoölogists who distinguish the foxes from the dogs, jackals and wolves, to which they consequently restrict the term Canis.

Vulture, 'tūr. The common name for raptorial birds, fam. Vulturidæ. The strength of their talons does not correspond with their size; and they make more use of their beak than of their claws. In general they are cowardly, living chiefly on dead carcasses and offal. They are divided into several genera, the chief being Vultur, Cathartes, Sarcorhamphus, Neophron and Gypaëtos, of which the last approaches the Falconidæ. In some recent systems the vultures of the Old World are grouped into one family, Gypaetidæ, while those of the New World form another, Cathartidæ, the two having distinctive peculiarities.



Vulture.

W

W IS the 23d letter of the alphabet. It takes its form and name from the union of two Vs, the character V having formerly the name and force of U. This letter represents two sounds, the one which distinctively belongs to it, being that which it has at the beginning of a syllable and followed by a vowel, as in wave, dwell, forward, &c. This sound has somewhat the character of a vowel, and w in such a position is often spoken of as a semi-vowel. At the end of syllables, in which position it is always preceded by a vowel, it has either no force at all (or at most lengthens the vowel), as in law, sow, hollow, &c., or it forms the second element in a diphthong, as in now, few, being then really a vowel and equivalent to the u in neutral, bough, &c. Followed by r it is a silent initial in a considerable number of English words, as wrap, write, &c. Wh is another initial combination, as in what, where, whale, &c. As an abbreviation W. stands for west; W. N. W. for west-north-west, &c.

Wabash. A river rising in Ohio and forming the boundary line bet. Illinois and Indiana, for some distance, emptying into the Ohio; length, 550 m.

Wade, Benjamin Franklin. An American statesman; b. in Mass., 1800, d. 1879. He represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate for many years.

Wafer, wā'fer. A small thin cake, made of flour, cream, white wine and lump sugar, flavored with cinnamon. A thin circular portion of unleavened bread, generally stamped with the Christian monogram, the cross, or other sacred symbol,

used in the R. C. Ch. in the administration of the eucharist. A thin disk used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and the like, usually made of flour, mixed with water, gum and coloring matter. Fancy wafers are made of gelatine and isinglass in a variety of forms.

Waffle, wof'l. A thin cake, baked hard and rolled; or a soft indented cake, baked in an iron utensil on coals.

Wagonette, -on-et'. An open four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of light construction, seated for six or eight persons.

Wagner, Richard. A popular German composer; B. 1813, D. 1880.

Wagram. A village of lower Austria, on the Rossbach, 10 m. N. E. of Vienna, noted for the decisive victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Austrians, July 5–6, 1809.

Wagtail, 'tāl. A small bird, gen. Motacilla, fam. Motacillidæ, regarded as a sub-fam. (Motacillinæ) of the Sylviadæ.

Wagtail.

Wahabee, wa-hä'bē. A follower of Abdel Wahab, a reformer of Mohammedanism about 1760. The reformer did not add anything to the Mohammedan code, but the Wahabees rigidly observe the laws, which the others neglect. The members are brave, but fanatical and intolerant. They have a well-organized government, holding sway over a large part of Arabia.

Waldemar I. (The Great). King of Denmark; B. 1131, D. 1181. He conquered S. Norway and Wendish Germany. W. II., 2d son of the former, s. his brother Canute VI., 1208, D. 1241. W. III., crowned 1340, D. 1375.

Waldenses, wal'den-sēz. A sect of Christians professing principles substantially the same as those of the Reformed churches. They first appeared in the 12th century in the upper valleys of Dauphiné and Piedmont, but the persecutions of the 14th and 15th centuries drove them into many parts of Europe. They were, for several centuries, the subjects of cruel persecutions, and it was not till 18 .8 that they enjoyed the same religious rights as the Catholics of Italy. At present the W. inhabit the Val Martino, the Val Angrona, and the Val Lucerna, S. W. of Turin.

Waldgrave, wald'grāv. In the old German Empire, a head forest ranger.

Waldo, Peter. A merchant of Lyons, France, the reputed founder of the sect known as Waldenses. He flourished abt. 1150–1200.

Wales. A British principality, occupying the W. central portion of the island, bounded N. by the Irish Sea, E. by England, S. by Bristol Channel, W. by St. George's Channel; area, 7,425 sq. m.; pop. 1,642,713. Principal cities, Bangor, Carnarvon, Wrexham, Holywell, Holyhead, Aberystwith, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Swansea and Merthyr-Tydvil. W. was ruled by native princes until 1282, when Edward I., of England, subjugated the country. His son, Edward II., was born in W., and assumed the title Prince of W., which has ever since been borne by the male heir to the British throne.

Walker, Robert James. An American statesman and political economist; B. in Penn., 1801, D. 1869.

Walker, William. A noted filibuster; B. in Tenn., 1824; captured and shot at Truxillo, C. America, 1860.

Wallace, William, Sir. An eminent Scotch patriot; B. 1270, beheaded in London, 1305.

Wallachian, wal-lak'yan. One of the natives of Wallachia, descendants of Roman and other colonists. That member of the Romance family of tongues, spoken in Roumania (Wallachia and Moldavia) and adjoining regions.

Wallenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, Count von (Waldstein). A distinguished German general; B. 1583, assassinated 1634.

Waller, Edmund. An eminent English poet; B. 1605, D. 1687.

Walloon, -lōn'. One of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ who occupy the Belgian provinces of Hainault, Liége and Namur, S. Brabant, W. Luxembourg, and a few villages in Rhenish Prussia. The language of the same territory; a dialect or patois of French, with many Gallic words preserved in it.

Walnut, wal'nut. The common name of trees and their fruit, gen. Juglans, ord. Juglandaceæ.

Walking-fish, wak'ing-fish. The name given to an acanthopterygious fish, gen. Antennarius (A. hispidus), from its ability to use its pectoral fins as legs in traversing the land.

Walpole, Robert, Sir. A distinguished English statesman; B. 1676, D. 1745.

Walpurgis-night, väl-purg'is-nit. The

eve of May 1, associated with the most popular witch superstitions of Germany, though its connection with Walpurgis, Walpurga, or Walburga, a female saint of the 8th century, is not satisfactorily accounted for, her feast falling properly on the 25th of February. On this night witches rode on broomsticks and he-goats to some appointed rendezvous, such as the highest point of the Hartz Mountains or the Brocken, where they held high festival with their master, the devil.

Walrus, wol'rus. A marine carnivorous mammal, the single species constituting a gen. Trichecus, as well as the fam. Trichecidæ, and belonging, with its allies the seals, to the pinnigrade section of the ord. Carnivora. The walrus (T. rosmarus) is also known as the morse, sea-horse and sea-cow.

Walrus.

Wampum, wom'pum. Small beads made of shells, used by the N. American Indians as money, or wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

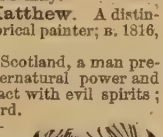
Warbeck, Perkin. An English adventurer who raised an insurrection against Henry VII., claiming to be the younger son of Edward IV., who, with his brother the heir, was murdered in the Tower, by order of Richard III. W. was captured and beheaded, 1499.

Warbler, war'bler. A popular name applied to all birds of the dentirostral fam. Sylviadæ, comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and N. America. The type gen. is Sylvia. The nightingale, robin-redbreast, wheat-ear, whinchat, stonechat, redstart, accentors, &c., belonging to this family.

Ward, Edward Matthew. A distinguished English historical painter; B. 1816, D. 1879.

Warlock, 'lok. In Scotland, a man presumed to have supernatural power and knowledge by compact with evil spirits; a male witch; a wizard.

Wart-hog, wart'-hog. A name common to pachyderms, gen. Phacochœrus, fam. Suidæ.



Wart-hog.

Warsaw. Former cap. of Poland, on the Vistula; pop. abt. 190,000.

Warwick, Richard Nevil, Earl of. (The King Maker.) One of the most prominent statesmen and soldiers in English history, of royal descent; B. 1428, killed at the battle of Barnet, 1471. He first seated Edward Duke of York on the throne as Edward IV., but being slighted by the latter took sides with the Lancastrians, drove Edward from the kingdom and reinstated Henry VI.

Warm Springs. (Bath Court House) A popular spa in Virginia, 64 m. N. W. of Richmond; pop. 1,800.

Warren, Joseph. An American patriot; B. in Mass., 1741, killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill, while serving as a volunteer under Gen. Putnam, 1775.

Wasp, wosp. The common name of insects of various genera belonging chiefly to the fam. Vespidæ, ord. Hymenoptera. Those best known belong to the gen. Vespa.

Wasp.

Washington. Cap. of the U. S., in District of Columbia, on the Potomac, 39 m. S. W. of Baltimore; pop. 147,293. The name of a Territory of the U. S., bounded N. by British Columbia, E. by Idaho, S. by Oregon, W. by the Pacific; area, 69,994 sq. m.; pop. 75,116. Chief cities; Olympia, cap., Seattle, Post Townsend, Whatcom, Steilacoom, Vancouver, Walla-Walla, Cascade City and Pacific City. Chief rivers, the Columbia and tributaries, Skokomish, Skayit and Chehalis. Mountains, the Cascade range and several independent groups. Also a name given to a section of the Arctic regions, discovered by Dr. Kane's expedition, 1854.

Washington, George. (Father of his Country.) First President of the U. S.: B. in Va., 1732, D. 1799. He evinced rare military talents as commander of the Continental troops in the war with France, 1753–1758, and at the outbreak of the Revolution was appointed Commander-in-Chief. After the close of the war, 1789, he was elected President, and re-elected, 1792, declining a third nomination.

Washita (Ouachita.) A river rising in Arkansas, and forming for some distance the boundary between that State and Louisiana, emptying into the Red River; length 500 m.

Waterford. An Irish seaport, in Munster, on W. Harbor, at the confluence of the Suir and Barrow rivers, 62 m. N. E. of Cork; pop. 35,791.

Watch. A small time piece, now universally circular in shape, to be carried in the pocket or about the person.

Watch.

Water-color, wa'ter-kul-er. In painting, a color carefully ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil.

Water-gas, -gas. An illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water.

Water-gilding, -gild-ing. The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, called quick-water, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat. The gold is thus left adhering to the surface, upon which it is afterward burnished.

Water-God, -god. In Myth. a diety that presides over the water.

Water-nixie, -nik-si. A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water.

Water-plant, -plant. A name common to plants living entirely in water, or requiring a preponderating quantity of water. All the species of the orders Nymphæaceæ, Callitrichaceæ, Ceratophyllaceæ, Podostemaceæ, Butomaceæ, Naiadaceæ, Pistiaceæ, Alismaceæ are water plants, also the cryptogamic plants, fam. Algæ.

Water-sapphire, -saf-fir. A precious stone of an intense blue color and transparent, found in small rolled masses in Ceylon. It is a variety of iolite consisting of silica, alumina, magnesia, with a small proportion of protoxide of iron and a trace of manganese. Called also Sapphire d'eau.

Watershed, -shed. An imaginary line or boundary which runs along the ridge of separation between adjacent seas, lakes, or river-basins, representing the limit from which water naturally flows in opposite directions.

Water-spout, -spout. A remarkable meteorological phenomenon frequently observed at sea, analogous to whirlwinds on land. It occurs when opposite winds of different temperatures meet in the atmosphere, whereby a great amount of vapor is condensed into a thick black cloud, to which a vertical motion is given, causing it to take the form of a vast funnel, which draws up the water in its vortex. The whole column assumes a magnificent appearance, being of a light color near its axis, but dark along the sides. Sometimes the upper and lower parts move with different velocities, causing the parts to separate from each other, often with a loud report. The vapor is at length absorbed in the air, or it descends to the sea in a heavy shower of rain.

Water-wraith, -rāth. A supposed water-spirit, whose presence prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

Watt, James. A distinguished British engineer and inventor; B. at Greenock, 1736, D. 1819.

Watteau, Antoine. A distinguished French painter; B. 1684, D. 1721.

Wax, waks. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called Bees'-wax.

Wax-insect, 'in-sekt. A name given to insects other than the bee which produce wax. The most important is a small white insect (Coccus sinensis or C. pela), a native of China, closely allied to the cochineal, which deposits its wax on the branches of plants. The wax known as Chinese wax or pela, is collected and made into a very fine kind of candles which are used by only the higher classes in China.

Wayland, Francis. An eminent American divine and author of the Baptist denomination; B. in N. Y., 1796, D. 1865.

Wayne, Anthony. An eminent American general; B. in Penn., 1745, D. 1796. He was the hero of the assault and capture of Stony Point, 1779, and at the close of the Revolution led successful campaigns against the Southern and Western Indians.

Wealden, wēl'den. In Geol. the Weald-den group or formation.

Weasel, wē'zl. A name common to the digitigrade carnivorous animals, gen. Mustela, fam. Mustelidæ.

Weaver, wēv'er. A name given to insessorial birds of various genera, belonging to the conirostral section of the order, and forming a group or sub-fam. (Ploceinæ), of the Fringillidæ or finches. Their nests are woven in a wonderful manner of various vegetable substances.

Weaver Bird.

Weber, Karl Maria, Friedrich Ernst, Baron von. A distinguished German composer; B. 1786, D. in London, 1826.

Webster, Daniel. An eminent American statesman, jurist and orator; B. in N. H., 1782, D. 1852. He represented Mass. in the U. S. House of Representatives and Senate several years, and was Secretary of State in the Cabinets of Presidents Harrison, Tyler and Fillmore.

Webster, Noah. An eminent American lexicographer; B. in Conn., 1758, D. 1843. His well-known "Dictionary" was first published 1828, and new editions are being constantly issued.

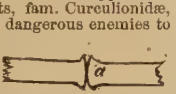
Wedge, wej. A tapered piece of metal or wood, used in splitting woods, rocks, &c.

Wedge.

Week, wēk. The space of seven days; the space from one Sunday to another; a cycle of time which has been used from the earliest ages in Eastern countries, and is now universally adopted over the Christian and Mohammedan worlds. It is commonly regarded as a memorial of the creation of the world in that space of time.

Weevil, wē'vil. The name applied to coleopterous insects, fam. Curculionidæ, many of which are dangerous enemies to the agriculturist.

Welding, weld'ing. The act or process of uniting iron by intense heat.



Modes of Welding. a, butt weld, or jumping weld; b, scarf weld.

Weimar. Cap. of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the Ilm, 52 m. S. W. of Leipzig, the recognized literary social center of the empire; pop. 16,826.

Wellington, wel'ing-ton. A kind of long-legged boot, named after the Duke of W.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of. A distinguished British statesman and general, the conqueror of Napoleon I.; B. in County Meath, Ireland, 1769, D. in England, 1852.

Wellington. Cap. of New Zealand on New Ulster, or North Island; pop. 26,319.

Welsh, welsh. The language of Wales. It is a member of the Celtic family, forming with the Breton language and the now extinct Cornish branch the Cymric group. It is distinguished for the beauty of its compounds, which it possesses the capacity of forming to an almost unlimited extent. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales.

Wend, wend. One of a powerful Slavic people, now absorbed in the German race, which formerly inhabited the N. and E. of Germany. A remnant remains in the E. district of Sachsen-Altenburg, and in the country between the Vistula and Persante, where they still speak the Wendic tongue and preserve their peculiar manners and customs. Written also Vend.

Wenlock Group, wen'lok grōp. In Geol. that subdivision of the Silurian system lying immediately below the Ludlow rocks. The thickness of the Wenlock strata is estimated at 4,000 feet.

Werewolf, wēr'wulf. Lit. a man-wolf. A man transformed either for a time or periodically into a wolf. Sometimes the werewolf was a man by day and a wolf by night. A belief in the transformation of man into a wolf is, in some form, common to Europe and elsewhere, both in ancient and modern times. Some of the classic fables (e. g. Lycaon) are reflections of this Myth.

Wergild, wer'gild. In Anglo-Saxon and ancient Teutonic law, a fine for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender escaped further obligation or punishment.

Werner, Abraham Gottlob. An eminent German scientist and author; B. 1750, D. 1817.

Weser. A river of N. W. Germany emptying into the N. Sea; length, 100 m.

Wesley, John. A distinguished English divine and founder of the sect known as Wesleyans or Methodists; B. 1703, D. 1791. Charles W., brother of the above, also a clergyman and poet, was associated with John in his religious labors.

Wesleyanism, wes'li-an-izm. Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists.

West, west. That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, and midway between the north and south points; the intersection of the prime vertical with the horizon, on that side where the sun sets. West is directly opposite to east, and one of the cardinal points.

West, Benjamin. A distinguished American painter; B. in Penn., 1738, D. in London, 1820.

West Indies, The. The collective name of the great archipelago, comprising nearly 1,000 islands, situated between the two continents, and lying between the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. The principal islands are mentioned under their respective names.

Westminster. The W. division or court quarter of London, Eng.; pop. abt. 300,000.

West Point. A village of Orange Co., N. Y., on the Hudson, 52 m. N. of N. Y. City. It is the seat of the U. S. Military Academy, founded 1794.

West Virginia. A State of the American Union, set off from Va., 1862, bounded N. by Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, E. and S. by Virginia, W. by Ohio and Tennessee; area, 59,642 sq. m.; pop. 618,457. Principal cities, Wheeling, cap., Parkersburg, Martinsburg, Lewisburg, Barboursville, Buckhannon and Clarksburg. Chief rivers, Ohio, Great and Little Kanawha, Guyandotte, Elk and Monongahela. Ridges of the Alleghany Mountains intersect the State.

Whale, whāl. The common name given to the larger mammals of the ord. Cetacea.

Greenland Whale.

Whalebone, 'bōn. An elastic horny substance which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of the family of whales called Balænidæ. These laminæ vary from a few inches to 12 feet in length; the breadth of the largest is about a foot, and the average thickness is from four to five-tenths of an inch. Called also Baleen.

Whallabee, whal'la-bē. A variety of kangaroo of N. S. Wales (Halmaturus ualabatus). It is not so large as the common or woolly kangaroo.

Wheat-ear, An ear of wheat; a small bird allied to the finches.

Wheat-ear.

Wheaton, Henry. An eminent American jurist and diplomat; b. in R. I., 1785, d. 1848. He was minister to Denmark and Germany. His work on international law is a standard authority.

Wheatstone, Charles. A distinguished English scientist; b. 1802, d. 1878. He was the inventor of several important electrical appliances, and introduced the electric telegraph into England.

Wheeling. Cap. of W. Va., on the Ohio, 92 m. S. W. of Pittsburgh; pop. 30,737.

Whelp, whelp. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub.

Whelk, whelk. A mollusk, the Buccinum undatum or trumpet-shell.

Whewell, William. An English philosopher and author; b. 1795, d. 1866.

Whey, whā. The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process the thick part is called curd and the thin part whey.

Whidah-finch, whi'da-finsh. A name given to birds, gen. Vidua. In size it resembles a linnet or canary-bird, and during the breeding season the male is supplied with long, drooping, disproportioned tail-feathers.

Whimbrel.

Whimbrel. A bird closely allied to the curlew.

Whin-chat. A small singing bird; the Saxicola rubetra.

Whin-chat.

Whig, whig. A designation formerly given to the members of one of the great political parties in Britain, now known as Conservatives. The name of the political party in the U. S. opposed to the Democratic, now called Republican.

Whip-poor-will, whip'pōr-wil. The popular name of an American bird, the Chordeiles, Antrostomus, or Caprimulgus vociferus, fam. Caprimulgidæ, allied to the European goat-sucker or night-jar; so called from its cry.

Whip-poor-will.

Whirl-bat, wherl'bat. An old name for the ancient cestus, a boxing-glove used by the Greeks and Romans.

Whirlwind, wherl'wind. A violent wind moving in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis, this axis, having at the same time a progressive motion, rectilinear or curvilinear.

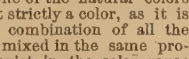
Whisky, whis'ki. An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses,

&c. There are two chief varieties, malt-whisky and grain-whisky.

Whist, whist. A well-known game at cards, played with the full pack of 52 cards by four persons, two being partners against the other two, each player receiving thirteen cards dealt out one by one in rotation.

White, whit. One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, as it is produced by the combination of all the prismatic colors, mixed in the same proportions as they exist in the solar rays; the color of snow.

White-bait, 'bāt. A fish, gen. Clupea, the C. alba, long regarded as the fry of the shad.



White-bait.

Whiteboy, 'boi. A member of an illegal association formed in Ireland about 1760. The association consisted of starving day laborers, evicted farmers and others who used to assemble at nights to destroy the property of harsh landlords or their agents, the tithe collectors, or others that had made themselves obnoxious. In many cases they did not confine their acts to plunder and destruction, but went the length of murder.

White-coat, 'kōt. A seal-fisher's name for the skin of a seal-calf, when such skins weigh only 60 or 70 lbs. to the dozen.

Whitefield, George. An English divine celebrated as an orator; B. 1714, D. in Mass., 1770. He was for some time associated with the Wesleys, but in his later days was an independent itinerant.

White-friar, 'frī-er. A friar of the Carmelite order, so called from their white cloaks.

White-lead, 'led. A carbonate of lead, used in painting; ceruse. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them until the surface becomes incrusted with a white coat. When mixed with ground sulphate of baryta it is known as Venice White, Hamburg White, Dutch White, &c.

White-leather, -leth'er. Leather tanned with alum and salt, a process which does not discolor the hide or give it the brown appearance due to tanning by oak or hemlock bark.

White-metal, -met'al. A general name applied to any alloy in which zinc, tin, nickel, or lead is used in such quantity as to give it a white color: Britannia-metal, German silver, queen's metal and pewter are examples. Any of the soft metals, usually of a light color, used for bearings in machinery.

White Mountains. A range of the Appalachians, extending from Maine across New Hampshire; Mt. Washington is the highest peak.

White River. A stream which arises in Arkansas, flows through Missouri and empties into the Mississippi; length, 800 m.

White Sea. A large arm of the Arctic Ocean, N. of the Russian dominions; area, 47,000 sq. m.

Whitesmith, 'smith. A tinsmith. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from those who forge it.

White-squall, 'skwal. A violent and dangerous gust of wind which occurs in or near the tropics, without having its approach indicated by clouds, but accompanied with white broken water on the surface of the sea.

White Sulphur Springs. A popular watering-place of W. Va., 205 m. W. of Richmond.

Whitworth-ball, whit'werth-bal. A projectile invented by Sir J. Whitworth for rifled fire-arms, great or small. It is an elongated cylinder, terminating in a pointed cone, its length being 3½ times its diameter, and made to fit accurately the bore of the gun.

Whitworth-gun, -gun. A rifled fire-arm, whether great or small, having a hexagonal bore, with a twist more rapid than usual, invented by Sir J. Whitworth.

Whiting, 'ing. A fish of the Gadidæ or cod tribe, gen. Merlangus, M. vulgaris.

Whit-Monday, whit-mun'dā. The Monday following Whitsunday, in England generally observed as a holiday. Called also Whitsun Monday.

Whitney, Eli. A distinguished American inventor; B. in Mass., 1765, D. in Conn., 1825. He invented the cotton gin and important improvements in fire-arms.

Whitsunday, -sun'dā. The 7th Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Whitsuntide, 'sun-tīd. The English name for the season of Pentecost, comprehending the entire octave or the week which follows Pentecost Sunday; the term being strictly applied to the Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of that week.

Whittier, John Greenleaf. An em-

inent American poet and philanthropist; B. in Mass., 1808.

Wicket-keeper, wik'et-kēp-er. In cricket, the player belonging to the side which is out, who stands immediately behind the wicket to catch such balls as pass it.

Wide-awake, wīd'a-wāk. A soft felt hat with a broad brim turned up all round.

Widgeon, wij'-on. A species of natatorial bird allied to the Anatidæ or ducks; the Mareca penelope.

Widgeon.

Widower, wid'ō-er. A man who has lost his wife by death.

Wieland, Christoph Martin. A German poet and novelist; B. 1733, D. 1813.

Wiesbaden. A famous watering-place in Hesse-Nassau, Germany, 6 m. N. W. of Mentz; pop. 84,700.

Wig, wig. An artificial covering of hair for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable means of decoration.

Wight, Isle of. An English island, off the S. coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a strait called the Solent; area 136 sq. m.; pop. abt. 70,000.

Wild-cat, wīld'kat. A ferocious animal of the gen. Felis, the F. catus.

Wild-duck, 'duk. An aquatic fowl, gen. Anas, the A. boschas, otherwise called the Mallard. It is the stock of the common domestic duck.

Wilderness, The. A section of Spottsylvania Co., Va., 16 m. W. of Fredericksburg; noted for the desperately fought but indecisive battle, May 5-6, 1864, between the Federals under Gen. Grant and the Confederates under Gen. Lee.

Wild-goose, 'gōs. A water-fowl, gen. Anser, the A. ferus, a bird of passage, and the stock of the domestic goose.

Wild-swan, 'swon. The Cygnus ferus or Cygnus musicus, an aquatic bird, called also the Whistling-swan and Hooper.

Wilkes, Charles. An American naval officer; B. in N. Y., 1801, D. 1877. He discovered the Antarctic continent and circumnavigated the globe in an exploring expedition, 1838-42; and in 1861 nearly involved his country in war with Gt. Britain by boarding an English mail steamer and seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate envoys. He was made rear-admiral, 1866.

Wilkie, David, Sir. A distinguished British painter; B. 1805, D. 1841.

William. The name of several European sovereigns, the most noted of which are: W. I. (The Conqueror) of England, founder of the Norman dynasty, illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy; B. 1025, S. his father 1035, and on the death of Edward the Confessor, 1065, claimed the English throne by adoption. Landing at Hastings, he defeated Harold, 1066, and firmly established his throne; D. at Rouen, France, 1087. W. II. (Rufus), 2d son of the preceding; B. in Normandy, 1056, killed by Sir Walter Tyrrel, 1100. W. III., stadtholder of the Netherlands and king of England, was son of William II., Prince of Orange, and Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England; B. at the Hague, 1650. He married Mary, daughter of James I. of England, and on the deposition of that monarch, 1688, he assumed the crown at the invitation of the leading nobility; D. 1702. W. IV., 4th son of George III.; B. 1765, S. his brother George IV. 1830, D. 1837. He was S. by Queen Victoria, his neice, and reigning sovereign. W. III. is the reigning king of the Netherlands. W. I., King of Prussia and present Emperor of Germany; B. 1797, a younger son of Frederick W. III., of Prussia, S. his brother, F. W. IV., 1861, made Emperor of Germany, 1870. W. (The Lion), King of Scotland, S. his brother Malcolm 1165, D. 1214. He invaded England, was defeated and made prisoner, and became a vassal of that country. W. (The Silent), Prince of Orange, B. 1533, eldest son of W., Count of Nassau, inheriting the principality of Orange, and immense estates in the Low Countries from his cousin. When the Netherlands revolted against the attempt of Philip II. to establish the Inquisition in that country, W. placed himself at the head of the revolt and succeeded after years of a bloody and varying contest in expelling the Spaniards. The Dutch republic was formed 1579, and W. was made stadtholder; assassinated, 1584.

Williams, Roger. Founder of Rhode Island, a minister of the Ch. of England; B. in Wales, 1606, emigrated to Mass. as a Puritan, 1631; expelled from that colony, 1636, he obtained a charter for R. I., 1643, and was its president, 1654-7, D. 1683.

Williamsburg. Cap. of James Co., Va., 60 m. E. of Richmond, noted for the battle, May 5, 1862, bet. the Federals under Gen. Hooker and the Confederates under Gen. Johnston, the latter being defeated; pop. 4,109.

Willow, wil'lō. The common name of

different species of plants, gen. Salix, the type of the ord. Salicaceæ. In Woolen Manuf. a machine for opening and disentangling the locks of wool and cleansing them from sand and other impurities.

Wilmington. The most important city of Delaware, at the junction of Brandywine River and Christina Creek, near Delaware River, 28 m. S. W. of Philadelphia; pop. 51,009 In N. Carolina, the metropolis of the State, on Cape Fear River, 34 m. from the Atlantic; pop. 20,230.

Wilmot, David. An American statesman, author, 1846, of the "Wilmot Proviso," a bill declaring that slavery should not be permitted to exist in any territory acquired from Mexico. The bill passed the House but failed in the Senate. B. in Penn., 1814, D. 1868. He represented his State in both houses of Congress.

Wilson, Alexander. A distinguished American ornithologist; B. in Scotland, 1766, D. 1813.

Wilson, Henry. An American statesman; B. in N. H., 1812, D. 1876. He represented Mass. in both Houses of the Federal Congress, and was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Grant, 1872.

Wilton-carpet, 'ton-kär-pet. A variety of Brussels carpet, in which the loops are cut open into an elastic-velvet pile.

Wimple, wim'pl. A covering of silk, linen, or other material, laid in plaits, over the head and round the chin, sides of the face and neck, formerly worn by women out of doors, and still retained as a conventual dress for nuns.

Wimple.

Wince, wins. The dyer's reel upon which he winds the piece of cloth to be dyed.

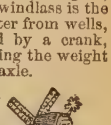
Winch, winsh. The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned, as in the common windlass, the grindstone, &c. A kind of hoisting machine or windlass.

Winch.

Windage, wind'-āj. In Gun. the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun or other fire-arm and that of a ball or shell. The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot. The influence of the wind in deflecting a ball or shell.

Windlass, 'las. A modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, &c. The common form of windlass is the winch used for raising water from wells, &c., having an axle turned by a crank, and a rope or chain for raising the weight by being wound round the axle.

Windmill, 'mil. A mill which receives its motion from the impulse of the wind, used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c.



Windmill.

Wind River Mountains. An isolated range of the Rocky Mountains, in E. Oregon; Fremont's Peak, the highest summit, is 13,370 ft. above sea-level.

Windsor. A borough of Co. Berks, England, on the Thames, 22 m. W. of London, noted for its immense Gothic castle, the principal residence of the British sovereigns for 900 years; pop. abt. 13,800.

Windward Islands. The name of one of two groups—the other being called "Leeward Islands"—forming the Caribbean division of the W. Indies. The W. group includes Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c.; the Leeward group includes Dominica, Guadaloupe, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Antigua and Nevis.

Wine, win. The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine (Vitis vinifera). The amount of alcohol in the strongest ports and sherries is from 16 to 25 per cent.; in hock, claret, and other light wines, from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 13 per cent. of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. The most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios among the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cecuban among the Romans. The principal modern wines are port, sherry, claret, champagne, Madeira, hock, Marsala, &c. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia and America. The juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes, but distinguished by naming the source whence it is derived; as currant wine; gooseberry wine. Wine of iron, sherry with tartrated iron in solution. Quinine wine,

sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution. Oil of wine, ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but only used in the preparation of other compounds. Spirit of wine, alcohol.

Winged, wingd. In Her. represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body. W. bull, an architectural decoration in ancient Assyrian temples, where winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals. They were evidently typical of the union of the greatest intellectual and physical powers. W. lion, the symbol of the evangelist St. Mark, adopted as the heraldic device of the Venetian Republic, when St. Mark supplanted St. Theodore as the patron saint of Venice. A celebrated bronze figure of the winged lion of St. Mark surmounting a magnificent red granite column, formed out of a single block, stands in the Piazzetta of St. Mark at Venice.

Winnipeg, Lake. A large lake of British N. America, connected with Hudson's Bay by Nelson River; length 240 m.; breadth 55 m.

Winter, win'ter. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse the winter months are December, January and February.

Wirt, William. An eminent American jurist and author; b. in Md., 1772, d. 1834.

Wisby. Cap. of the Swedish island of Gothland, in the Baltic, 180 m. S. of Stockholm; pop. 7,100. In the 12th and 18th centuries it was among the chief commercial cities of N. Europe, and its code of marine laws was the foundation of existing maritime statutes.

Wisconsin. A State of the American Union, admitted 1847, bounded N. by Lakes Superior and Michigan, E. by the latter, S. by Illinois, W. by Iowa and Minnesota; area, 53,924 sq. m.; pop. 1,315,497. Principal cities, Madison, cap., Milwaukee, Racine, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Sheboygan, Green Bay, Watertown and Whitewater. Chief rivers, Mississippi, St. Louis, Montreal, Burnt Wood, Menomonee, Peshtego, Oconto, Fox, St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin and Rock. The larger internal lakes are Winnebago, Horicon and Court Oreilles.

Wise, Henry Alexander. An American statesman; b. in Va., 1806, d. 1876. He was a member of Congress for many years, governor of his native State, and served through the war as brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

Wishing-cap, wish'ing-kap. The cap of Fortunatus, in the fairy tale, upon wearing which he obtained whatever he wished.

Wishing-rod, -rod. The pure gold rod of the Nibelungs, the possession of which conferred the power of keeping the whole world in subjection.

Wistaria, wis-tā'ri-a. A gen. of plants, ord. Leguminosæ. The species are deciduous, twining shrubs.

Witchcraft, 'kraft. The practices of witches; sorcery; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. The belief in witchcraft was common in Europe till the 16th century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the 17th, and is not yet altogether extinct. Numbers of reputed witches were condemned to be burned, so that in England alone it is computed that no fewer than 30,000 of them suffered at the stake.

Witches'-Sabbath, 'ez-sab-bath. A stated meeting of witches and devils at night for communicating the mischief they had done, and concocting more, at which the most obscene rites, or revels, were indulged in. The witches rode to the rendezvous on broomsticks, or on their demon-lovers in the shape of goats, having previously anointed themselves with the fat of a murdered or unbaptized child. Neophytes were introduced to the devil at such meetings, where they received his mark on their bodies as evidence that they had sold their souls to him. In Germany the witches'-Sabbath was held on Walpurgis-night.

Witenagemot, wit'en-a-ge-mot. Among the Anglo-Saxons, the great national council or parliament, consisting of athelings or princes, nobles or ealdormen, the large landholders, the principal ecclesiastics, &c. The meetings formed the highest court of judicature in the kingdom; they were summoned by the king in any political emergency; their concurrence was necessary to give validity to laws, and all treaties were submitted to their approval. They had even power to elect the king, and if the scepter descended in his race it was by means of the formal recognition of the new king by the nobles, bishops, &c., in an assembly convened for the purpose.

Wittekind (The Great). A famous Saxon chief, who long defied Charlemagne, but was finally defeated and captured 783. He was released and confirmed in his title and property on recognizing C.'s authority and accepting Christianity; D. 807.

Woad, wōd. A cruciferous plant, gen. Isatis, the I. tinctoria, formerly cultivated on account of the blue dye extracted from its pulped and fermented leaves.

Woad.

Woden, wō'den. The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin. Wednesday derives its name from him, and his name is also seen in several English place-names, as Wednesbury, &c.

Wolf, wụlf. A quadruped belonging to

Common Wolf.

the digitigrade carnivora, fam. Canidæ, in habits and physical development closely related to the dog, some naturalists considering it as the progenitor of existing races of the dog, with which it has been known to interbreed.

Wolfe, James. A British general; B. 1726; mortally wounded, in the moment of victory, on the Heights of Abraham, Quebec, 1759, his antagonist, the Marquis de Montcalm, falling in the same battle. The victory ended the rule of France in Canada.

Wolf-fish, 'fish. A teleostean acanthopterygious fish (Anarrhichas lupus), so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. Called also Sea-cat, Cat-fish and Sea-wolf.

Wolf's-bane, wụlfs'bān. A poisonous plant, gen. Aconitum (A. napellus). All parts of the plant, especially the roots, are very poisonous, containing a narcotic alkaloid called aconitin or aconitine, one of the most virulent of all known poisons. The plant is used in medicine for nervous and other diseases. Called also Monk's-hood.

Wollaston, William Hyde. A distinguished English chemist and natural philosopher; B. 1766, D. 1828.

Wolverine, wụl'ver-īn. A carnivorous mammal, the Gulo arcticus (or luscus) or glutton. W. State, a popular name for Michigan.

Wolsey, Thomas. A distinguished English statesman and cardinal; B. 1471, D., in prison, while under charge of treason, 1530.

Woodbine, wụd'bīn. The wild honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum). The name is also given to the Virginian creeper (Ampelopsis hederacea), and formerly given to the bind-weed (Convolvulus).

Woodbury-type, 'ber-i-tīp. A process in photographic printing in which a relief image, obtained on gelatine hardened after certain operations, is made to produce an intaglio impression upon a plate of lead or other soft metal, from which prints are thrown off in a press. A picture produced by the above process.

Wood-carpet, 'kär-pet. A floor covering made of slats or ornamental shapes of wood of different colors fastened to a cloth backing. The different pieces of wood are arranged so as to produce the effects of tessellated floors, mosaic-work, &c.

Wood-chuck, 'chuk. The popular name of a rodent mammal, a species of the marmot tribe, the Arctomys monax, or ground-hog.

Woodcock, 'kok. A bird, gen. Scolopax, the S. rusticola, allied to the snipe tribe.

Wood-engraving, 'en-grāv-ing. The art of engraving on wood from which impressions can be transferred by means of a colored pigment to paper or other suitable material. The wood generally used is box, the blocks being cut across the grain.

Woodpecker, 'pek-er. The common name of scansorial birds, gen. Picus, forming the Picidæ of modern ornithologists.

Woodpecker.

Wood-swallow, 'swol-lō. A name given in Australia to a gen. of birds (Artamus), fam. Ampelidæ or chatterers, much resembling swallows in habit. The Australian species (A. sordidus) is remarkable for its habit of hanging suspended from branches in clusters resembling swarms of bees.

Wool, wụl. The soft hair on sheep and some other animals, as the alpaca, some

species of goats, &c., which in fineness approaches to fur.

Wool, John Ellis. An American general; B. in N. Y., 1789, D. 1869.

Woolsack, 'sak. A sack or bag of wool. The seat of the lord-chancellor in the British House of Lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with green cloth.

Woolwich. A city of Co. Kent, England, 8 m. S. E. of London, containing a strongly fortified dockyard, naval arsenal and immense manufactories of war material; also the seat of the Royal Military School; pop. abt. 40,000.

Wootz, wuts. A superior steel made in the E. Indies, it is believed, by a process direct from the ore, and imported into Europe and America for making the finest classes of edge-tools.

Worcester, Edward Somerset, Marquis of. An English mechanician, and one of the claimants to the invention of the steam-engine; B. 1601, D. 1667.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson. An eminent American lexicographer, author of the popular Dictionary bearing his name; B. in N. H., 1784, D. 1865.

World, werld. The whole system of created things; the whole creation; the universe. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests kindred to those of mankind. The earth and all created things thereon; the terraqueous globe.

Wordsworth, William. A popular English poet, head of the "Lake School;" B. 1770, D. 1850.

Worm, werm. A term loosely applied to any small creeping animal or reptile, entirely wanting feet or having but very short ones, including such various forms as the earthworm; the larvæ or grubs of certain insects, as caterpillars, maggots, &c.; intestinal parasites, as the tape-worm, thread-worms, &c.; certain lacertilians, as the blind-worm, &c.

Worms. An ancient city of Hesse, Germany, on the Rhine, 25 m. S. E. of Mentz, noted for the memorable Diet, 1521, at which Luther defended himself before Charles V.; pop. 12,176.

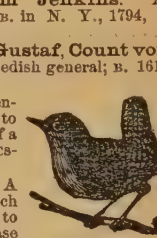
Woronzoff, Michael Semenovitch, Prince. A Russian general who served with distinction in the war with Turkey and against Napoleon I., and later, as viceroy of the Caucasus, conquered the heroic Schamyl; B. 1782, D. 1856.

Wort, wert. New beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation.

Worth, William Jenkins. An American general; B. in N. Y., 1794, D. 1849.

Wrangel, Karl Gustaf, Count von. A distinguished Swedish general; B. 1613, D. 1675.

Wren, ren. A general name given to tenuirostral birds of a sub-fam. of Insessores.



Wren.

Wryneck, rī'nek. A deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side. A disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side. A small migratory scansorial bird, gen. Yunx, allied to and resembling the woodpeckers; so called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulders.

Wryneck.

Wurtemberg. A S. German Kingdom bounded N. and W. by Baden, E. by Bavaria, S. by Lake Constance; area, 7,675 sq. m.; pop. 1,892,412. Principal cities, Stuttgart, cap., Ulm, Heilbronn and Esslingen. Chief rivers, Danube and Neckar with their tributaries. The Schwarzwald mountain range intersects it.

Wych-hazel, wich'hā-zl. The common name of plants, gen. Hamamelis, the type of the ord. Hamamelidaceæ.

Wycliffe, John (Wickliff). An English Reformer, founder of the Lollards, and translator of the Scriptures into English; B. 1324, D. 1384.

Wyoming. A territory of the U. S., bounded N. by Montana, E. by Nebraska and Dakota, S. by Colorado and Utah, W. by Idaho; area, 97,883 sq. m.; pop. 20,789. Principal towns, Cheyenne, cap., Benton, Wyoming, Green River City and Fort Laramie. Chief rivers, Laramie, Sweetwater, N. and S. forks of the Big Cheyenne, Green, Big Horn and Yellowstone. The Wind River, Snow, Big Horn, Elk and Black Hills constitute the mountain ranges, with the isolated groups known as Medicine Bow and the Red Buttes.

Wyoming. A valley of Luzerne Co., Penn., with the Susquehanna running through it, noted for the horrible massacre, 1778, of American prisoners by the Indian allies of a British force.

X

X IS the 24th letter of the alphabet. It was borrowed by the Romans in comparatively late times from the Greeks, and passed from the Roman into the Anglo-Saxon alphabet. Except when used at the beginning of a word, x in English is a double consonant and has usually the sound of ks, as in wax, axis, &c.; but when terminating a syllable, if the syllable following is open or accented, it often takes the sound of gz, as in luxury, exhaust, exotic, &c. At the beginning of a word it has precisely the sound of z. Hence it is entirely a superfluous letter, representing no sound that could not easily be otherwise represented. As a numeral X stands for 10. It represents one V placed above another, the lower one being inverted. When laid horizontally, ⋈ stands for 1,000, and with a dash over it, it stands for 10,000. As an abbreviation X. stands for Christ, as in Xn., Christian; Xmas., Christmas. X on beer-casks is said to have originally indicated beer which had to pay 10 shillings duty.

Xangi, zan'gi. In Chinese Myth. the supreme ruler of heaven and earth, God.

Xanthin, -thin. A name applied to several substances from color; as that portion of the yellow of flowers insoluble in water; the yellow coloring matter in madder; a gaseous product of the decomposition of xanthates. The name is now generally confined to xanthic oxide, the ingredient of urinary calculi; it is a white crystalline substance.

Xanthippe. The Athenian general who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycales, 479 B. C.

Xanthochroi, -thok'ro-I. In Ethn. one of the five groups into which Huxley classifies man, comprising the fair whites.

Xebec, zē'bek. A small, three-masted vessel, formerly much used by the Algerine corsairs, and now to a small extent in Mediterranean commerce. It differs from the felucca chiefly in having several square as well as lateen sails, while the latter has only lateen sails.

Xenophon. A Greek historian and general, who flourished abt. 400 B. C. He was a pupil and friend of Socrates, and successfully conducted the celebrated retreat of the 10,000 Greek mercenaries from Persia.

Xeriff, ze-rif'. A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey of the value of abt. $2.33. A name for the ducat in Morocco.

Xerxes. King of Persia, 480–432 B. C. He invaded Greece, 480, with an immense army, but was finally forced to fly with a few personal attendants, his army being destroyed at Platæa and his fleet at Mycale on the same day, 479.

Ximenes de Cisneros, Francisco, Cardinal. An eminent Spanish statesman; B. 1436, D. 1517.

Xingu. A Brazilian river, emptying into the Amazon; length, 1300 m.

Xulla Islands. A group in the E. Archipelago, of which X. Bessey, 400 m. long by 100 in breadth, is the chief.

Xylocopa, zī-lok'o-pa. The carpenter-bee, a gen. of hymenopterous insects with sharp-pointed mandibles which puncture wood.

Xylography, -log'ra-fi. A process of decorative painting on wood. A design is drawn on wood, which is then engraved, or the design is reproduced in zinc. An electrotype cast is then taken, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from this with pigments prepared for the purpose. The color penetrates the wood, and after being French polished or covered with a fluid enamel the wood may be sand-papered without destroying the pattern.

Xylophaga, -lof'a ga. A group of coleopterous insects noted for their habit of excavating wood. They resemble weevils, but have no proboscis.

Xyst, zist. In Anc. Arch. a covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which athletes exercised. Written also Xystus.

Xystarch, zis'tārk. An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xystos.

Y

Y IS the 25th letter of the alphabet. It was taken from the Latin, and originally from the Green upsilon. In the Anglo-Saxon it was always a vowel, and is believed to have had a sound resembling that of French u. In modern English it is both a consonant and a vowel. At the beginning of syllables and followed by a vowel it is a consonant of the palatal class. In the middle and at the end of words y is

a vowel, and is sounded as i long, when accented, as in defy, dying, and as i short when unaccented, as in vanity, synonymous. Y is sometimes called the Pythagorean letter, from its Greek original representing the sacred triad. In Chem. Y is the symbol of yttrium. Y, as a numeral, stands for 150, and with a dash over it for 150,000.

Yacare, yak'a-rā. The native name of a Brazilian alligator (Jacare sclerops); the spectacled cayman. Written also Jacare.

Yacht, yot. A light and elegantly fitted up vessel, used either for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state to convey kings, princes, &c.

Yager, yā'ger. A member of certain regiments of light infantry in the armies of various German states, originally composed of jäger or huntsmen, whence the name.

Yahoo, yā'hō. A name given by Swift, in Gulliver's Travels, to a race of brutes, having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race. Hence, a rough, boorish, uncultivated character.

Yale. An American college, at New Haven, Conn., founded at Saybrook as the collegiate school of the colony, and removed to N. H., 1716; named after Gov. Yale, one of its first patrons.

Yam.

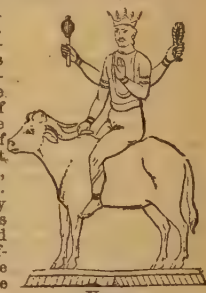
Yam, yam. A large esculent tuber or root produced by various plants, gen. Dioscorea, growing in tropical climates; the sweet potato.

Yak, yak. A ruminant mammal of the

Yak.

bovine tribe, the Bos poephagus, or Poephagus grunniens, a small species of ox, with horns curving outward, long silky hair fringing its sides, a bushy mane of fine hair and villous, horse-like tail; sometimes called the grunting ox, from its peculiar voice, which sounds much like the grunt of a pig; known also as Sarlac, Sarlik.

Yama, yā'ma. In Hind. Myth. the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead; the embodiment of power without pity, and stern, unbending fate. He is generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed and



Yama.

of austere countenance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat.

Yang-tse-Kiang. A large river of China, emptying into the Yellow Sea; length, 2,500 m.

Yankee, yang'kō. A cant name, of disputed origin, for a citizen of New England. During the American Revolution the name was applied to all the patriots, and during the civil war it was the common designation of the Federal soldiers by the Confederates.

Yankee-Doodle, dō'dl. A famous air regarded as American and national. In reality it is an old English air called Nankey Doodle, and had some derisive reference to Cromwell. It is said that the brigade under Lord Percy, after the battle of Lexington, marched out of Boston playing this tune in punning allusion to the name Yankee, and the New Englanders adopted it in consideration of the fact that they had made the British dance to it. The national tune of the U. S., however, is "Hail Columbia!"

Yaqui. A river of Mexico, emptying into the Gulf of M.; length, 400 m.

Yarkand. Cap. of Bohkara, Chinese Turkestan, on river of same name; pop. 160,000.

Yarmouth, Great. A popular watering place, of Co. Norfolk, on E. coast of England; also the headquarters of the herring-fishing fleet; pop. 44,826.

Yataghan, yat'a-gan. A dagger-like saber, with double-curved blade, the handle without a cross-guard, much worn in Mohammedan countries.

Yawl, yal. A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat. The smallest boat used by fishermen.

Yazoo. A river of Mississippi, emptying into the M. 12 m. N. of Vicksburg; length, 290 m.

Year, yēr. The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit; or the space of time which elapses between the sun's leaving either equinoctial point, or either topic, and its return to the same. This is the tropical or solar year, and the year in the strict and proper sense of the word. This period comprehends the twelve calendar months, and is calculated to commence January 1, and to end December 31. It is not quite uniform, but its mean length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 51.6 seconds. In popular usage, however, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366.

Yeast, yēst. Barm; ferment; the yellowish substance, having an acid reaction, produced during the vinous fermentation of saccharine fluids, rising partly to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, viscid matter (surface yeast), and partly falling to the bottom (sediment yeast). Yeast consists of aggregations of minute cells, each cell constituting a plant, Torula cerevisiæ.

Yeddo (Jeddo). Lit. "Water Gate," cap. of the Japanese empire, on the island of Niphon; pop. abt. 1,000,000.

Yellow, yel'lō. One of the prismatic colors; a bright golden color, the type of which may be found in the field buttercup.

Yellow-bird, -berd. A small singing bird, fam. Fringillidæ, common in the U. S., the Fringilla or Chrysometris tristis.

Yellow-hammer, -ham-mer. A passerine bird, gen. Emberiza, the E. citrinella; called also Y. Bunting.

Yellow Sea. A large arm of the N. Pacific, bet. the Gulf of Pe-che-le and the Eastern Sea, separating Corea from the N. E. Chinese provinces.

Yellowstone Park. A tract of romantic mountain and valley, lying around the sources of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, in Montana and Wyoming territories, secured by act of Congress, 1872, as a public park. It includes Y. Lake, covering 330 sq. m., the geyser region, and mountains 10,000 to 12,000 ft. high, whose peaks are perpetually covered with snow.

Yellowstone River. The largest tributary of the Missouri, rising in Sublette's Lake, Montana, and joining the Missouri after a N. E. course of 1,000 m.

Yemen. The S. W. portion of Arabia, an eyalet of the Turkish government; pop. abt. 500,000.

Yenesei. A river of Siberia, emptying into the Arctic Ocean; length, 2,300 m.

Yesso (Jesso). The most northerly of the group of islands forming the empire of Japan; area, 62,500 sq. m. Cap. Matsmai.

Yew, yū. An evergreen tree, gen. Taxus, ord. or sub-ord. Taxaceæ. The common yew is T. baccata.

Yew.

Yezd. A city of Persia, near the desert of Luth, and principal entrepot of the commerce with India, Persia and Afghanistan; pop. 42,786.

Yezdegerdian, yez'dē-ger''di-an. A term applied to an era, dated from the overthrow of the Persian Empire, when Yezdegerd was defeated by the Arabians, in the 11th year of the Hegira, A. D. 636.

Yezidee, i'-dē. A member of a small tribe bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans and Christians.

Y-moth, wi'moth. A species (Plusia gamma) of moth common in Europe, so called from the presence of a shining mark resembling the letter Y on its beautifully marked upper wings.

Yojan, 'jan. In Hindustan, a measure of distance varying from 4 to 10 miles, but generally valued about 5.

Yokahama. The port of Yeddo, and the principal trading port open to foreigners; pop. 12,700.

York. Cap. of Co. York, England, on the Ouse, 22 m. N. of Leeds, noted as the place where the first English Parliament sat, 1160; pop. 46,320.

York, House of. The name of an English dynasty descended from the Plantagenets, which gave that country three kings, Edward IV. and V. and

Richard III. It became incorporated with the house of Tudor by the marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

Yorktown. Cap. of York Co., Va., on York River, 70 m. S. E. of Richmond, noted as the scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army of 8,000 men, to the American-French force under Gen. Washington. Y. was also besieged and captured during the civil war by Gen. McClellan, May 3, 1862.

Young, Edward. An English poet; B. 1684, D. 1765.

Young, Brigham. A Mormon prophet, s. of Joseph Smith as President Bishop; B. in Vt., 1801, D. 1877.

Yosemite Valley. A most romantic spot in Mariposa Co., Cal., near the foot of the Sierra Nevada; it is traversed by the Merced River, which falls over a precipice 1,800 to 2,000 feet, and is hemmed in by granite mountains 2,000 to 4,000 ft. in height.

Yucatan. An E. peninsular State of Mexico, separated from Cuba by the channel of Y., 120 m. wide; area, 52,947 sq. m.; pop. 428,770. Cap. Merida.

Yule, yōl. The Old English, and still to some extent the Scotch and N. English, name for Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour.

Yule-log, log. A large log of wood, forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the olden times.

Z

Z IS the last letter of the alphabet. It is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a vocal or sonant s, having precisely the same sound that s has in wise, ease, please, &c. It did not have a place in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, but in old English of the 14th century it was common. The words in modern English which begin with z are all derived from other languages, mostly from the Greek. When not initial, however, it often represents an older s in genuine English words, as in blaze, freeze, guzzle, hazard, size, &c. As a final it occurs in some onomatopoetic words, as in buzz, whizz. In Britain its name is zed, in America zed and zee.

Zachariah. King of Israel, s. his father Jeroboam II. 773 B. C.; assassinated the same year.

Zacharias. Pope, s. to Gregory III., 741, D. 752.

Zaire (Congo). A large river of S. W. Africa, emptying into the Atlantic in Lower Guinea; length, 1300 m.

Zambesi. A great river of S. E. Africa, emptying into Mozambique Channel; length abt. 1,500 m.

Zambo, zam'bō. The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro. Written also Sambo.

Zanguebar. A region of E. Africa, bounded N. by the Somanli country, E. by the Indian Ocean, S. by Mozambique, W. by Ethiopia; it is little known. Cap. Zanzibar, on an island of same name, 40 m. long by 15 broad, the island having a pop. of 220,000.

Zealand. The largest of the Danish islands, forming a province, S. of the Cattegat; area, 2,675 sq. m.; pop., including the small islands of Mœn and Samsœ, 694,816. Cap. Copenhagen.

Zebra, zē'bra. A pachydermatous, solidungulate mammal, the Equus or Asinus zebra, a quadruped of S. Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, striped with numerous brownish-black bands.

Zebra.

Zebu, 'bū. A ruminant of the ox tribe, the Taurus indicus or Bos indicus, having one, or more rarely two, humps of fat on the shoulders. It varies in size from a large mastiff dog to a full-grown domestic bull, and is often called the Indian Bull or Ox and Cow. The Z. are used as beasts of burden, and their flesh as an article of

Zebu.

food, especially the hump, which is esteemed a great delicacy. To this stock belong the Brahman bulls or sacred bulls of Siva.

Zedekiah. The last king of Judah, placed on the throne, 598 B. C., by Nebuchadnezzar, Jehoiachin, his nephew and predecessor, being carried captive to Babylon. Z., having rebelled, was taken prisoner to Babylon, 586 B. C., and put to death.

Zein, zē'in. The gluten of maize, a substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid and elastic, procured from the seeds of Zea Mays or Indian corn.

Zemindar, zem-in-dăr'. In India, one of a class of officials created under the Mogul government. They have been regarded, first, as district governors; second, as landed proprietors, and third, as farmers or collectors of the government revenue on land.

Zenana, ze-nä'na. The portion of a house reserved exclusively for the females in a family of good caste in India.

Zend, zend. An ancient Iranian language, in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. It is a member of the Aryan family, very closely allied to the Sanskrit of the Vedas, by means of which, and by the help of comparative philology, it has been deciphered. Called also Avestan. A contracted name for the Zend-Avesta or sacred writings of Zoroaster.

Zenith, zē'nith. The vertical point of the heavens at any place, or point right above a spectator's head; the upper pole of the celestial horizon; that point in the visible celestial hemisphere from which a line drawn perpendicular to the plane of the horizon would pass through the earth's center, supposing the earth a perfect sphere. Each point on the surface of the earth has therefore its corresponding zenith. The opposite pole of the celestial horizon is termed the nadir, and a vertical line or plane will, if produced, pass through the zenith and nadir, the spectator's place being considered the center of the celestial sphere.

Zeno. A Greek philosopher, founder of the Stoics; B. in Cyprus abt. 300 B. C.

Zeolite, zō-līt. A generic name of hydrated double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminium and calcium. Zeolites frequently contain iron, magnesium and alkalies; they intumesce before the blow-pipe and are decomposed by acids, yielding silica.

Zephaniah, zef-a-nī'a. The name of one of the books of the Bible, the work of one of the minor prophets. The author lived in the reign of Josiah, in the 7th century B. C. The subjects of his prophecy are the temporary desolation of Judea, the destruction of the Philistines, Moabites, Ammonites, Assyrians, &c., and the promise that God will leave a righteous remnant in Israel.

Zero, zē'rō. No number or quantity; a cipher; nothing.

Zeus, zūs. In Myth. the supreme divinity among the Greeks; the ruler of the other gods; generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter.

Zif, zif. The 2d month of the Jewish sacred year and the 8th of the civil, answering to part of our April and May.

Zimmermann, Johann Georg von. An eminent Swiss philosopher and physician; B. 1728, D. 1795.

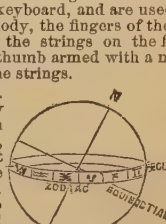
Zinc, zingk. A metal frequently called spelter. It has a strong metallic luster and a bluish-white color. Its texture is lamellated and crystalline, and its specific gravity about 7. It is very hard, being acted on by the file with difficulty, and it is very tough.

Zion, zī'on. A mount or eminence in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors; at present only partially within the city walls.

Ziska, John. A distinguished Hussite leader, who won distinction in war against the Teutonic Knights, Turks, French and Imperialists, defeating the latter in 18 pitched battles; B. 1360, D. 1424.

Zither, tsit'er. A stringed musical instrument consisting of a sounding-box pierced with a large circular sound-hole near the middle, the strings, to the number of 30 in the more perfect forms of the instrument, being made of steel, brass, cat-gut, and silk covered with fine silver or copper wire, and tuned by pegs at one end. Five of the strings are stretched over a fretted keyboard, and are used for playing the melody, the fingers of the left hand stopping the strings on the frets the right-hand thumb armed with a metal ring, striking the strings.

Zodiac, ′dī-ak. An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. It is divided into twelve equal parts called signs. It was marked out by

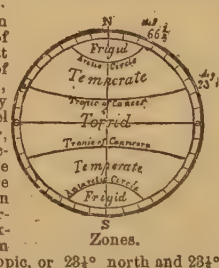


Zodiac.

the ancients as distinct from the rest of the heavens because the apparent places of the sun, moon and the planets known to them were always within it. This, however, is not true of all the newly discovered planets.

Zollverein, tsol'ver-īn. The German commercial or customs union, founded about 1818, and afterwards greatly extended. Its principal object was the establishment of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states joining the union.

Zone, zōn. In Geog. one of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles parallel to the equator, and named according to the temperature prevailing in each. The torrid zone extends from



Zones.

tropic to tropic, or 23½° north and 23½° south of the equator; two temperate zones, situated between the tropics and polar circles, or extending from the parallel of 23½° to that of 66½° north and south, and called the N. and S. temperate zone respectively, and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and the north and south poles.

Zoo. A common prefix in Greek compounds signifying animal; as, zoölogy, a description of animals; zoöphyte, an animal plant.

Zoology, -ol'o-ji. That science which treats of the natural history of animals or their structure, physiology, classification, habits and distribution.

Zoophyte, ′o-fīt. The name given by Cuvier to his 4th and last primary division or sub-kingdom of animals, including Echinodermata, Entozoa, Acalepha, Polypi and Infusoria, from their structure outwardly presenting a likeness to that of vegetables and the polyps often resembling flowers.

Zoophyte.

Zootomy, -ot'o-mi. The anatomy of the lower animals; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of the lower animals.

Zoroaster. A legendary Persian or Bactrian philosopher, founder or reformer of the Magian religion. Of his history nothing is known, and the time in which he lived varies in the traditions by some thousands of years, the latest placing him as contemporary with Darius Hystaspus. The Zend-Avesta, which recognizes the existence of two mighty spirits in contest, Ormuzd and Ahriman—God and Satan—are ascribed to Z.

Zouave, zō-āv. A soldier belonging to the light infantry corps in the French army, organized in Algeria, and originally intended to be composed exclusively of a tribe of Kabyles, but which, having gradually changed its character, is now constituted almost exclusively of Frenchmen.

Zschokke, Johann Heinrich Daniel. A German historian and novelist; B. 1771, D. 1848.

Zuchetto, tsō-ket'tō. In the R. C. Ch. the skull-cap of an ecclesiastic covering the tonsure. A priest's is black, a bishop's purple, a cardinal's red and the pope's white.

Zulu, zō'lō or zu-lō. A member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race inhabiting a territory in S. Africa on the coast of the Indian Ocean, immediately north of the British colony of Natal.

Zurbaran, Francesco. A distinguished Spanish painter; B. 1598, D. 1662.

Zurich. Cap. of a N. canton of the Swiss republic, at the N. end of lake of same name, 56 m. N. E. of Berne; pop. 23,762. Lake Z., one of the most romantic of Swiss lakes, 23 m. in length, ½ to 2½ m. in breadth.

Zuyder-zee, The. A large area of the German Ocean, inclosed by the Dutch provinces of Guelderland, Utrecht, N. Holland, Overyssel and Friesland. A great inundation in 1282 united it with the ocean.

Zwingle, Ulrich (Zuinglius). A distinguished Swiss reformer; B. 1484, killed at the battle of Cuppel, 1531.

Zymologist, zī-mol'o-jist. One who is skilled in zymology, or in the fermentation of liquors.

Zymometer, -mom'e-ter. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor.

Zymurgy, ′mer-ji. A name applied to that department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes fermentation plays the principal part.

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